Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs
Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

12 Gold Street — New York, N.Y.

April 6, 1931

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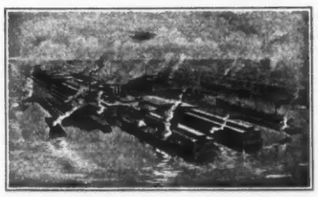
WHITING	QUININE BISULPHATE
BENZOL	ACETATE OF SODA



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Chemical Products Division

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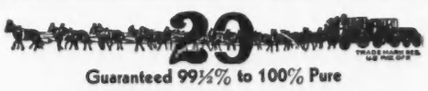
Philadelphia, Pa.



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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Comprising Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, New York Drug Bulletin, Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, Soap Makers' Journal, Oil and Paint Review, International Petroleum Reporter.

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., 12 Gold Street, New York. Telephone John 4-2357; Cable Address, Reporter, N.Y.
Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary.

Advertising rates furnished upon application; questionable advertisements refused. Closing Dates—Display advertisements, Wednesday noon; classified, Thursday noon.

Subscription Price per Year: United States, $5; Canada, $7; other foreign countries, $10; payable in advance.
Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

Volume 119 MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931 Number 15

Late Market News

Miscellaneous Oils Quiet

Tallow was quiet at the week end but offerings from producers were lighter and the market was apparently steady at previous quotations. Chinawood oil remained dull with offerings light in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad. Coconut oil continued firm in the Far Eastern market and prices here were maintained. The general list of animal, fish and vegetable oils, fats and greases was steady with trade quiet.

Dyestuffs—Tanstuffs Market Steady

The market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs was quiet and steady at the close of the week. The downward movement of the raw corn prices to the lowest level since 1922 failed to have any influencing effect on the prices of corn starch or corn dextrin.

In the Builders Bowling League, Denver, March 24, Mintra Painters rolled 2,621, against Banner Manufacturing Company, 2,570.

Representative Buck has introduced a bill in the Washington State Legislature which would pay $25,000 to the first one to bring in an oil well in that State. The well must produce at least 500 barrels a day, and the State must get a tenth interest therein.

Freight rates on shipments of petroleum products from points in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to destinations in Colorado are attacked in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Louis E. Costello, trading as the Central Garage, Salida, Col.

A new petrol tax in South Africa will bring in $5,000,000 revenue to the government, it is expected. It has had the effect of increasing the retail price of gasoline to 66 cents a gallon at Johannesburg. The new tax, it is stated, is designed to offset loss of revenues caused by the decreased profits from diamond sales.

The stockholders of the Cotainer Corporation of America at their adjourned annual meeting March 28 sustained the management voting into office the directors slate of W. P. Paepcke, president, and rejecting the proposals of J. P. Brunt, executive vice president who had opposed the management. Brunt and his associates were not re-elected to the board which was increased from 7 to 11 members.

The United Molasses Company, Ltd., London, reported a profit of £229,074 for the year ended December 31, 1930, after charges but before providing for losses of subsidiaries. This balance combined with a balance of £45,408 brought forward from 1929 made a total of £274,482 from which £128,894 of preference dividends and £1,059,022 of income tax reserve and losses of subsidiaries were deducted leaving a debit balance of £913,434.

Gas production in Turner Valley, Canada, has been restricted to 40 percent of its flow by the government of Alberta, as a result of a recent conference of oil and gas operators with government representatives, according to the Department of Commerce. Gas waste has been steadily increasing during the past five years, and on March 11 was reported as at least 517,000,000 cubic feet a day. In January, 1930, the Dominion government, following research by a special commission, stated that for each barrel of naphtha recovered there was a waste of 50,000 cubic feet of gas and seven gallons of volatile products. No action was taken by the Dominion, but the prblem of waste gas becomes a provincial one with the return of natural resources to the province last Octber.

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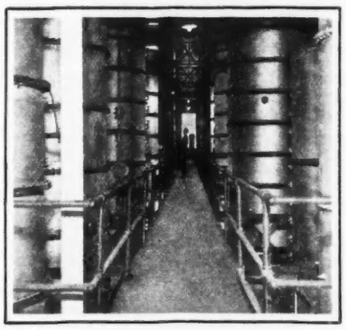
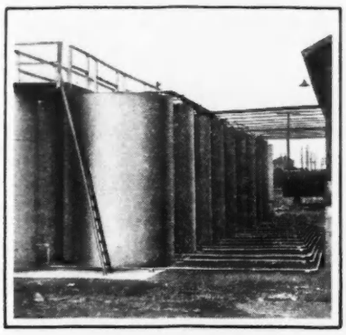
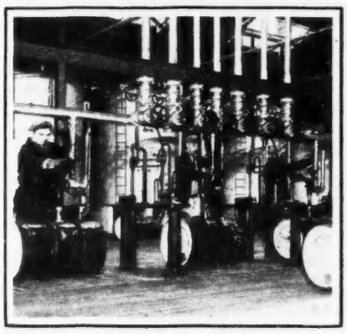


In these large distilling columns all chemical solvents are produced.



An assembly of 20 large storage tanks for solvent chemicals.



Accurate measure is guaranteed by these automatic - electric filling machines.

ETHYL OXALATE

(Diethyl Oxalate)

$(COOC_2H_5)_2$

SPECIFICATIONS

Color & Properties:
Colorless liquid

Constants:
Ester—at least 97%
Sp. gr. 1.077 at 20°/20°C.
Wt. per gal. 8.96 lb.
Acidity: not over 0.1% as oxalic acid
Boiling points: 184°—185°C.

Solubility:
Miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, ethyl acetate, and other common organic solvents
Only very slightly soluble in water

Derivation:
Esterification of oxalic acid

Method of Purification:
Distillation

Grades:
Technical 96-100% diethyl oxalate

Containers:
Steel or tin-lined drums
Glass bottles

Fire Hazard:
Combustible, but not inflammable, flash point above 80°F.

Railroad Shipping Regulations:
None

LEADING manufacturers in the pharmaceutical and dyestuff industries are the largest tonnage purchasers of this important chemical. Ethyl oxalate is also used extensively by research chemists as its structure lends itself readily to organic coupling.

The extreme purity and uniformity of ethyl oxalate is guaranteed by a rigidly enforced manufacturing standard supervised by a corps of 24 chemists. Today, the U. S. I. C. Company is the largest producer of ethyl oxalate.

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BUT, founded on the exacting, individual, honest traditions that make this industry not merely a business but a profession, with a strict code of ethics. Into the making of the United Chemical & Drug Corporation, for instance, came the highly regarded house of

KING & HOWE
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who had made a reputation in the drug field. Their years of experience, plus their constant alertness to the new trends, placed them among the leading firms.

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Foenugreek Seed
Gentian Root
Ginger
Henna
Insect Flowers
Ipecac Root
Kamala
Licorice Comp.
Myrrh Gum
Nux Vomica
Orange Flowers
Orange Peel
Pyrethrum Concentrate
Quince Seed
Rhubarb Root
Sabadilla Seed
Senega
Senna
Stramonium
Turmeric
Uva Ursi
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Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic)
Acetaldehyde, drums.....lb. .18½@ .21
Acetamide, C.P., works, bottles, kegs..lb. .95 @ 1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels..lb.
U.S.P., contracts, 10,000 lbs. .20 @ .22
barrels..lb. .23 @ —
lesser quantities, barrels, kegs..lb. .24 @ .25
Acetin, technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ .32
Acetone, drums, car lots.....lb. .10 @ .10¼
less car lots.....lb. .10¾@ .11
tanks.....lb. .09¾@ —
Methyl (see M).
Oil, barrels.....gal. 1.15 @ 1.50
Acetophenone, bottles.....lb. 3.05 @ 4.50
Acetphenetidin, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs.....lb. 1.20 @ —
Acid:—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 2.60 @ 2.85
carboys .....100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.35
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 4.85 @ 5.10
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.35 @ 5.60
60 p.c. barrels.....100 lbs. 5.16 @ 5.41
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.66 @ 5.91
70 p.c. barrels.....100 lbs. 5.94 @ 6.19
carboys .....100 lbs. 6.44 @ 6.69
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 6.76 @ 7.01
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.26 @ 7.51
84 p.c. barrels.....100 lbs. 7.09 @ 7.34
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.59 @ 7.84
glacial, U.S.P., bbls..100 lbs. 9.23 @ 9.48
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.73 @ 9.98
synthetic, 99½ p.c. tanks, 100 lbs. 8.98 @ —
aluminum drums, cans, car lots..100 lbs. 9.23 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 9.48 @ —
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots..100 lbs. 9.73 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 9.98 @ —
pure, 30 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 3.47 @ 3.72
carboys .....100 lbs. 3.97 @ 4.22
36 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 3.89 @ 4.14
carboys .....100 lbs. 4.39 @ 4.64
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 6.52 @ 6.77
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.02 @ 7.27
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 8.55 @ 8.80
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.05 @ 9.30
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs. 2.88 @ 3.13
carboys .....100 lbs. 3.38 @ 3.63
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 5.40 @ 5.65
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.90 @ 6.15
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 5.76 @ 6.01
carboys .....100 lbs. 6.26 @ 6.51
70 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 6.61 @ 6.86
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.11 @ 7 36
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.55 @ 80
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.05 @ 8.30
Acetic anhydride, drums.....lb. .21 @ .26
Acetylsalicylic, barrels.....lb. .85 @ 90
Animal fatty, drums.....lb. .08¾ Nom.
Anthanilic, refined, barrels.lb. .85 @ .95
technical, barrels.....lb. .75 @ —
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).
U.S.P. powdered, drums, kegs .....lb. .25 @ —
Benzoic, technical, kegs.....lb. .38 @ .45
U.S.P., kegs.....lb. .48 @ .52
battery, carboys.....100 lbs. 1.60 @ 3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks..ton. 125.00@ 132.50
barrels .....ton. 135.00@ 142.50
kegs .....ton. 145.00@ 152.50
ton lots, or more, sacks.ton. 135.00@ 142.50
barrels .....ton. 145 00@ 152.50
kegs .....ton. 155.00@ 162.50
less than ton lots, sacks.ton. 145.00@ 152.50
barrels .....ton. 155.00@ 162.50
kegs .....ton. 165.00@ 172.50
U.S.P., grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.
Broenner's, barrels.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Butyric, 100 p.c. basis, cby..lb. .80 @ .85
Camphoric, cans.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Chlorosulphonic, drums.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra, lb. .15½@ .16½
Cinnamic, refined, bottles..lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Citric, dom., crystals, bbls..lb. .37 @ —
kegs..lb. .37½@ —
granular, barrels.....lb. .37 @ —
kegs..lb. .37½@ —
powder, barrels.....lb. .37½@ —
imported, kegs.....lb. .37 @ .38
Clewe's, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks....lb. .08 Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks.....lb. .04½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels.lb. .05 Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums, gal. .47 @ .48
97-99 p.c., pale, drums...gal. .54 @ .58
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys..lb. .10½@ .11
less car lots, carboys....lb. .11½@ .12½
imported, carboys.....lb. .10 @ .14
Gallic, technical, barrels...lb. .60 @ .66
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .74 @ —
Gamma, barrels.....lb. .77 @ .79
H. barrels .....lb. .65 @ .70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys..lb. .67 @ —
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys.....lb. .20 @ —
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl....lb. .80 @ 1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels.lb. .06 @ 06½
lead carboys .....lb. .08 @ .08½
48 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .10 @ 10½
52 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .11 @ 11½
60 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .13 @ 13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels .lb. .11 @ 12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U.S.P., demijohns..lb. .85 @ —
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark barrels.lb. .04 @ 04½
light, refined, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06
44 p.c., dark barrels.....lb. .09 @ .09½
light, refined, barrels....lb. .11½@ .12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys.lb. .57 @ .59
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c.....lb. .53 @ .55
Laurent's, barrels.....lb. .36 @ .37
Malelc, crystals, kegs.....lb. .35 @ —
Malic, powdered, kegs.....lb. .45 @ .60
Mixed, tanks....nitric unit.lb. .06½@ .07½
tanks, sulphuric unit.lb. .0085 @ .009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .20 @ .28
99 p.c., barrels.....lb. .25 @ .30
Monosulphonic, barrels.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
20 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 @ —
truckloads, delvd..100 lbs. 1.70 @ —
Acid, muriatic, 22 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1 95 @ —
truckloads, delvd..100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
C.P., carboys.....lb. .06 @ .07
6-lb. bottle.....lb. .08 @ .17
Naphthionic, barrels.....lb No stocks
Neville & Winther's, barrels, lb. .85 @ 87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs 5.00 @ —
truckloads, dlvd..100 lbs 5.25 @ —
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs 5.50 @ —
truckloads, dvld..100 lbs 5.75 @ —
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs 6.00 @ —
truckloads, dlvd..100 lbs 6.25 @ —
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs 6.50 @ —
truckloads, dlvd..100 lbs 6.75 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .11 @ .12
7-lb. bottles.....lb. .13 @ .23
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, domestic, barrels...lb. .11 @ .11¼
imported, barrels.....lb. .11¾@ .12½
Phenylacetic, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ 6.00
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchopher.).
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P. (spec. grav., 1.342), carboys, demijohns..100 lbs. .14 @ —
10 p.c. diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns..lb. .08½@ .09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns.....lb. .14 @ .15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750). demijohns .....lb. .15 @ .16
Picramic, kegs.....lb. .65 @ .70
Picric, car lots, barrels.....lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
resublimed, cans.....lb. 1.90 @ —
Salicylic, technical, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .40 @ .45
Stearic, double pressed, bags, lb. .09 @ .09½
single, pressed, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
triple pressed, bags.....lb. .12 @ .12½
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles..lb. .72 @ .90
technical, works, drums..lb. .15 @ .21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks..ton. 11.00 @ —
66 deg., tanks.....ton. 15.50 @ —
carboys, car lots...100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, delvd..100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
98 p.c., tanks.....ton. 16.50 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
9-lb. bottles .....lb. .08 @ .17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks. ton. 18.50 @ —
Tannic, technical, barrels...lb. .23 @ .40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels.....lb. .90 @ .98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels...lb. .32 @ —
kegs .....lb. .32½@ —
powdered and granular, barrels..lb. .31½@ —
imported, crystals, kegs...lb. .30½@ .32
Tobias, barrels.....lb. .85 @ —
Trichloracetic, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ —
kegs .....lb. 2.00 @ —
Tungstic, technical, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.70
chemically pure, kegs.....lb. 3.60 @ 4.00
Aconite leaves, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Root, bales.....lb. .15 @ .18
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials..oz. 17.00 @ —
crystals, vials.....oz. 29.00 @ —
Adeps lanae anhyd, drums..lb. .15 @ .16
hydrous, drums.....lb. .14 @ .15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2, bales.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
No. 3, bales.....lb. .67 @ .70
Agaric, white, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Albumen:—
Blood, barrels.....lb .38 @ 40
Egg, edible, cases.....lb. .55 @ .59
technical, cases.....lb. 53 @ .57
Milk, f.o.b. works, sacks....lb. 05 @ 05½
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels..lb. .65 @ 70
Alcohol:—
Amyl (see Fusel oil, refined).
from pentane, car lots, works, drums..lb. .239 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums..lb. .25 @ —
tanks, works.....lb. .236 @ —
Benzyl, bottles.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.50
Butyl, works, tanks.....lb. .15¾@ .16¾
car lots, works, drums..lb. .16¼@ .17¼
less car lots, wks, drums.lb. .16¾@ .17¾
less than 50 gal., works, drums.....lb. .21¼@ —
Cinnamic, bottles .....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
*Denatured completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, barrels..gal. .34 @ .36
drums .....gal. .27 @ .29
tanks .....gal. .24 @ —
anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums, gal. .54 @ —
less car lots, drums.gal. .58 @ —
tanks .....gal. .50 @ —
completely, No. 5, 188 proof barrels .....gal. .34 @ .36
drums .....gal. .27 @ .29
tanks .....gal. .24 @ —
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof).
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels.....gal. .34 @ .36
drums .....gal. .27 @ .29
tanks .....gal. .24 @ —
*Delivered prices in drums exceed works (Zone A) prices according to freight distances, as follows:—
Zone b .....1c. per gal
Zone c .....2c. per gal
Zone d .....3c. per gal
Zone e .....4c. per gal
Diacetone, tanks, contract lb. 15¾@ —
spot, tanks.....lb. .16¾@ —
pure, tanks.....lb. .17¾@ —
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), car lots, barrels gal. 2.42 @ —
drums .....gal. 2.37 @ —
less car lots, barrels..gal. 2.54 @ 2.56
drums .....gal. 2.49 @ 2.51
tanks .....gal. 2.34 @ —
(from grain, 2c. higher)
absolute, drums.....gal. 4.70 @ 4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, cans. gal. 4.00 @ 4.50
Alcohol, Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums.....gal. .95 @ —
98 p.c., drums.....gal. 1.20 @ —
technical, tanks.....gal. .60 @ —
drums .....gal. .80 @ —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bottles.....lb. 4.30 @ 6.00
Alcotate, Bayway, N. J., New Orleans, South Chicago, drums, gal. .73 @ .83
tanks .....gal. .67½@ —
works, drums.....gal. .62 @ .72
tanks .....gal. .60 @ —
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks.....gal. .70 @ .82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .31 @ —
Aletris, root, bags.....lb. .27 @ .28
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases...lb. No stocks.
Cape, cases.....lb. .12 @ .13
Curacao, cases.....lb. .20½@ .21
gourds, barrels.....lb. .55 Nom.
Socotrine, kegs.....lb. .37 @ .38
Aloin, 1,000-lb, lots, barrels, cans..lb. 1.50 @ —
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans...lb. 1.65 @ —
Alphanaphthol, refined, lots..lb. .80 @ .85
technical, barrels.....lb. .60 @ .65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels..lb. .32 @ .34
Althea root, cut, cases.....lb. .22 @ .23
Alum:—
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .15 @ —
ground, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.25 @ 3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels..lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Potash, ground, barrels.100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
lump, barrels.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
powder, barrels.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Soda, barrels.....lb. .03½@ .04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 1,000 to 3,550 lbs..lb. .09 @ —
4,000 to 8,750 lbs.....lb. .08 @ —
10,000 to 17,200 lbs.....lb. .07 @ —
20,000 to 33,300 lbs.....lb. .06 @ —
40,000 lbs. and up.....lb. .05 @ —
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums.....lb. .06½@ .07
solution, works, drums.....lb. .03 @ .03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .08½
light, barrels .....lb. .16 @ .17
Oleate, precipitated.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Palmitate, precipitated.....lb. .23 @ .25
Resinate, precipitated.....lb. .16½@ .17
Stearate, precipitated.....lb. .18½@ .21
carlots .....lb. .18 @ —
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels .....100 lbs. 1.50 @ 1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels...100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin..lb. .2330@ —
powdered (see Bronze powder).
Amber resin, gray, cans.....oz. 32.00 @37.50
Amidopyrine, cans.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)..lb. .05¾@ —
pure, cylinders.....lb. .15¼@ .15¾
Acetate, kegs.....lb. .33 @ .35
Aldehyde, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
drums, car lots.....lb. .02¾@ .03
less than car lots.....lb. .02¾@ .03
tanks (on NH_3 content)..lb. .05½@ —
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels .100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
contracts, barrels.....100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .22
Borate, barrels, kegs.....lb. .35 @ .35½
Bromide, granular, barrels..lb. .38 @ .39
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels..lb. .10½@ .11½
imported, casks.....lb. .10½@ .11
U.S.P., lump, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13½
powder, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .14½
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, salt)
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Citrate, kegs.....lb. 85 @ 90
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. 17 @ 18
Hypophosphite, barrels.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.20 @ —
Nitrate, technical, casks....lb. 08¼@ 12
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels.....lb. .22 @ —
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb. .24 @ 30
Persulphate, kegs.....lb. .25 @ .27½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels..lb. .35 @ 43
technical, barrels.....lb. .11½@ 16
monobasic, pure, barrels..lb. .40 @ 42
technical, barrels.....lb. 11½@ 12½
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex. ship, board, contracts, March-May shipment, bulk..ton. 35.00 @36.00
200-lb. bags.....ton. 37.00 @38.00
100-lb. bags.....ton. 38.00 @39.00
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags.....ton. 29.00 Nom.
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk..ton. No prices
synthetic, c.i.f. Northern ports, February shipment, bulk..ton. 37.95 @ —
Southern ports, February shipment, bulk..ton. 38.05 @ —
Sulphate-nitrate, 28 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia imported, Feb. shipment, Northern ports, bulk...ton. 45.00 @ —
Southern ports, bulk...ton. 45.10 @ —
Sulphocyanide, kegs.....lb. .36 @ 48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 5.40 @ 5.50
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.90 @ 6.50
imported, casks.....lb. .05½@ .06
lump, imported, barrels..lb. .10½@ 11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts works..100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.90
imported, casks....100 lbs. 4.50 @ 5.25
Amyl acetate, works, tanks..lb. .164 @ —
car lots, works, drums...lb. .167 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed lb. .174 @ —
Alcohol (see Fusel Oil, refined)
Butyrate, bottles.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb. .61 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 @ —
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums..lb. .127 @ —
less car lots, works, drums..lb. .138 @ —
tanks, works.....lb. .125 @ —
Amyl chlorides, tanks, works..lb. .205 @ —
tanks, works.....lb. .205 @ —
Salicylate, cans.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums..lb. .21 @ —
Anethol, bottles.....lb. 1.45 @ 2.00
Angostura bark, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Angelica root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .16
Anilin oil, drums .....lb. .15 @ .16
tanks .....lb. .14¾@ .15
Oil for red, drums.....lb. .38 @ .40
Star, bags.....lb. .10¾@ .10¾
Anise, Russian, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
Spanish, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
Star, bags.....lb. .10¾@ .10¾
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles.lb. 3.15 @ 4.50
Annatto paste, boxes.....lb. .34 @ .37
Seed, bags.....lb. .07½@ .09½
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs .lb. .50 @ .55
Antimony chloride solution (outter of antimony), domestic, carboys..lb. .13 @ .17
imported, carboys.....lb. .14½@ —
Metal, bulk.....lb. .07 @ —
Needle, powdered, barrels...lb. .08½@ .09
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins.....lb. .22 @ .24
Sulphuret, golden, barrels..lb. .16 @ .20
vermilion, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .42
White pigment, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .13½
Antipyrine, bulk cans.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Apomorphine, cans.....oz. 23.70 @23.75
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels..lb. .17 @ .19
double, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
triple, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls...lb. .13 @ .14
Arecoline hydrobromine, bottles, vials..oz. 6.25 @ 6.50
resale, vials.....oz. 5.80 @ 6.00
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks..lb. .07 @ .07½
80 to 85 percent, casks....lb. .18 @ .19
Arnica flowers, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Root, bales.....lb. .40 @ .41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels..lb. .08 @ .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases...lb. .30 @ .35
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb. 6.25 @ 6.40
Red, kegs.....lb. .09¾@ .10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powdered, kegs.....lb. .04 @ .05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb. 1.85 @ —
Asafetida, cases.....lb. .20 @ .22
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .34 @ .39
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous)
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
AA, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .12
California, barrels.....32.50 @41.00
Cuban, cases.....ton. 60.00 @150.00
Egyptian, bags.....lb. .13 @ 15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works..ton. 33.00 @
ex warehouse, bags....ton. 55.00 @60.00
Maltha, barrels.....ton. 40 00 @50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums...ton. 21.00 @23 00
Texas, barrels, drums.....ton. 15.00 @25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton. 23.00 @35.00
varnish grade, barrels...ton. 100.00 @120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials.....oz. 6.50 @ 7.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz. 2.25 @ 2.50

B

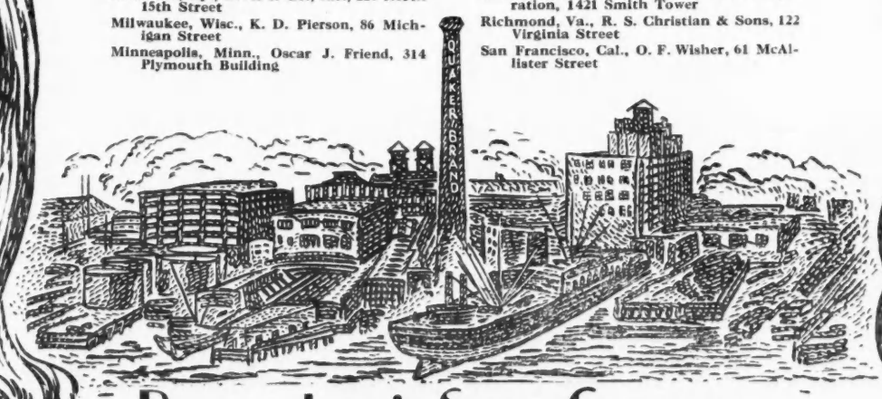
Balm of Gilead buds, bags....lb. .30 @ .32
Barberry bark, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Root bark, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Barbital, cases.....lb. 3.80 @ 4.00
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags..ton. 47.00 @ —
90 p.c. through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags, ton. 44.00 @ —
precipitate, domestic, bags, ton. 56.50 @58.50
imported, bags.....ton. 56.50 @58.50
Chlorate, kegs.....lb. .14 @ .15
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb. .17 @ .18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags..ton. 63.00 @65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags..ton. 67.00 @68.0
imported, bags.....ton. 67.00 @75.0
Dioxide, imported, drums....lb. .12 @ 17
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .12 @ 13
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ 05
Iodide bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Nitrate, casks.....lb. .07½@ 08
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
x-ray, barrels.....lb. 10 @ .1
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels..ton. 30.50 @ —
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton. 23.00 @ —
bags .....ton. 22.00 @ —
less car lots, barrels...ton. 34.00 @35 0
Southern, off color, works, bulk..ton. 12.00 @16.00
imported, barrels.....ton. 27.00 @ —
Bauxite, mines, bulk.....ton 5.00 @ 6.0
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, imported, barrels.gal. .70 @ .75
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb. .14 @ .18
Root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .16
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., drums, gal. .25 @ —
tanks .....gal. .20 @ —
nitration, drums .....gal. .26 @ —
tanks .....gal. .21 @ —
pure, drums .....gal. .25 @ —
tanks .....gal. .20 @ —
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb. .65 @ .69
Benzol (see Benzene)
Benzyl chloride, drums.....lb. .40 @ .45
Peroxide, works, cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles, lb. .75 @ 1.25
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., tins.lb. .95 @ 1.30
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb. .40 @ .41
technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ —
Formate, cans .....lb 3.00 @ 4.0
Benzylidin acetone, bottles...lb. 2.50 @ 3.2
Berberis aquifolium root, bales, lb. .09½@ .10
Betamethylanthraquinone, barrels..lb. .70 @ .75
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb. .55 @ .60
technical, car lots, barrels..lb. .22 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .24 @ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.80
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed... kegs..lb. 1.25 Nom.
technical, kegs.....lb. .58 @ .60
Beth root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12

ALCOHOL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

THROUGH the sales organization of A. K. Hamilton, The Pennsylvania Sugar Company and the Franco-American Chemical Works are able to offer you a two-fold service on your purchases of industrial alcohol and other chemicals.

Our sales representatives listed below will be pleased to have you call on them for further information you may require regarding our products.

Buffalo, N. Y., G. C. Manson, 853 Washington Street
Chicago, Ill., Fred A. Jensen, 510 North Dearborn Street
Cincinnati, Ohio, B. H. Roettker, 1613 Union Central Building
Cleveland, Ohio, Henry L. Grund Co., 416 Bulkley Building
Detroit, Mich., Baker & Collinson, 6545 Georgia Avenue
Detroit, Mich., E. K. Maskell, Curtis Building, 2842 West Grand Boulevard
Duluth, Minn., Pearling-Scott Co., 306 Palladio Building
Indianapolis, Ind., A. C. Bradley, 1002 New City Trust Building
Louisville, Ky., Lewis & Co., Inc., 226 North 15th Street
Milwaukee, Wisc., K. D. Pierson, 86 Michigan Street
Minneapolis, Minn., Oscar J. Friend, 314 Plymouth Building
New England, P. A. Houghton, Inc., 176 Federal Street, Boston
Norfolk, Va., D. E. Taylor, 917 Water Street
Pittsburgh, Pa., Homer D. Butts, Grant Building
Rochester, N. Y., L. C. Watkins Co., King and Maple Streets
Philadelphia, Pa., Baker & Gaffney, 1052 Drexel Building
Toledo, Ohio, Frank H. Lutz Co., 218 Great Lakes Terminal Warehouse
St. Louis, Mo., Warren T. Trask Co., 739 South Main Street
Los Angeles, Cal., A. J. Lynch & Co., 2143 Bay Street
Seattle, Wash., Paramount Products Corporation, 1421 Smith Tower
Richmond, Va., R. S. Christian & Sons, 122 Virginia Street
San Francisco, Cal., O. F. Wisher, 61 McAllister Street



Pennsylvania Sugar Company and Franco-American Chemical Works

SALES OFFICE

95 WALL STREET **A.K.Hamilton** NEW YORK, N.Y.

Sales representatives and warehouse stocks in principal cities

Distillery—Philadelphia, Pa. Chemical Plant—Carlstadt, N. J.

Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes..lb. 2.60 @ 2.65
Hydroxide, boxes..lb. 2.90 @ 3.00
Metal, ton lots..lb. 1.50 @ —
Nitrate crystals, jars..lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Oxide, powder, boxes..lb. 3.25 @ 3.30
Oxychloride, boxes..lb. 2.95 @ 3.00
Subbenzoate, boxes..lb. 3.10 @ 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums..lb. 1.70 @ 1.75
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums..lb. 2.65 @ 2.70
Subgallate, barrels..lb. 1.75 @ 1.80
Subiodide, bottles..lb. 4.10 @ 4.15
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums..lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels..lb. 2.55 @ 2.60
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans..lb. 5.35 @ 5.40
Black:—
Bone, powdered, barrels....lb. .05½@ .15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags..lb. .22 @ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases..lb. .07 @ .07¼
works, Texas, bags..lb. .03 @ .03½
Louisiana, bags.....lb. .0310@.0309
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb. .35 @ .55
medium, bags.....lb. .16 @ .26
Charcoal (see C).
Coach, in oil, cans.....lb. .29 @ .30
in japan, cans.....lb. .42 @ .44
Drop, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .15
in oil, cans.....lb. .32 @ .34
Iron oxide, com., barrels....lb. .04½@ .07
C.P., barrels.....lb. .10 @ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels..lb. .07 @ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels, lb. .12 @ .18
litho, barrels.....lb. .20 @ .24
special high-grade, bbls.lb. .40 @ —
velvet, barrels.....lb. .11 @ —
in oil, cans.....lb. .44 @ .45
Mineral, works, bags.....ton.28.00 @32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)
Black haw bark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Root bark, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Black Indian hemp root, bales.lb. .14 @ .15
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .03¾@ —
less car lots, works, barrels, lb. .04½@ —
pulp, works, bulk.....ton.42.50 @45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums..160 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.35
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs. 2.15 @ 2.60
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk..unit. 2.85 @ —
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk..unit. 2.35 @ —
imported, March shipment, bulk..unit. 2.70 @ —
Bloodroot, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Blue:—
Bronze, barrels.....lb. .34 @ .35
Celestial, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .15
Chinese, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
in oil, cans.....lb. .51 @ .52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, lb. .45 @ .46
Milori, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
Prussian, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
in oil, cans.....lb. .51 @ .52
Soluble, barrels.....lb. .36 @ .37
Ultramarine, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .30
in oil, cans.....lb. .43 @ .44
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye.)
Blueflag, root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs, lb. .94 @ .96
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 4.25 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 4.40 @ 4.95
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.32.00 @ —
South American, to arrive.ton.28.50 @ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.50 @30.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate..ton.32.50 @ —
South American, to arrive.ton.30.00 @ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, Baltimore, bags..ton.25.00 @ —
f.o.b. Chicago, bags...ton.25.00 @ —
imported, bags.....ton.22.50 @ —
Boneset herb, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
leaves, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
Borage flowers, baled.....lb. .15 @ .16
Borax, technical, car lots, crystals, sacks..ton.56.00 @ —
barrels.....ton.66.00 @ —
kegs.....ton.76.00 @ —
granulated, fine, sacks..ton.50.00 @ —
barrels.....ton.60.00 @ —
kegs.....ton.70.00 @ —
coarse, sacks.....ton.56.00 @ —
barrels.....ton.66.00 @ —
kegs.....ton.76.00 @ —
powdered, sacks.....ton.57.50 @ —
barrels.....ton.67.50 @ —
kegs.....ton.77.50 @ —
Ton lots, or more, $7 per ton over car-lot prices.
Less than ton lots, $15 per ton over car-lot prices.
U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls..lb. .11½@ .14
powder, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .14
Borneol, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 3.00
Brazilwood sticks, shipment.ton.26.00 @28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromides (see names of base).
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases..lb. .36 @ —
1,000-lb. lots, cases.....lb. .38 @ —
smaller lots, cases.....lb. .43 @ —
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.80
Bronze powder, aluminum, bulk, lb. .65 @ 1.20
Gold, bulk.....lb. .60 @ 1.20
Broomtop, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Brown:—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.37.00 @45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .03 @ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .02½@ .03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ .12½
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ .12½
in oil, best grades, cans..lb. .30 @ .31
Spanish, high grades, bulk..lb. .03 @ —
low grades, bulk.....lb. .02¼@ —
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb. .02¼@ .03½
raw, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb. .02¼@ .03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
in oil, best grades, cans..lb. .25 @ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03½
imported, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .06
in oil, cans.....lb. .30 @ .31
Brucine, alkaloid, cans.....oz. .08 @ .09
sulphate, cans.....oz. .05 @ .06
Bryonia root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Buchu leaves, bales.....lb. .23 @ .25
Buckthorn bark, true, bales..lb. .05½@ .06
Berries, bags.....lb. .35 @ .36
Burdock, root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands.lb. .05¼@ .07
imported, stands.....lb. .10 Nom.
Butane, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal. .04 @ —
30-38 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal. .06 @ —
Butternut bark, bales.....lb. .08 @ .06
Butyl acetate, 5 drums.....lb. .17 @ —
1 to 4 drums.....lb. .17½@ —
tankwagons.....lb. .16½@ —
tankcars.....lb. .16 @ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, works, drums..lb. .37 @ .44
Propionate, works, tanks..lb. .22 @ .22½
works, drums.....lb. .24 @ .25
Stearate, works, drums.....lb. .25 @ .30
Tartrate, drums.....lb. .55 @ .60
Butyric ether, cans.....lb. .85 @ 1.10

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles, lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.80 @ —
Metal, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60
Sulphide, boxes.....lb. .80 @ .90
Caffeine alkaloid, contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, cans, cases..lb. 2.40 @ —
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases..lb. 2.45 @ 2.50
Citrated, cans.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles..lb. 4.97 @ —
Calabar beans, bags.....lb. .18 @ .19
Calamus root, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
bleached, cases.....lb. .37 @ .40
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs. 2.00 @ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums...lb. .06 @ —
Bromide, jars.....lb. .60 @ .62
Carbide, drums.....lb. .05 @ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).
Chlorate, works, drums.....lb. .08½@ .09¼
Chloride, flake, domestic, to 80 p.c., bags..100 lbs. 1.83 @ 1.98
drums.....100 lbs. 1.83 @ 1.98
car lots, works, drums, ton.22.75 @ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums.ton.22.50 @24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums..100 lbs. 1.69 @ 1.84
car lots, works, drums.ton.20.00 @ —
imported, shipment, casks, ton.18.00 @19.00
Glycerophosphate, bbls, cans.lb. 1.40 @ 1.55
Hydrate, works, bags.....ton.11.50 @12.00
barrels.....100 lbs. .90 @ .85
Hypophosphite, cans...100 lbs. .55 @ .60
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.80 @ —
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .37 @ .40
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, shipment, ex vessel, Northern ports, bags.....ton.40.00 @ —
Southern ports, bags.ton.40.00 @ —
Phosphate, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels....lb. .16 @ .16¾
Stearate, precip., barrels....lb. .18½@ .21
carlots.....lb. .18 @ —
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).
Sulphide, crude, drums...lb. .21½@ .24
luminous, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Calendula flowers, bales.....lb. .38 @ .40
Calomel, boxes, kegs.....lb. 1.82 @ —
Camphor, refined, slabs, cases.lb. .53½@ .54
tablets, tins.....lb. .66 @ .67
powdered, barrels....lb. .54 @ .55
Monobromate, boxes, kegs..lb. 1.85 @ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, bbl..lb. .18 @ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bags.lb. .05 @ .05½
Morocco, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
Turkish, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
Candies:—
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set cases..set. .14½@ .15¾
40-set cases.....set. .14 @ .14½
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets..set .10 @ .10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set .11 @ .11¾
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases...set .09 @ .09¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set .10 @ .10¾
Patent cases.....set. .17¾@ .18
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases, set .16¾@ .17
Canella alba bark, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Cannabis, bales.....lb. .22 @ .26
Cantharides, Chinese, cases...lb. .50 Nom.
powdered boxes.....lb. .80 Nom.
Russian, cases.....lb. .75 @ .76
powdered, boxes.....lb. .80 @ .85
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags...lb. .06¾@ .07¼
Carbazole, refined, barrels....lb. .75 @ —
Carbinol:—
Butyl, normal, works, drums, lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
secondary, works, drums..lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Diethyl, works, drums.....lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Isobutyl, works, drums.....lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 5.00 @ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums.lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums.....lb. .05½@ .12
Dioxide, cylinders.....lb. .06 @ .08
Tetrachloride, car lots, drums, lb. .06¾@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .06¾@ .07
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb. 1.25 @ 1.75
decorticated, cases.....lb. .67 @ .68
green, bags.....lb. .45 @ .47
Carvol, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 3.75
Cascara sagrada bark, old crop, four years, bales..lb. .12 @ .13
one year, bales.....lb. .10½@ .11
two years, bales.....lb. .11 @ .11¼
new crop, bales.....lb. .09½@ .10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb. .10¾@ —
granular, drums.....lb. .11¾@ —
30 p.c., lump, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .08 @ .08½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb. .09 @ .11
Argentine, 80-100 mesh car lots, bags..lb. .10 @ .11
20-30 mesh, car lots, bags.lb. .09½@ .10
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .10 @ .11
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb. .13 @ .13½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales..lb. .08½@ .09
No. 2, bales.....lb. .07 @ .07¾
shorstick, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
China, selected, cases.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
broken, bags.....lb. .04½ Nom.
extra, bags.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
Saigon, cases.....lb. .19 @ .20
Cassia buds, cases.....lb. .10½@ .11
Cassia fistula, baskets.....lb. .10 @ .11
Castile soap, white.....case.15.00 @ —
Castoreum, cans.....lb.20.00 @22.00
Castor Pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, bags..ton.16.00 @ —
Catnep, leaves, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Celery seed, bags.....lb. .17½@ .18
Celluloid, scrap, black, mixed..lb. .01 @ —
colored, single.....lb. .03 @ —
transparent.....lb. .18 @ 20
ivory grained.....lb. .13 @ —
ungrained.....lb. .13 @ —
amber.....lb. .14 @ —
shavings, amber.....lb. .13 @ .14
colored, mixed.....lb. .02 @ —
ivory.....lb. .13 @ .14
white.....lb. .13 @ .14
Cellulose acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots..lb. .80 @ .90
less ton lots.....lb 1.00 @ 1.15
scrap, transparent, bags..lb No stocks
Cerium oxalate, barrels.....lb. .32 @ .33
Chalk, grinders', powdered, barrels..ton.12.00 @ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks..lb. .03½@ .04¾
heavy, casks.....lb. .02 @ 02¾
light, casks.....lb. .03¼@ .05¼
Chamomille flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases..lb. .23 @ .25
Roman, bales.....lb. .45 @ .50
Charcoal, common, barrels...lb. .05 @ —
willow, powdered, barrels...lb. .06 @ 07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels..lb. .02 @ .02¼
tanks.....lb. .01¼@ .01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags, lb. .03 @ —
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk..ton. 8.00 @ 9.00
powdered, spot, bags..ton.10.00 @15.00
imported, lump, bulk..ton.15.00 @25.00
powdered, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .03
Chloral hydrate, drums.....lb. .70 @ .75
Chloramine, U.S.P., barrels..lb. 1.50 @ 2.50
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders..lb. .04 @ .04½
contracts, cylinders.....lb. .04 @ .04½
2,000 lbs. or more, cylinders, lb. .07 @ .07¼
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders..lb. .08½@ —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 @ —
Pacific Coast, delivered..lb. .02½@ —
Chloroform, technical, drums..lb. .15 @ .16
U.S.P., drums.....lb. .25 @ .26
resale, drums.....lb. .24 @ .25
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works..lb. 1.00 @ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7¾@8 p.c. chrome, barrels..lb. .05 @ —
Cake, works, bulk.....ton.16.00 @16.50
foreign, bulk.....ton.15.50 @ —
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye).
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .45 @ .50
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .50 @ .55
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .55 @ .60
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic).
Chrysarobin, cans.....lb. 3.85 @ 4.00
Cinchona bark, quilla, short, bags..lb. .50 @ .51
long, cases.....lb. .60 @ .80
broken, bags.....lb. .20 @ .23
chips, bags.....lb. .20 @ .23
Cinchonidine alkaloid, crystals, cans..oz. .65 @ —
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .35 @ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, crystals, cans..oz. .43 @ —
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .25 @ —
Cinchopen, U.S.P., barrels....lb. 3.25 @ —
boxes, drums, kegs.....lb. 3.35 @ 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales, lb. .17 @ .18
No. 2, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Citral, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.25 @ 3.50
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .65 @ —
Citronellal, bottles.....lb. 1.50 @ 2.75
Citronellol, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents)
Clove, Madagascar, bales.....lb. .23 @ .24
Zanzibar, bales.....lb. .25½@ .26
Clover tops, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Coaltar, barrels.....bbl.10.00 @10.50
Colors (see Dye).
Cobalt acetate, barrels.....lb. .83 @ .85
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Linoleate, paste, barrels...lb. .42 @ .42½
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels...lb. .42 @ .42¼
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.20
Resinate, fused, A, barrels..lb. .12¾@ —
1 p.c., barrels.....lb. .11¾@ —
2 p.c., barrels.....lb. .16 @ .16½
3 p.c., barrels.....lb. .17 @ .17¾
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .41 @ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans..oz. 8.50 @ 8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags.....lb. .56 @ .58
Teneriffe silver, bags.....lb. .57 @ .58
Cocillana bark, bags.....lb. .23 @ .24
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags.....lb. .16¼@ .17
fingers, cases.....lb. .48 @ .50
Codeine alkaloid, cans.....oz.11.70 @11.75
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.10.45 @10.50
Phosphate, cans.....oz. 9.25 @ 9.30
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 9.50 @ 9.55
Cohosh root, black, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
blue, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Colchicine alkaloid, vials.....oz.35.00 @38.00
Colchicum seed, bags.....lb. .70 @ .75
Collodion, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .15 @ .17
flexible, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .17 @ .19
Colocynth pulp, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Colombo root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Coltsfoot leaves, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Condurango bark, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
Conium leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans..lb. .23 @ .24
S.A., U.S.P., cans.....lb. .24 @ .25
Copper, electrolytic.....lb. .09¾@ —
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. .08¼@ .17¼
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .28
Cyanide, technical, barrels..lb. .41 @ .46
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 6.22 @ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels.lb. .24 @ .25
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb. .16½@ .19
red, kegs.....lb. .15½@ .16
Resinate, precipitated, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .19
Stearate, precip., barrels...lb. .35 @ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags..ton.13.00 @14.00
barrels.....ton.16.00 @17.00
bulk.....ton.11.00 @12.00
powdered, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ —
Copra, coast, bags.....lb. .0285@.0293
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags, lb. .04 @ .04¼
bleached, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Russian, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.100 lbs. 3.06 @ —
43 deg., barrels.....100 lbs. 3.16 @ —
Cornsilk, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb. 1.45 @ 1.60
Cottonroot bark, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Cottonseed hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk..unit-ton. 1.65 @ —
Coumarin, cans.....lb. 3.50 @ 4.00
resale, cans.....lb. 3.40 @ 3.50
Cramp bark, genuine, bales..lb. .32 @ .33
so-called, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Cranesbill root, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels, lb. .23¾@ .24
kegs.....lb. .24¼@ —
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles.....lb. .45 @ .47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys..lb. 1.40 @ 1.75
Oil, grade I, works, tanks..gal. .15 @ .16
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks..gal. .13 @ .14
III, works, tanks.....gal. .15 @ .14
Cresol, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .14 @ .19
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums..lb. .32 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .36 @ —
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags....lb. .32 @ .33
powdered, cases, bags....lb. .34 @ .35
Cudbear, powdered, boxes.....lb. .21 @ .23
Culver's root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Cumin seed, Algerian, bags..lb. .12¼@ .12¾
Morocco, bags.....lb. .12¾@ .13¼
Spanish, bags.....lb. .11¾@ .12¼
Cutch, Borneo, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07½
Rangoon, boxes.....lb. .11 @ .11¾
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags.....lb. .04¼@ .06½
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bulk, f.o.b. coastal ports, unit-ton. 1.39 @ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums.....lb. .15 @ —
granular, drums.....lb. .17 @ —

D

Damiana, leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Dandelion root, German, bales..lb. .14 @ .16
Deertongue leaves, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ .04
10 to 25 barrels.....lb. .04¼@ —
less than 10 barrels, bbls..lb. .04½@ —
English, barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
German, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ .04¾
neutral, domestic, barrels..lb. .08 @ .09
English, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
German, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .07¾
Derris root, bales.....lb. .37 @ .40
Dextrin, British, gum, bags, 100 lbs. 3.72 @ 3.92
corn, canary, bags.....100 lbs. 3.47 @ 3.67
white, bags.....100 lbs. 3.42 @ 3.62
potato, imported, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
tapioca, bags.....lb. .08¼@ .09
Diamyl ether, works, drums..lb. .09 @ —
small lots.....lb. .12 @ —
Phthalate, drums.....lb. .33 @ —
Dianisidine, barrels.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums....lb. .24½@ .25¼
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums ..... lb. .31¾@ —
refined, 99 p.c.....lb. .50 @ —
Phthalate, drums.....lb. .60 @ —
Tartrate, drums.....lb. .60 @ —
Diethylanilin, drums.....lb. .60 @ 65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums..lb. .14 @ —
less car lots, works, drums.lb. .15 @ .16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums.....lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, works, drums.lb. .16 @ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, tanks, works.....lb. .24 @ .30
Digitalis leaves, bales.....lb. .28 @ —
Dill seed, recleaned, bags....lb. .11¼@ .12
Dimethylanilin, drums.....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Dinitrobenzene, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .28
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels..lb. .15½@ .16¾
Dinitronaphthalene, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Dinitrophenol, barrels.....lb. .35 @ 38
Dinitrotoluene, drums.....lb. .29 @ .30
Dinitrotoluolguanidin, drums..lb. .16 @ .16¾
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums.....gal. .42 @ .44¾
Diphenyl, car lots, works, barrels, lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
Diphenylamine, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Diphenylguanidin, drums.....lb. .30 @ .32½
Diphenylmethane, bottles.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi, shipment, bags....ton.28.00 @29.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, bbls.lb. .05 @ .05½
Doggrass root, cut, bales.....lb. .18 @ .20
Dogwood bark, dom., bales...lb. .05 @ .06
Jamaica, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans..lb. 2.75 @ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases..lb. .75 @ .80
reeds, thin, cases.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Duboisine sulphate, vials....oz.35.00 @38.00
Dye, coaltar:—
Color Index No.
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
20 Chrysoidin Y.....lb. .50 @ .54
24 Sudan I.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
27 Orange G.....lb. .60 @ .75
31 Amido naphthol red G.lb. .50 @ .54
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 @ .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 @ 1.00
57 Amido naph. red 6B...lb. .35 @ .40
73 Sudan II.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
79 Ponceau 2R.....lb. .50 @ .60
88 Bordeaux B.....lb. .90 @ .95
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .75 @ .80
151 Orange II.....lb. .25 @ .35
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
176 Fast red A.....lb. .35 @ .60
179 Azo rubin.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 @ .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .30 @ .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 @ 2.08
210 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
234 Resorcin brown B....lb. .75 @ .80
235 Resorcin dark brown.lb. .75 @ .80
246 Acid black 10B.....lb. .60 @ .70
252 Brilliant crocein....lb. .90 @ 1.00
258 Sudan IV.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 @ .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 @ 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .30 @ .40
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 @ .85
326 Direct fast scarlet....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
331 Bismarck brown .....lb. .40 @ .45
332 Bismarck brown 2R...lb. .40 @ .45
364 Paper yellow.....lb. .50 @ .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .35 @ .50
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.50
401 Developed black BHN.lb. .50 @ .55
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 @ .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 @ .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .75 @ .85
422 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .35 @ .55
495 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 @ .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 @ .80
512 Direct blue RW.....lb. .80 @ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF..lb. .75 @ 1.60
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 @ .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 @ .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 @ .90
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .35 @ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G..lb. 2.00 @ 3.00
666 Acid green B.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
680 Methyl violet.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 @ 3.00
793 Phosphin.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
812 Primulin.....lb. .50 @ .60
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble), Sulphur black.....lb. .50 @ .55
Sulphur blue.....lb. .15 @ .25
Sulphur brown.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .20 @ .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 @ —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 @ .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .50 @ .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 @ .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste.lb. .15 @ .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 @ 1.10
Zambesi blacks.....lb. .75 @ 1.00
Dyes, natural (see name of article).
Dyers' solvent (petroleum solvents).

E

Echinacea root, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Egg yolk, granular, cases.....lb. .46 @ .48
spray, cases.....lb. .52 @ .54
Elder flowers, bright, bales...lb. .25 @ .30
dark, bales.....lb. .23 @ .25
Elecampane root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Elm bark, grinding, bales....lb. .10 @ .11
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .18 @ .19
select, bundles, cases.....lb. .22 @ .24
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.20.00 @21.00
Ephedra, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08

RESULTS COUNT!

★TROLUOIL (TRADE NAME)
(The last word in lacquer diluents)

★APCOTHINNER (TRADE NAME)
(The essence of V. M. & P.)

(1)

★Both TROLUOIL and APCOTHINNER are products of individual distillations and physical properties. New ideas are advanced and new theories proven.

(2)

Neither product is offered on the competitive market with ordinary lacquer diluents or V. M. & P. Naphthas.

(3)

APCOTHINNER is particularly adapted to industries requiring a paint or enamel thinner where controlled drying is vital.

ANDERSON-PRICHARD OIL CORPORATION
PRODUCERS AP REFINERS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Branches at: AKRON, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND
Eastern Representatives:
D. H. LITTER COMPANY
110 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Canadian Representative:
TRANSPORT OIL, Ltd.
Montreal Toronto

Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 1.70 @ 1.90
U.S.P., car lots, bags....100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
car lots, barrels.. 100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
less car ots, bbls.100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.00
dried, bags, l.c.l.....lb. .06 @ —
imported, U.S.P., barrels....100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags..lb. .45 @ .46
Spanish, bags.....lb. .54 @ .55
Ergotin, jars.....lb. 6.00 @ 6.25
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials, oz.30.00 @ —
Sulphate, bottles, vials.....oz.30.00 @ —
Ether, concentrated, drums...lb. .14 @ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums..lb. .21 @ .28
U.S.P., 1880, drums.....lb. .38 @ .39
washed, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
synthetic, car lots, works, drums..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .09 @ —
Ethyl acetate, l.c.l., minimum 5 drums..lb. .08½@ —
l.c.l., 1 to 4 drums....lb. .09 @ —
tank cars.....lb. .07½@ —
tank wagons.....lb. .08 @ —
ethyl iron, car lots, drums, lb. .115 @ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .121 @ —
tanks .....lb. .119 @ —
90 p.c., drums.....lb. .129 @ —
90 p.c., U.S.P., drums...lb. .141 @ —
Bromide, technical, drums..lb. .50 @ .55
Chloride, drums.....lb. .22 @ .24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.20 @ 4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 6.35 @ —
Lactate, works, tanks.....lb. .24½@ —
car lots, works, drums....lb. .25 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .26 @ .29
Oxalate, drums.....lb. .37½@ .50
cans .....lb. .52 @ .55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works..lb. .30½@ .32½
Ethyl-benzylaniline, drums.....lb. .88 @ .90
Ethylene bromide, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Dichloride, drums.....lb. .65½@ .67½
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums..lb. .25 @ .28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .24 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .25 @ .27
tanks, works.....lb. .23 @ —
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .17 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .18 @ .20
tanks, works.....lb. .16 @ —
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb. .19½@ .20
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .20½@ .21
tanks, works.....lb. .18½@ .19
Ethyldiphenyl anilin, drums.....lb. .45 @ .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums.....lb. .30 @ —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb. .55 @ —
Ethylparatolvenesulphonamide, barrels..lb. .60 @ —
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
Eugenol, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales...lb. .06 @ .07

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.15.00 @21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb. .08½@ .09
German, large, bags.....lb. .10 @ .10½
small, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb. .04¼@ .04¾
Fir balsam, Canada, cans...gal.10.50 @11.00
Oregon, barrels.....gal. 1.10 @ 1.20
Fish berries, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk, contracts .....unit-ton. No prices.
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore.....ton.60.00 @ —
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk.unit-ton. 3.25 & .50
Flake white, barrels.....lb. .12¼@ —
Fleaseed, black, bags.....lb. .50 @ .55
Fluorspar, domestic, gravel, 98 p.c. works..ton.41.00 @46.00
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.36.00 @40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.43.50 @ —
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk...ton.32.50 @ —
bags .....ton.36.50 @ —
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.20.00 @ —
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.18.00 @ —
ground, bags, works....ton.31.00 @31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground, bulk...ton.20.40 @20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Formaldehydeanilin, drums...lb. .37½@ .40
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb. .18 @ .25
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk...ton.15.00 @20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.24.00 @26.00
Furfural, technical, contract, works, drums..lb. .10 @ —
Fusel oil, refined, drums.....lb. .245 @ .281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb. .18 @ .22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .08 @ .10
42 deg., barrels.....lb. .07 @ .09
solid, drums.....lb. .14 @ .16
Sticks, shipments.....ton.25.00 @26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb. .42 @ .43
Galangal root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Gall extract, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb. .06¾@ .07
plantation, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .08
Singapore, cube, bags.....lb. .09½@ .10
Extract, 35 p.c. tannin, bbls.lb. .08 @ .10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U.S. Motor tanks..gal. .06½@ .07
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..gal. .05¾@ —
cases .....gal. .2640@ —
61-63, export, bulk.....gal. .06¼@ —
64-66, export, bulk.....gal. .06½@ —
66-68, aviation, bulk...gal. .08½@ —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.gal. .08¼@ —
Gulf Coast, navy, export, bulk...gal. .04½@ —
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .05 @ —
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04¾@ —
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .05½@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 50-60, 450 e.p..gal. .03½@ .03¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor, gal. .03½@ .03¾
64-66.. 375 e.p.....gal. .04¼@ .04½
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal. .03¼@ .03¾
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03¾
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .03¾@ .03½
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .03¾@ .03¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .03¾@ .03¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .03¾@ .04
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal. .04 @ .04¼
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p.gal. .02¼@ .02¾
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .03
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02¼
Gasoline, at refinery, Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03¾
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03¾
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .03¾@ .03½
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .03¾@ .03¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .03¾@ .03¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .03¾@ .04
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal. .04 @ .04¼
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal. .04¼@ .04¾
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p..gal. .02½@ .02¾
AA, 80-87, 99 p.c., recovery..gal. .02¾@ .02½
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal. .02½@ .02¾
BB, 84-92, 88 p.c., recovery..gal. .02 @ .02¼
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..gal. .08 @ —
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .06¼@ .06½
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .06¼@ .06¾
64-66, 300 e.p.....gal. .07½@ .07¾
Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta .....gal.	—	.20
Boston .....gal.	.135	.155
Chicago .....gal.	.14	.15
Cincinnati .....gal.	.15	.16
Denver .....gal.	.15	.17
Louisville .....gal.	.16	.18
Minneapolis .....gal.	.152	.162
New Orleans.....gal.	.155	.175
New York.....gal.	.133	.153
San Francisco.....gal.	.08	.10

Gelatin, silver, cases.....lb. .52 @ .53
Gelsenium root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Gentian root, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
grated, barrels, boxes.....lb. .09 @ .10
powdered, barrels boxes...lb. .10 @ .11
Geraniol, cans... .....lb. 1.35 @ 5.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 5.75
Ginger root, African, bags....lb. .06½@ .07
Cochin, abc bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
lemon, bags.....lb. .10½@ .11
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb. .15 @ .15½
medium, bold, bags.....lb. .11¾@ .12¼
grinding, dark, bags....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
bright, bags.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Japanese, bags.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb. 8.50 @10.00
wild, Southern, cases.....lb.11.00 @13.00
fibers, cases.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
less car lots, bags.100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.40
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs. .70 @ .75
anhydrous (See Soda sulphate).
Glue:—
Bone, common grades, bbls..lb. .12 @ .14
better grades bbl.....lb. .14 @ .17
imported, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .18
Fish, liquid, barrels.....gal. 1.25 @ 2.25
Hide, cut inch, high-grade, barrels..lb. .27 @ .35
medium grade, bbls.....lb. .22 @ .27
low grade, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .22
imported, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .28
white, extra, barrels.....lb. .25 @ .30
medium, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .27
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra..lb. .12½@ .13
cans .....lb. .14 @ .14½
dynamite, drums included..lb. .10¾@ .10¾
saponification, domestic, loose, drums..lb. .09 @ .09½
foreign, drums.....lb. .07 @ .07½
soaplye, loose, drums.....lb. .06 @ .06½
30 degrees, yellow, drums...lb. .12 @ .12½
Golden seal root, bales.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb. .13 @ .14
Graphite, amorphous, barrels..lb. .04 @ .15
flake, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .30
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk).
Grease:—
House, tierces.....lb. .03½@ .03¾
White, tierces.....lb. .03¾@ .05¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Yellow, tierces.....lb. .03½@ .03¾
Green:—
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels..lb. .30 @ .33
light, barrels.....lb. .27 @ .31
medium, barrels.....lb. .28 @ .31
in japan, cans.....lb. .55 @ .56
Chrome oxide, domestic, kegs, lb. .24 @ .26
barrels .....lb. .25 @ .27
Imported, kegs.....lb. .25 @ .27
Commercial, barrels.....lb. .09½@ .10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb. .27 @ .29
Grinders', barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Lineproof, kegs.....lb. .09¼@ .15
Paris (see P).
Verdigris (see V).
(Green dyes are listed under Dyes.)
Grindelia robusta, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb. .27 @ .28
strained, cases.....lb. .70 @ .71
Wood .....lb. .04 @ .05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns...lb. 1.65 @ 1.92
Carbonate, boxes, kegs.....lb. 1.56 @ 1.75
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb. .90 @ 1.00
Gum:—
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cases.....lb. .45 @ .46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb. .10 @ .10½
white sorts, No. 1 bags....lb. .38 @ .40
No. 2 bags.....lb. .36 @ .38
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb. .18 @ .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.55
Sumatra, cases.....lb. .31 @ .33
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, in bond, bags.....lb. .58 @ .60
Copal, Batu, bold, half-scraped, bags..lb. .04½@ .05
unscraped, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04
nubs and chips, bags...lb. .03½@ .04
Congo, picture, white, bags, lb. .35 @ .45
pale, bold, selected, amber, bags..lb. .08 @ .09
dark, amber, bags...lb. .06 @ .07
opaque, bold, bags.....lb. .20 @ .22
kettle-size, bags.....lb. .18½@ .20
sorts, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
nubs, bags.....lb. .04 @ .07
chips, bags.....lb. .03½@ .07
dust, bags.....lb. .02¼@ .04
East Indian, pale, bold, cases, lb. .15½@ .16
nubs, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
chips, bags.....lb. .05 @ —
black, bold, half scraped, bags..lb. .07½@ .08
unscraped, bags.....lb. .04 @ .04½
nubs and chips, bags...lb. .04 @ —
Macassar, bold, Loba, A, baskets..lb. .11 @ .12
Loba, B, baskets.....lb. .09½@ .10
nubs, Loba, CBB, baskets, lb. .08 @ .09
Loba, CNE, baskets....lb. .06 @ .07
chips, Loba, DBB, baskets, lb. .08 @ .08½
Loba, DU, baskets.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Loba, DK, baskets.....lb. .06 @ .07
Gum, copal, Manila, chips, bags, lb. .08 @ .09
nubs, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases..lb. .15½@ .16½
mixed bold, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15
chips, small, bags.....lb. .10 @ .12
split, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15
nubs, bags.....lb. .12 @ .13
Spirit soluble, pale, M. A. baskets..lb. .05½@ .06
extra pale, WS, baskets..lb. .07½@ .08
amber, MB, baskets.....lb. .06 @ .07
Dammar, Batavia, standard A/E cases..lb. .10½@ .11
mixed, AD, cases.....lb. .14 @ .14
seeds, E, cases.....lb. .07 @ .07½
dust, cases.....lb. .05½@ .06
Singapore, No. 1, cases....lb. .15 @ .14½
No. 2, cases.....lb. .09 @ .10
No. 3, cases.....lb. .05 @ .06
dust, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb. .10½@ .11½
No. 2, cans.....lb. .09 @ .10
No. 3, cans.....Nom.
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .06½
light, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Euphorbium, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
Galbanum, cases.....lb. .85 @ .90
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases..lb. .80 @ .85
powdered, barrels.....lb. .98 @ 1.00
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb. .17 @ Nom.
Superior, bags.....lb. .19 @ Nom.
Gualac (see G).
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, X ..lb. .25 @ .26
No. 1.....lb. .14 @ .15
No. 2.....lb. .12 @ .12½
Kauri, bright, dust, cases...lb. .16 @ .17
brown, BX, cases.....lb. .45 @ .50
B 1, cases.....lb. .30 @ .33
B 2, cases.....lb. .16 @ .18
B 3, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
chips, extra, cases.....lb. .22 @ .24
ordinary, cases.....lb. .10½@ .12
dust, cases.....lb. .06 @ .08½
bright, scraped fine, cases..lb. .75 @ 1.50
ordinary, No. 1, cases...lb. .45 @ .50
No. 2, cases.....lb. .30 @ .35
No. 3, cases.....lb. .14 @ .17
white, chips, ordinary, cases, lb. .19 @ .20
dust, ordinary, cases....lb. .10½@ .12½
Kino, tins.....lb. .55 @ .60
Mastic, cases.....lb. .49 @ .50
Myrrh, cases.....lb. .19 @ .20
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb. .10 @ .11
tears, cases.....lb. .15 @ .25
Opium (see O).
Paracoumarone (see P).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, casks.....lb. .18 @ .19
Scammony cases.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb. .20 @ —
sorts, bags.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Talba, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
Thus, barrels.....280 lbs.11.00 @ —
strained, barrels.....280 lbs.11.00 @ —
Tragacanth, Aleppo, No. 1, cases.....lb. 1.28 @ 1.40
No. 2, cases.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.15
No. 3, cases.....lb. .90 @ .95
No. 4, cases.....lb. .75 @ .85
No. 5, cases.....lb. .70 @ .75
No. 6, bags.....lb. .50 @ .60
sorts, bags.....lb. .40 @ .45
Turkish, No. 1, cases.....lb. .90 @ .95
No. 2, cases.....lb. .70 @ .75
No. 3, bags.....lb. .60 @ .65
No. 4, bags.....lb. .50 @ .55
Yacca, bags.....lb. .03 @ .04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb. 2.00 @ 5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb. .11 @ .12
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb. .14 @ .18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03¼
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags..lb. .03½@ .04
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Henna leaves, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb. .12 @ .14
Heptane, mixed, Group 3, tank-cars..gal. .12 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15 @ —
normal, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .13 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15 @ —
Hexalin, drums.....lb. .60 @ —
Hexane, normal, Group 3, tank-cars..gal. .11½@ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums..gal. .16 @ —
drums, l.c.l.....gal. .24 @ —
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, lb. .46 @ .47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.13.50 @14.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 2.00 @ 2.25
imported, to arrive...unit-ton. 2.50 @ —
Hops, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Horehound, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.20.50 @21.00
resale, vials.....oz.19.00 @20.00
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz.20.50 @21.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz.22.50 @ —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .04 @ .08
bottles .....gross. 7.75 @18.50
25 volume, barrels, carboys, .05½@ —
100 volume, barrels, carboys, lb. .21 @ —
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials.oz.25.00 @ —
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.15.00 @ —
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Sulphate, vials .....oz.15.00 @ —
Hypericic, solid, drums .....lb. .17 @ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb. .11 @ .15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels...lb. .12 @ —
Indol, C.P., bottles.....oz. 2.50 @ 9.50
Infusorial earth, white, bags, ton.35.00 @ —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kegs.....kilo. £1 15s 3/64
resublimed, kegs.....lb. 4.65 @ 4.70
Iodoform, kegs.....lb. 6.70 @ 6.85
Ionone, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @@5.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags..lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb. .07 @ .08
bleached, prime, bales ...lb. .12 @ .13
Iron, chloride, crystals, technical barrels..lb. .05 @ .07
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
solution, carboys.....lb. .09 @ .09½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. .94 @ .99
Hypophosphite, cans .....lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 4.20 @ 4.25
syrup, demijohns.....lb. .65 @ .70
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb. .09½@ .09
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb. .50 @ .55
scales, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
pearls, cans.....lb. .90 @ .97
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb. .60 @ .70
ferrous, cans.....lb. .90 @ 1.10
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb. .74 @ .75
pearls, cans.....lb. .90 @ .70
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb. .65 @ .70
Subnitrate, tech (see Connerss).
U.S.P., crystals, barrels..lb. .04½@ .05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb. .67 @ —
green scales, cans.....lb. .65 @ —
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .28½@ .30¼
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .32½@ .41
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs. lb. .28½@ .30½
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb. 4.45 @ 5.00
Isopentane, works, drums.....lb. .48 @ —
small lots.....lb. .58 @ —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Jalap root, bales.....lb. .21 @ .33
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb. .25 @ .36
Juniper berries, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .75 @ .80
Kava kava root, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk....gal. .04¾@ —
cases .....gal. .1765@ —
W.W., bulk.....gal. .06 @ —
export, bulk.....gal. .05¾@ —
cases .....gal. .18 @ —
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal. .04¼@ —
water white, bulk....gal. .05¼@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 water white, bulk..gal. .03 @ .03¼
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal. .02¾@ .02¾
42-44 water white.....gal. .02¾@ .02¾
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white, gal. .02¾@ .02¾
42-44 water white.....gal. .02¾@ .03
Pennsylvania, 45 water white, gal. .04¾@ .05
46 water white.....gal. .05 @ .05¼
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—
Atlanta .....gal. .165 @ —
Boston .....gal. .11 @ —
Chicago .....gal. .09 @ —
Cincinnati .....gal. .11 @ —
Denver .....gal. .135 @ —
Louisville .....gal. .11 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .099 @ —
New Orleans.....gal. .12 @ —
New York.....gal. .11 @ —
San Francisco.....gal. .155 @ —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .52 @ .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs. 9.00 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs.10.00 @10.25
Middle Western, tierces.100 lbs. 9.30 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs.10.75 @ —
prime Western, tierces.100 lbs. 9.45 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .35 @ .36
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .07 @ .09
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .04¾@ .05½
Italian, bales.....lb. .04¾@ .05¾
Lavender flowers, ord., bales..lb. .19 @ .22
select, bales.....lb. .32 @ .35
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .10 @ .11
white, broken, barrels....lb. .11½@ .12½
crystals, barrels.....lb. .11 @ .12
granular, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12½
powdered, barrels.....lb. .11¾@ .12¾
Arsenate, powdered, drums..lb. .11 @ .15
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .24
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .08 @ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs. .....lb. .13¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1090@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .14¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1327@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1247@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1159@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1147@ —
Resinate, precip., barrels....lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .31½
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .06¾@ —
(See also Lead, white.)
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .07¼@ —
basic, sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .06¾@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .13¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1030@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .08 @ .09
selected, cases.....lb. .12 @ .15
Lime, lump, works, barrels..lb. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur sol., barrels...gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, in p.c. ammonia, ex vessel December shipm't, 100 kilos, bags, Northern ports..ton.80.75 @ —
Southern ports, bags..ton.80.90 @ —
Linaloel, cans.....lb. 2.10 @ 4.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles....lb. 3.25 @ 7.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .16 @ .17
without leaves, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Linseed cake, bags.....ton.28.00 @ —
Meal, bags.....ton.37.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's casks.....lb. .06 @ —
commercial, powd., casks..lb. .07 @ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .1325@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1030@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.80 @ 1.83
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.89
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.65 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .04½@ —
barrels .....lb. .04¾@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .04¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .05 @ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .04¾ Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Seed, bags.....lb. .28 @ .29
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .12½@ 16
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .07 @ .08½
solid, boxes.....lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment ton.24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales..lb. .30 @ .40
imported, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .38 @ .43

PHENOL
U. S. P., 39° M. P. and 39.5° M. P. Natural, Crude 80% and 90%

CRESOL
U. S. P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
95% Dark and 99% Straw Color

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake, and Ball

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR
Coumarone-Indene Resin

BARRETAN

PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
Denaturing and Commercial

FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS

HYDROCARBON OIL

SHINGLE STAIN OIL

SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

TRADE B MARK

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The
Calco Chemical Company, Inc.
Bound Brook, New Jersey
New York, N. Y.
WAlker 5-3100

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .54 @ .55
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .34 @ .35
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .43 @ .44
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags, lb. .06 @ —
barrels .....lb. .07 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels...lb. .25 @ .30
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton.35.00 @36.00
imported, barrels.....ton.31.75 @83.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Peroxide, works, drums....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .20½@ .23
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels.ton.50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .30 @ .40
blue, bales.....lb. .40 @ .41
Leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Manaca, root, bales.....lb. .34 @ .35
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .09
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .03½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs..lb. .35 @ .52
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans, lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ 6.45
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Ore, powdered (or granulated), 75@80 p.c., barrels...lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04⅛
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Resinate, fused, barrels.....lb. .08¼@ .08½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .12½@ .13½
Sulphate, works, barrels...lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, works, barrels.lb. .08 @ .08½
Mangrove bark, ship., bags..ton.25.50 @26.50
Extract, 55 p.c., bags.....lb. .04¼@ —
Manna flakes, large, cases...lb. .65 @ .70
small, cases.....lb. .40 @ .45
Marble flour, bags.....ton.14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .16½@ .17
German, bales.....lb. .17½@ .18
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .20 @ .22
Menthol, imported, cases.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
synthetic, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.60
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .85 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .88 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.18 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.49 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
red, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.89 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.89 @ 4.96
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. 3.68 @ —
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbl...lb. 2.11 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs.....lb. 2.34 @ —
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .84 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—300 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5½x5½ in...pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.50 @12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg.14.50 @14.70
3⅜x7½ in.....pkg.17.50 @18.50
3⅜x7½ in.....pkg.18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels.lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs...lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, delvd, tanks.gal. .35 @ —
denaturing grade, producers, tanks..gal. .45 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .41 @ —
drums .....gal. .45 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .43 @ —
drums .....gal. .47 @ —
tanks .....gal. .33 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .42 @ —
drums .....gal. .46 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .44 @ —
drums .....gal. .48 @ —
tanks .....gal. .34 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels..gal. .48 @ —
drums .....gal. .42 @ —
less car lots, barrels...gal. .50 @ —
drums .....gal. .44 @ —
tanks .....gal. .40 @ —
synthetic, 99½ p.c. drums, spot, car lots..gal. .42½@ —
less car lots.....gal. .44½@ —
tanks .....4gal. .40½@ —
Methyl acetate, dom., drums.gal. No stocks
Imported, drums.....lb. .19 @ .19½
synthetic, 100 p.c., drums.gal. 1.20 @ 1.40
Acetone, car lots, drums...gal. .57 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .59 @ .61
tanks .....gal. .53 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 9.00
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.50
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .47 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins .....lb. .42 @ .47
Methylanthraquinone, kegs...lb. .85 @ .95
Methylheptenone, bottles....lb. 6.50 @ 8.00
Methylheptin carb., bottles..lb.20.00 @26.00
Methylene-blue, med., kegs...lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.ton.65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton.110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots barrels..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .09 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .08½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .10 @ —
unskimmed, roller, car lots, .24 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .26 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .25 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .27 @ —
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04½
hulled, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums.....lb. .06 @ .07½
Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. 1.07 @ 1.08
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums.lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Alkaloid, cans.....oz.10.00 @10.05
Ethylhydrochloride, vials...oz.10.75 @10.80
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
leaves, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz.90.00 @92.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz.98.00 @99.00
pods, bottles.....oz.20.00 @21.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.75 @ 7.25
ketone, cans.....lb. 5.75 @ 7.75
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Musk root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Mustard seed, Bari, brown....lb. .09½ Nom.
Bombay, brown, bags...lb. .07½@ .08
California, brown, bags...lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07½@ .07¾
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .09 @ .09½
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .05 @ .05½
Sicilian, brown, bags.....lb. .09½@ .10

Myrobalans, J1 ship't, bags..ton.28.50 @29.50
J2, shipment, bags.....ton.18.50 @19.50
R2, shipment, bags.....ton.18.50 @19.50
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03½@ .04½
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels.lb. .05 @ .05½

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.100 lbs. 1.65 @ 2.25
imported, bags.....100 lbs. 1.65 @ 1.85
dyestuffs, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06
refined, balls, spot, barrels..lb. .05½@ .06½
contract, car lots, barrels, lb. .03¾@ —
flake, spot, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05½
contract, car lots, barrels.lb. .03¾@ —
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.85
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .19½
kegs .....lb. .19½@ .23
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .10½@ —
single, barrels.....lb. .10½@ —
contracts, 1931, single or double salt, barrels....lb. .10½@ —
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 3.25 @ —
50 p.c., tins.....8 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.85 @ —
tins .....5 lbs. 5.65 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton.14.00 @16.00
barrels .....ton.23.00 @25.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks .....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ —
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ .32
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels .....lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .34 @ .36
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .35 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .36 @ .38
RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c., ammonia, bags, prompt shipment, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....unit-ton. 2.25 @ 2.30
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums...lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .18 @ —
Chinese, shipment, cases...lb. .17 @ —
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .19 @ .20
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .16 @ .17
grinding bags, cases.....lb. .10½@ .16
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .09

O

Oak bark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, mixed, group 3, tank-cars..gal. .16 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .18 @ —
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases. .45 @ .48
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb.25.00 @35.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins.lb. .45 @ .47
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans.lb. .25 @ .27
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.25
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
natural, Messina, coppers.lb. 2.00 @ 2.40
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .12 @ .13
rectified, tins.....lb. .40 @ .55
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. .65 @ .70
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.45
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26 @ .27
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .65 @ .70
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Calamus, tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .20 @ .22
cans .....lb. .22 @ .24
white, drums.....lb. .15 @ .17
cans .....lb. .18 @ .20
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.00
rectified, tins.....lb. 2.30 @ 2.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. 2.65 @ 3.00
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Cardamom seed bottles.....lb.17.50 @18.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans lb. .95 @ 1.10
Castor, blown, car lots, drums, lb. .13¾@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .14 @ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .11¾@ —
cases .....lb. .12¾@ —
drums .....lb. .11½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .12 @ —
cases .....lb. .13 @ —
drums .....lb. .11¾@ —
tanks .....lb. .10¼@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels....lb. .11¼@ —
cases .....lb. .12¾@ —
drums .....lb. .11 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .11½@ —
cases .....lb. .12½@ —
drums .....lb. .11¾@ —
tanks .....lb. .10 @ —
Cedarleaf, tins.....lb. .90 @ 1.05
Cedarwood drums (tins).....lb. .37 @ .39
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 7.25 @ 7.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums..lb. .07 @ .07¼
tanks .....lb. .06 @ .06½
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .05¾@ —
futures .....lb. .05¾@ —
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. 9.00 @10.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cans.....lb. .43 @ .45
drums .....lb. .41 @ .43
Java, drums.....lb. .35 @ .37
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.60
Coconut, Ceylon grade, bbls.lb. .06½@ .06¼
Coast, tanks.....lb. .04¾@ .04¾
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .06¾@ .07
Manilla, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .06½
bulk, shipment, c.i.f.....lb. .05 @ —
tanks .....lb. .05 @ —
Coast, tanks.....lb. .04¾@ .04¾

Oil, cod, British, E.C., barrels, gal. .42 Nom.
German, barrels, c.i.f., 100 kilos.11.30 @12.90
Japanese, drums.....gal. .41 @ .42
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .40 @ .41
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls..bbl.32.00 @33.00
Newfoundland, barrels...bbl.32.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, bottles.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.00
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .08¾
works, tanks.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
refined, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .10¾
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).
Creosote (see C).
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.60 @ 2.70
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.75 @ —
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.15 @ —
Dip (see D).
Dills, bottles.....lb. 3.75 @ 5.75
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.30
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs..lb. .33 @ .35
drums .....lb. .30 @ .32
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.35
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .85 @ .89
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .90 @ —
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .60 @ .65
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.bbl. .40 @ .50
18-20 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .40 @ .45
26-30 .....bbl. .50 @ .55
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .30 @ .35
18-22 .....bbl. .32½@ .35
22-26 .....bbl. .35 @ .37½
24-26 .....bbl. .50 @ .55
26-30 .....bbl. .50 @ .55
28-30 .....bbl. .60 @ .70
Pennsylvania, 60-40.....gal. .05 @ —
36-40 .....gal. .05¼@ —
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne...gal. .06 @ —
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .02¾@ .02½
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40, light straw..gal. .02¼@ .02½
Oklahoma, 35-37.....gal. .02 @ .02⅝
36-38 .....gal. .02 @ .02⅝
38-40 .....gal. .02¼@ .02¾
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk.gal. .05¼@ —
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal. .03¾@ .04
Kansas, 32-36.....gal. .01¾@ .02
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal. .02 @ .02½
North Texas, 32-36.....gal. .01½@ .01⅝
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal. .01½@ .01¾
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, gross. 4.00 @ 4.50
Bourbon, tins.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.50
Turkish, tins.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.35
Ginger, distilled, bottles...lb. 4.85 @ 5.00
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross. 3.25 @ 3.30
imported, bottles.....gross. 3.35 @ 3.40
Hemlock, tins.....gal. .90 @ 1.00
Herring, coast, tanks.....gal. .30 Nom.
Juniper berries, terpeneless, tins..lb.14.00 @16.00
U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.80
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins..lb. .50 @ .75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs. 8.25 @ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.00 @ —
extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 9.00 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.50 @ —
prime, barrels.....100 lbs.12.50 @ —
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs. 9.50 @ —
Lavender flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb. 2.00 @ 4.25
garden, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Spike, French, technical, tins, lb. .65 @ .75
Spanish, technical, tins..lb. .55 @ .65
Lemon, California, cans.....lb. .68 @ .70
Messina, coppers, tins.....lb. .75 @ 1.10
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins..lb. .55 @ .58
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb. 9.75 @10.00
expressed, tins.....lb.11.00 @11.50
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Linseed, boiled, tanks....lb. .0900@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0960@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .1000@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .1040@ —
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb. .1070@ .1100
raw, tanks.....lb. .0860@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0920@ —
less than car lots, barrels, lb. .0960@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .1000@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .0990@ .1030
varnish grade, barrels...lb. .1010@ .1050
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal. .26 @ .28
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600..gal. .25 @ —
Warren E 600.....gal. .23½@ .24
unfiltered, 600 s. r..gal. .18 @ .19
650 s. r.....gal. .22½@ .23½
600 flash s. r.....gal. .23½@ .24
630 flash s. r.....gal. .31½@ .32
motor, 600, No. 7 color, gal. .35 @ .36
500, No. 7½ color...gal. .25 @ .26
400, No. 7½ color...gal. .24 @ .25
300, No. 7 color...gal. .20 @ .21
pale, 100 vis., No. 2½ color..gal. .16 @ —
180 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal. .20 @ .20½
230 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal. .24 @ .24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color, gal. .16½@ .17
250 vis., No. 6 color, gal. .17½@ .18
265 vis., No. 6½ color, gal. .20 @ —
California, pale, 60 vis., 2 to 2½ color..gal. .07 @ —
70 vis., 2½ color.....gal. .07 @ —
75 vis., 2 to 2½ color.gal. .07 @ —
100 vis., 2 to 2½ color.gal. .07 @ .08
140 vis., 2½ color.....gal. .08 @ —
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color.gal. .10 @ .10¾
220 vis., 2½ color.....gal. .10 @ —
300 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .10¼@ .10¾
350 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .11 @ .11¼
370 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .11 @ —
400 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .12 @ —
450 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .12½@ —
500 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .13 @ —
red, 100 vis., 4½ to 6 color, gal. .07 @ —
140 vis., 5 to 6 color..gal. .08 @ —
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color.gal. .10 @ .10¼
220 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .10 @ —
300 vis., 4½ to 6 color.gal. .10½@ .11
350 vis., 4½ to 6 color.gal. .11 @ —
370 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .11 @ —
400 vis., 4½ to 6 color.gal. .12 @ .12¼
450 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .12½@ —
500 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .13 @ .13¼
550 vis., 5 to 7 color.gal. .13½@ —
600 vis., 5 to 7 color.gal. .13½@ .13¾

Oil, lubricating, Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal. .05 @ .05¼
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .04¾@ .05¼
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .06¼@ .06¾
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .06 @ .06¼
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .08 @ .08½
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .07¾@ .08¼
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .07½@ .07¾
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .09 @ .09½
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .08½@ .09
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .08½@ .09
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .09½@ .10
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .09 @ .09½
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .08½@ .09
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .12½@ .13
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .11½@ .12
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .10½@ .11
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .14½@ .15
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .13½@ .14
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal. .12½@ .13
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color...gal. 11. @ .11¼
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .15½@ .16
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. 17 @ —
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .22 Nom.
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock....gal. .09 @ .10
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..al. .11 @ .12
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..al. .14½@ .15
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal. .14@ .15
600 D cyl. stock.....gal. .18 @ .18½
600 cold test (light bright), gal. .18 @ .19
600 cold test (dark bright), gal. .17 Nom.
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal. .20 Nom.
refined, light pressed, barrels, gal. .34 @ .36
tanks .....gal. .28 @ .30
white, bleached barrels.gal. .39 @ .41
tanks .....gal. .33 @ .36
yellow, bleached, bbls..gal. .36 @ .38
tanks .....gal. .30 @ .32
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb. 1.60 @ 1.70
natural, U.S.P., bottles....lb. 9.00 @10.00
expressed, barrels.....gal. .85 @ —
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.15.25 @ —
Extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.75 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.50 @ —
pure, barrels.....100 lbs.10.75 @ —
Neroli, bigarde, bottles.....lb.125.00 @250.00
petale, bottles.....lb.170.00 @300.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
Olive, denatured, barrels..gal. .78 @ .82
edible, barrels.....gal. 1.70 @ 1.85
foots, barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Oleo, No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.62½@ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.00 @ —
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins.lb. 1.05@ 1.10
expressed, California, tins.lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Messina, U.S.P., coppers.lb.2.00 @ 2.40
West India, tins.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.00
Origanum, commercial, tins..lb. .25 @ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks.....lb. .05¼ Nom.
shipment, casks.....lb. .04¾@ —
Niger, casks.....lb. .05 @ —
shipment, casks.....lb. .04¾@ —
Palm kernel, denatured, casks, lb. .06 @ .06¼
Palmarosa, tins.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.35
Patchouli, bottles.....lb. 4.70 @ 5.00
Peanut, crude, barrels.....lb. .09¼ Nom.
mill, tanks.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, edible, barrels....lb. .12 @ .13
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
imported, tins.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb. 1.70 @ 1.85
redistilled, U.S.P., tins....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Perilla, drums.....lb. .08 @ —
tanks, coast.....lb. .06¾@ .07
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Pimento, tins.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.80
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels..gal. .54 @ .61
water-white, barrels....gal. .65 Nom.
Pine needle, Siberian, cans..lb. .65 @ .70
Poppyseed, barrels.....gal. 1.70 @ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal. .71 @ .74
refined, denatured, barrels.lb. .55 @ .56
Red, distilled, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .08¾
drums .....lb. .08¼@ .08¾
tanks .....lb. .07½@ —
saponified, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .08¾
drums .....lb. .08¼@ .08¾
tanks .....lb. .07½@ —
Turkey (see Oil, turkey, red).
Rose, artificial, bottles....oz. 2.00 @ 3.00
natural, coppers.....oz.10.00 @28.50
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb. .32½@ .35
U.S.P., tins.....lb. .40 @ .45
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal. .52 @ .54
second rectified, drums..gal. .56 @ .58
third rectified, drums....gal. .64 @ .66
Rubberseed, drums.....lb. .09 @ .09½
works, tanks.....lb. .08½ Nom.
Salmon, coast, tanks.....gal. .22 Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., makers, tins..lb. 8.25 @ 8.50
Sardine, coast, tanks.....gal. .25 @ .30
Sassafras, artificial, drums..lb. .26 @ .28
cans .....lb. .31 @ .32
natural, tins.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.35
Savin, tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.15
Sesame, refined, drums.....lb. .10¾@ .11½
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels..lb. .0730@ .0770
tanks .....lb. .0670@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .0850
tanks .....lb. .0740@ —
imported, blown, barrels..lb. .09½@ .10
crude, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .09
Coast, tanks.....lb. .08 Nom.
refined, barrels.....lb. .09½@ .10
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb. 2.20 @ 2.35
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels..gal. .84 @ .85
45 deg., barrels.....gal. .79 @ .80
natural, barrels.....gal. .76 @ .77
Spruce, tins.....lb. .90 @ 1.00
Sweet birch, Northern, tins..lb. 2.25 @ 3.40
Southern, tins.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Tallow, acidless, bbls..100 lbs. 7.75 @ —
tanks .....100 lbs. 7.25 @ —
Tansy, tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 2.85
Tar, commercial, barrels..gal. .22 @ .23
Tarpaulin (see T).
Teaseed, coast, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Thyme, red, tins.....lb. .70 @ .80
white, tins.....lb. .85 @ .90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums..lb. .09 @ .10½
75 p.c., barrels, drums....lb. .10 @ .11
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles...lb. 4.75 @ 5.00
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks..lb. .05½ Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks.....lb. .05 Nom.
refined, natural, barrels..gal. .72 @ .74
winter, bleached, barrels, gal. .75 @ .77
extra, barrels.....gal. .78 @ .80
White, medicinal, domestic, 890@895 s.g., drums..gal. 1.00 @ 1.05
875@880 s.g., drums..gal. .75 @ .80
865@870 s.g., drums..gal. .70 @ .75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums.....gal. .63 @ .78
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums .....gal. .71 @ .87
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums .....gal. .73 @ .80
880@885 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums .....gal. .75 @ .91
885@890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums .....gal. .80 @ .99

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Wormwood, tins lb. 7.25 @ 7.50
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Manila, bottles lb. 30.00 @36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases lb. 12.90 @13.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans lb. 13.85 @14.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans lb. 13.85 @14.85
Orange mineral, American, casks, lb. .10 @ .11¼
French, Toura, casks lb. .16½@ —
kegs lb. .17½@ —
Orange peel, bitter, bales lb. .09 @ .10
sweet, bales lb. .09 @ .10
Orange flower petals, cases lb. .30 @ .32
Orris root, Florentine, bags lb. .15 @ .16
fingers, cases lb. .95 @ 1.00
powdered, barrels, boxes lb. .17 @ .18
Verona, bales lb. .13½@ .14
powdered, barrels, boxes lb. .15½@ .16
Orthochloranilin, drums lb. .65 @ .75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums lb. .50 @ .65
Orthocresol, drums lb. .18 @ .22
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums lb. .08 @ .10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs lb. .28 @ .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins, lb. .70 @ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs lb. .85 @ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums lb. .16 @ .17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs lb. 2.00 @ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums lb. .28 @ .29
Osage orange extract, liquid, 61 deg., barrels lb. .07 @ 7½

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Papain, powdered, cases lb. 2.40 @ 2.45
Paprika, extra fancy, cases lb. .20½@ .21
fair, bags lb. .18 @ .18½
fancy, bags lb. .20 @ .20½
medium, bags lb. .19¼@ .19¾
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls lb. .92 @ .94
hydrochloride, barrels lb. .95 @ —
Parachlorophenol, drums lb. .50 @ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums lb. .07 @ .12
Paradichlorobenzene, drums lb. .15 @ —
kegs lb. .16 @ .23
Paraffin, crude, white, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls lb. .02¼@ .02⅝
124@126 A.m.p., bbls lb. .02¼@ .02⅝
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels lb. .02¼@ —
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags lb. .03 @ .03¼
cases lb. .03¼@ .03⅝
123@125 A.m.p., bags lb. .03¼@ .03⅝
cases lb. .03⅝@ .03⅞
125@127 A.m.p., bags lb. .03¼@ .03⅝
cases lb. .03⅝@ .03⅞
128@130 A.m.p., bags lb. .03½@ .03⅝
cases lb. .04 @ .04⅛
130@132 A.m.p., bags lb. .03⅝@ .03⅞
cases lb. .04¼@ .04⅝
133@135 A.m.p., bags lb. .04½@ .04⅝
cases lb. .05 @ .05½
135@137 A.m.p., bags lb. .04⅝@ .04⅞
cases lb. .05¼@ .05⅝
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls lb. .03¼@ .03½
111@115 A.m.p., bbls lb. .02½@ .03½
semi-refined solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags lb. .02¾@ .02½
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags lb. .01¾@ .02
124@126, bags lb. .01⅞@ .02⅛
Paraformaldehyde, kegs lb. .38 @ .39
Paraldehyde, technical, drums lb. .20½@ .23
U.S.P., carboys lb. .48 @ .50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs lb. .52 @ .54
Paranitroanilin, kegs lb. .55 @ —
contract, kegs lb. .51 @ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs lb. .23½@ .24
Paranitrophenol, kegs lb. .46 @ —
Paranitrotoluene, kegs lb. .29 @ .30
Parophenylenediamine, bbls lb. 1.30 @ 1.35
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls lb. .70 @ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels lb. .55 @ —
Paratoluidin, casks lb. .43 @ —
Pareira brava root, bales lb. .12 @ .13
Paris green, Lumi lb. .23½@ .37½
Passion flower herb, bales lb. .05 @ .06
Patchouli leaves, bales lb. .18 @ .19
Pellitory root, bales lb. .14 @ .15
Pennyroyal, bales lb. .08 @ .09
Pentane, normal, group 3, tank-cars gal. .08½@ —
drums, car lots gal. .12 @ —
drums, l.c.l gal. .14 @ —
Mixed, works, bags lb. .29 @ —
small lots, works lb. .40 @ —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags lb. .13 @ .13¼
Lampong, bags lb. .13 @ .13¼
Tellicherry, bags lb. .13¼@ .13½
red, chillies, Japanese, Nos. bags lb. .13¼@ .13½
Mombassa, bags lb. .20 @ .21
white, Java, Muntok, bags lb. .21¼@ .21⅜
Singapore, Muntok, bags lb. .20¾@ .21
Peppermint leaves, bales lb. .28 @ .30
Persian berry extract, barrels lb. .25 Nom.
Peru balsam, drums lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels lb. .03 @ .03¼
light, car lots, barrels lb. .03¼@ .03½
cream, car lots, barrels lb. .06 @ .06⅜
dark green, car lots, barrels lb. .01¾@ .02
lily white, car lots, barrels lb. .07 @ .07¼
snow white, car lots, barrels lb. .08 @ .08⅜
veterinary, car lots, barrels lb. .02¾@ .03
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights, 14 to 27.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .44
Athens, 24 to 42.9 deg. bbl. .53 @ .35
Buena Vista Hills, 14 to 33.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ .35
Coalinga, 14 to 35 deg. bbl. .55 @ .35
Coyote Hills, 14 to 30.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Dominguez, 14 to 42.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Elk Hills, 14 to 33.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ .35
Huntington Beach, 14 to 32.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Inglewood, 14 to 28.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .41
Kern River, 14 to 19.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ —
Kettleman Hills, 35 to 55 deg. bbl. .58 @ .60
La Habra, 14 to 22.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .59
Lost Hills, 14 to 33.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ .35
McKitrick, 14 to 19.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ —
Midway, 14 to 33.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ .35
Newhall, 14 to 19.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ —
Olinda Brea, 14 to 31.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Richfield, 14 to 30.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Rosecrans, 24 to 42.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Santa Fe Springs, 21 to 39.9 deg. bbl. .62 @ .35
Seal Beach, 14 to 27.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Signal Hill, 14 to 32.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Sunset, 14 to 33.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ .35
Wheeler Ridge, 14 to 27.9 deg. bbl. .55 @ .39

Petroleum, crude, at wells:— (continued)
California (continued):—
Torrance, 14 to 28.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .35
Whittier, 14 to 22.9 deg. bbl. .65 @ .59
Canada:—
Oil Springs bbl. 1.82 @ —
Petrolia bbl. 1.75 @ —
Gulf Coast:—
*Barber's Hill, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
*Batson, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
*Dayton, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
Evangeline bbl. 1.15 @ —
*Goose Creek, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
High Island bbl. 1.00 @ —
*Hull, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
*Humble, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
Jennings bbl. 1.05 @ —
Laredo bbl. .65 @ —
*Liberty, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
Markham bbl. .50 @ —
Pettus bbl. .95 @ —
Piedras Pintas bbl. 1.85 @ —
*Saratoga, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
*Spindle Top, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
*Sour Lake, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01
*Terry, 25 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .69 @ 1.01

* Grade E crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 88c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—
Illincis bbl. .80 @ —
Indiana bbl. .50 @ —
Midland bbl. .75 @ —
Muskegon bbl. 1.00 @ —
Plymouth bbl. No prices
Princeton bbl. .80 @ —
Waterloo bbl. 1.50 @ —
Saginaw bbl. 1.90 @ 2.05
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Ragland bbl. .95 @ —
Somerset grade in Cumberland lines bbl. No prices
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bellevue bbl. .45 @ —
Bull Bayou, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
Caddo, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
Callion bbl. .90 @ —
Cotton Valley, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
Crichton, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
De Soto, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
El Dorado, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
Haynesville, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
Homer, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .67
Pine Island, 28 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .53 @ 1.07
Smackover bbl. .45 @ —
Stark's Dome bbl. 1.40 @ —
Stephens, 28 to 32 deg. bbl. .38 @ .41
Urania bbl. .75 @ —
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)
Panuco bbl. 1.15 @ —
Tax, barrel, 12.877c.
Tuxpan bbl. .93 @ —
Tax, barrel, 20.842c.
Oklahoma, Kansas; North, East and Central Texas:—
Corsicana, heavy bbl. .45 @ —
East Luling bbl. .45 @ —
Midcontinent, 26 to 40 deg. bbl. .40 @ .67
Rusk County bbl. .40 @ .67
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Cabell bbl. 1.65 —
Corning bbl. .80 —
Gaines bbl. 2.25 —
Keister bbl. 1.20 —
Lima bbl. .90 —
Pennsylvania, Bradford bbl. 2.15@2.20 —
Other fields, in Buckeye lines bbl. 1.45 —
Eureka line bbl. 1.70 —
National Transit lines bbl. 1.80@1.85 —
Southwest Penn lines bbl. 1.80 —
Wooster bbl. .99 —
Rocky Mountain:—
Artesia bbl. No prices
Big Muddy bbl. .65 @ —
Cat Creek bbl. .90 @ —
Elk Basin bbl. .90 @ —
Grass Creek, heavy bbl. .90 @ —
light bbl. .90 @ —
Greybull bbl. 1.65 @ —
Hogback bbl. 1.40 @ —
Lance Creek bbl. .98 @ —
Mule Creek bbl. 1.20 @ —
Rock Creek bbl. .66 @ —
Salt Creek, 29 to 37.9 deg. bbl. .45 @ .61
Sunburst bbl. 1.53 @ —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Calinan bbl. 1.75 @ —
Cedar Creek bbl. 1.00 @ —
Daret Creek bbl. .60 @ —
Luling bbl. .45 @ —
Lytton Springs (see Midcontinent).
Mirando bbl. .69 @ —
Rockdale, Minerva bbl. 1.25 @ 1.31
Salt Flat bbl. .90 @ —
Somerset bbl. 1.05 @ 1.17
Thrall (prices same as Midcontinent, less 19½c. per 100 pounds freight).
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson County, 32 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .38 @ .50
Gray County, 35 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .43 @ .55
Hutchinson County, 32 to 40.9 deg. bbl. .38 @ .50
Panola County, 32 to 38 deg. bbl. .96 @ 1.08
Wheeler County, 30 to 43.9 deg. bbl. .68 @ 1.14
West Texas—
Crane bbl. .35 @ —
Crockett, 25 to 36 deg. bbl. .35 @ —
Ector, 25 to 36 deg. bbl. .35 @ —
Glasscock bbl. .35 @ —
Howard bbl. .35 @ —
Lea, N. M. bbl. .40 @ —
Mitchell bbl. .35 @ —
Pecos, 25 to 36 deg. bbl. .35 @ —
Winkler bbl. .40 @ —
Upton bbl. .35 @ —
Western Kentucky:—
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties bbl. 1.50 @ —
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co. bbl. 1.35 @ —
Western Kentucky, all gravities bbl. .75 @ —
Petroleum ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars gal. .11 @ —
drums, car lots gal. .14 @ —
drums, l.c.l gal. .14 @ —
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars gal. .11½@ —
drums, car lots gal. .14 @ —
drums, l.c.l gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums gal. .16 @ .24
10-gal. drums gal. .60 @ —
Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum).

Petroleum solvents and diluents:—
Cleaners' naphtha, refinery, group 3, tankcars gal. .05½@ —
Lacquer diluent, refinery, East Coast, tankcars gal. .12 @ —
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 108 i.b.p., 288 e.p., group 3, tankcars gal. .05½@ —
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p. gal. .05½@ —
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, Bayonne, tankcars gal. .10 @ —
steel barrels gal. .16 @ —
Group 3, tankcars gal. .04 @ —
tankwagon, Chicago gal. .107 @ —
Milwaukee gal. .144 @ —
St. Louis gal. .119 @ —
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums lb. .14¼@ .15½
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .15 @ .16
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums lb. 1.00 @ 1.02
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles lb. 4.00 @ 8.00
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles lb. 3.30 @ 6.50
commercial, works, kegs lb. .93 @ —
pure, works, bottles lb. 2.95 @ 3.25
Phosgene, cylinders lb. .75 @ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines ton. 6.50 @ —
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mines ton. 3.10 @ 3.25
70 p.c., mines ton. 3.75 @ 3.90
72 p.c., mines ton. 4.25 @ 4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum mines ton. 5.25 @ 5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines, ton. 5.75 @ —
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines ton. 6.25 @ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines ton. 5.00 @ —
75 p.c., mines ton. 5.50 @ —
Phosphorus, red, cases lb. .42 @ .45
yellow, cases lb. .31 @ .37½
Oxychloride, cylinders lb. .18 @ .20
Sesquisulphide, cases lb. .38 @ .42
Trichloride, cylinders lb. .18 @ .20
Phthalic anhydride, refined, drums lb. .15 @ .16
Pichi leaves, bags lb. .12 @ .13
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials oz. 3.25 @ 3.50
Nitrate, bottles, vials oz. 3.25 @ 3.50
Pimento, bags .08¼@ .08¾
Pinkroot, true, bales lb. .42 @ .43
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
hardwood, works, one-time container ton. 35.00 @45.00
pine, barrels bbl. 6.50 @ 7.00
stearine, drums lb. .03¾@ .03¼
Plaster of paris, bags ton. 23.00 @29.00
barrels 100 lbs. 3.40 @ 3.50
dentists', barrels 100 lbs. 3.75 @ —
Pleurisy root, bales lb. .18 @ .19
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins lb. 3.90 @ 4.00
Poke root, bales lb. .07 @ .08
Pomegranate bark, bags lb. .18 @ .19
Root bark, bags lb. .32 @ .33
Poppy flowers, red, bales lb. .45 @ .46
Heads, barrels lb. .42 @ .43
Seed, Dutch, bags lb. .07½@ .08
Potash acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs lb. .27 @ .30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels lb. .07¾@ .09
granular, barrels lb. .10½@ .11
Bichromate, casks lb. .08¾@ .09½
Binoxalate, drums lb. .14 @ .22
Bisulphate, kegs lb. .16 @ .22
Bromide, barrels lb. .34 @ .35
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums lb. .06¾@ .07½
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums lb. .0621@ .0650
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks lb. .05¼@ .06¼
hydrated, shipment, drums lb. .0555@ .0600
U.S.P., granular, barrels lb. .13 @ —
powdered, barrels lb. .16 @ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums lb. .08¼@ .06¾
imported, casks lb. .06½@ .06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 7.05 @ 8.00
less car lots, drums lb. .07½@ .08
imported, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 7.05 @ 8.00
liquid, tanks lb. .02¾@ —
drums lb. .03¼@ .03⅝
Chlorate, techn., domestic, works, car lots, casks lb. .08 @ .08¼
imported, car lots, casks lb. .08 @ .08⅜
contracts lb. .08 @ .08⅝
U.S.P., granular, kegs lb. .16 @ .17
powdered, kegs lb. .08 @ .11
Chloride, crystals, barrels lb. .04 @ .04⅜
Chromate, kegs lb. .23 @ .32
Citrate, barrels, kegs lb. .42½@ .46½
Cyanide, cases lb. .55 @ .57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans lb. 1.35 @ 1.50
Gualacolsulphonate, pure lb. 1.65 @ 1.75
Hypophosphite, cans lb. .75 @ .80
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums lb. 3.50 @ 3.55
Kainite*, min. 14 p.c., bags, shipment ton. 12.70 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 9.70 @ —
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bags, shipment ton. 15.65 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 12.65 @ —
30 p.c., bags, shipment ton. 22.15 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 19.15 @ —
Metabisulphite, barrels lb. .11 @ .13
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags, shipment ton. 37.15 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 35.55 @ —
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs lb. .28 @ .29
technical, barrels lb. .16 @ .26
Perchlorate, works lb. .09 @ .11
Permanganate, technical, drums lb. .16 @ .17
U.S.P., drums lb. .16 @ .16½
Prussiate, red, barrels lb. .35 @ .36
yellow, barrels lb. .18½@ .19
Sorts, casks lb. .08½@ .09
Sulphate, N.F., barrels lb. .14½@ .17
technical*, 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags, shipment, ton. 48.25 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 46.65 @ —
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk ton. 20.89 @ —
tanks lb. .12 @ —
Xanthate, car lots, drums lb. .14 @ —
tanks lb. .12 @ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., shipment, bags ton. 27.80 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 26.20 @ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs lb. .21 @ .22
Prickly ash bark, bales lb. .12 @ .15
Berries, bales lb. .19 @ .20
Prince's pine, herb, bales lb. .16 @ .17
Propane, group 3, tankcar gal. .07 @ —
100 lb. cylinders, works, gal. .38 @ —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bales lb. .10 @ .11
Pumice stone, lump, casks lb. .05 @ .07
powdered, pure, barrels lb. .02¼@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags lb. .12 @ .15
Putty, commercial, tubs 100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.50
linseed oil, kegs 100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.65
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs lb. .24 @ .25
half closed, barrels, kegs, lb. .23 @ .24
open, barrels, kegs lb. .22 @ .23
with stems, barrels, kegs lb. .18 @ .19
Pyridin, drums gal. 1.50 @ 1.75
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk unit ton. .12 @ .13

* See fertilizer market report for discounts and spot delivery prices.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales lb. .05½@ .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks lb. .02¾@ .03¼
barrels lb. .03¼@ .03¾
solid, 63 p.c., bags lb. .04½@ .05
clarified, 64 p.c., bags lb. .04¾@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags lb. .09 @ .10
Root, bags lb. .08 @ .09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels lb. .05½@ .06½
solid, drums lb. .09½@ .10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 75-lb. flasks net, per flask 100.00@102.00
foreign, 76-lb. flasks, per flask 125.00 Nom.
Quince seed, bags lb. 1.10 @ 2.00
Quinidine alkaloid, cans oz. .75 @ —
Sulphate, cans oz. .50 @ —
Quinine acetate, cans oz. .74 @ —
Alkaloid, cans oz. .54 @ —
Arsenate, cans oz. .76 @ —
Arsenite, cans oz. .76 @ —
Benzoate, cans oz. .74 @ —
Bisulphate, cans oz. .40 @ —
Japanese, tins oz. .40 @ —
Swiss, tins oz. .40 @ —
Citrate, cans oz. .50 @ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles oz. .54 @ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles oz. .54 @ —
Ethylcarbonate, cans oz. .65 @ —
Ferrocyanide, cans oz. .74 @ —
Formate, cans oz. .72 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans oz. .92 @ —
Hydrobromide, cans oz. .50 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans oz. .50 @ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans oz. .54 @ —
Hydroiodide, cans oz. .76 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans oz. .70 @ —
Lactate, cans oz. .66 @ —
Phosphate, cans oz. .62 @ —
Salicylate, cans oz. .52 @ —
Sulphate, tins oz. .40 @ —
Sulphocarbolate, cans oz. .68 @ —
Tannate, cans oz. .40 @ —
Tartrate, cans oz. .74 @ —
Valerate, cans oz. .78 @ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans oz. .54 @ —

R

R Salt, barrels lb. .42 @ .43
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags lb. .04 @ .04½
German, bags lb. .04¾@ .05
Raspberries, dried, barrels lb. .78 @ .80
Red:—
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb. .50 @ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs lb. 1.50 @ 2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins lb. 5.40 @ 5.75
100-lb. lots lb. 5.00 @ 5.40
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels lb. .08 @ .05
Eosin, kegs lb. .65 @ .75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels lb. .04 @ .08
pure, barrels lb. .10 @ .14
English, ord., barrels lb. .06 @ .09
pure, barrels lb. .09½@ .10¼
in oil, cans lb. .31 @ .32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks lb. .04 @ .14
Lithol toner, kegs lb. .90 @ .95
Contracts, 1931 lb. .85 @ .90
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels lb. 1.85 @ —
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels ton. 38.00 @45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels, lb. .02 @ .04½
Persian Gulf, barrels lb. .04½@ .05
Spanish, barrels lb. .02¼@ .02⅝
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs lb. .80 @ —
Contracts, 1931 lb. .75 @ .80
reduced, 10 percent, kegs lb. .10 @ .13
Purple, lake, kegs lb. .90 @ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels lb. .15 @ .25
Lake, barrels lb. .20 @ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs lb. .35 @ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs lb. 1.55 @ 1.60
Contracts, 1931 lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Tuscan, barrels lb. .15 @ .40
in oil, cans lb. .41 @ .43
Venetian, barrels lb. .01½@ .05
in oil, cans lb. .17 @ .20
Vermilion, American, bbls lb. .15 @ .25
English quicksilver, ton lots, kegs, barrels lb. 1.65 @ —
less than ton lots, kegs, barrels lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
(Red dyes are listed under Dye).
Red precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs lb. 2.05 @ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels lb. .18 @ —
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans lb. .90 @ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs lb. 1.30 @ 1.65
Rhatany root, bags lb. .11 @ .12
Rhodinol, bottles lb. 6.25 @20.00
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases, lb. .18 @ .19
powdered, barrels, kegs lb. .23 @ .24
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs lb. .19 @ —
powdered, barrels, kegs lb. .19 @ —
Rose flowers, red, bales lb. .75 @ .80
Water, triple demijohn 5.50 @ 6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales lb. .30 @ .31
Leaves, bales lb. .04½@ .05
Rosin, gum:—
B, barrels 280 lbs. 4.75 @ —
D, barrels 280 lbs. 5.45 @ —
E, barrels 280 lbs. 5.85 @ —
F, barrels 280 lbs. 6.15 @ —
G, barrels 280 lbs. 6.20 @ —
H, barrels 280 lbs. 6.25 @ —
I, barrels 280 lbs. 6.25 @ —
K, barrels 280 lbs. 6.45 @ —
M, barrels 280 lbs. 6.60 @ —
N, barrels 280 lbs. 6.85 @ —
W.G., barrels 280 lbs. 8.05 @ —
W.W., barrels 280 lbs. 8.75 @ —
X, barrels 280 lbs. 9.00 @ —
wood, barrels 280 lbs. 5.25 @ 5.70
works, barrels 280 lbs. 4.20 @ 4.50
Rottenstone, domestic, mines, tons 23.50 @28.00
imported, lump, barrels lb. .05 @ .07
powdered, barrels lb. .02½@ .04½
selected, lump, barrels lb. .10 @ .12
Rue, bales lb. .15 @ .18

S

Sabadilla seed, pwd., barrels lb. .23 @ .24
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans lb. 1.70 @ —
smaller lots, cans lb. 1.75 @ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb. .25 @ .26
Spanish, tins lb. 11.75 @12.00
Safrol, drums, tins lb. .29 @ .31
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales lb. .04½@ .05¼
Sago flour, bags lb. .04¼@ .05¼
Salicin, cans lb. 10.00 @10.25
Salol, kegs lb. .90 @ .95
Salt, rock (soda chloride), car lots, works, bags ton. 11.40 @ —
less car lots, bags, del'd ton. 14.00 @ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels ton. 25.00 @28.00
bulk, works ton. 14.50 @18.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels lb. .07¾@ .08¼
granular, barrels lb. .06½@ .06¾
powder, barrels lb. .07½@ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans lb. 122.00 @125.00
Saponin, tins lb. 1.30 @ 1.60
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales lb. .17 @ .18
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales, lb. .11 @ .12
select, bales lb. .17 @ .18
Savory, bales lb. .07½@ .08
Saw palmetto berries, bales lb. .07 @ .08
Seammony root, bags lb. .07½@ .08
Schaeffer's salt, kegs lb. .53 @ .57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs, lb. .15 @ —
Senega root, bales lb. .65 @ .85

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Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	Chloroform, U. S. P.	Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch
Antipyrene, U. S. P.	Cinchophen, U. S. P.	Strontium Bromide, U. S. P. IX.	Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Benzoic Acid, U. S. P.	Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.,	Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P.	Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
Bromine, Purified	(Solution or Crystals)	Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.	Minor Salicylates
Minor Bromides	Phenol, U. S. P.	(Powder or Crystals)	

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales, lb. .12 @ .14
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales...lb. .12 @ .13
No. 2, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
No. 3, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .10 @ .11
Pods, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Siftings, bales.....lb. .09½@ .11
Serpentaria root, bales.....lb. .45 @ .46
Shellac, bone dry, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .33
refined, barrels.....lb. .39 @ .40
D. C., cases.....lb. .40 @ .41
Diamond I, cases.....lb. .40 @ .41
Superfine, 20 bags or more..lb. .21½@ —
1 to 19 bags.....lb. .22 @ —
T.N., 20 bags or more.....lb. .19½@ —
1 to 19 bags.....lb. .20 @ —
V.S.O., cases.....lb. .40 @ .41
Shellac varnish, orange, 1 to 24 barrels, 5-lb. cut....gal. 1.35 @ 1.40
4½-lb. cut.....gal. 1.30 @ 1.35
4-lb. cut.....gal. 1.25 @ 1.30
white, 1 to 24 barrels, 5-lb. cut...gal. 1.60 @ 1.65
4½-lb. cut.....gal. 1.55 @ 1.60
4-lb. cut.....gal. 1.50 @ 1.55
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk..ton.30.00 @35.00
fine, works, bulk.....ton. 8.00 @11.00
water-floated, works, bulk..ton.18.00 @22.00
Silver bullion.....oz. .27⅝@ —
Nitrate, vials.....oz. .22½@ .24⅛
Nucleinate, vials.....oz. .43 @ .45
Proteinate, vials.....oz. .38 @ .40
Simarubra bark, bales.....lb. .27 @ .28
Skatol, bottles.....oz. 4.00 @10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales.....lb. .45 @ .50
Western, bales.....lb. .30 @ .35
Skunk cabbage root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels..lb. .05 @ .06
blue, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Soapbark, bales.....lb. .09 @ .09½
crushed, bales, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .10½
cut, bales, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
powdered, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .14
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags..ton.15.00 @22.00
Soda acetate, prime, bbls.....lb. .05 @ .05½
commercial, barrels.....lb. .03½@ .04½
Antimonate, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .16
Arsenate, drums.....lb. .18 @ .19
Arsenite, liquid, drums....gal. .50 @ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lot, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.17½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.38 — —
bulk .....100 lbs. 1.07½@ —
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs. 1.96½@ 2.11½
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.17 @ 2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.17½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.38 @ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.07½@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.50½@ —
less car lots, barrels, 100 lbs. 2.29 @ 2.44
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.19 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags .....100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.50½@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags .....100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.38 @ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
paper sacks.....100 lbs. 1.12½@ —
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs. 1.94 @ 2.09
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 1.84 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.17 @ 2.32
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.07 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags .....100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.38 @ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
paper bags.....100 lbs. 1.12½@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs.....lb. .42 @ —
drums .....lb. .44 @ .46
1,000-lb. lots, kegs.....lb. .43 @ —
drums .....lb. .45 @ .47
100-lb. lots, kegs.....lb. .44 @ —
drums .....lb. .46 @ .48
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels.. 100 lbs. 2.25 @ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 1.85 @ —
kegs..100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.50
kegs.. 2.60 @ 2.75
Bichromate, casks.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .17½@ .19
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels.lb. .80 @ .84
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 3.50 @ 3.75
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys....100 lbs. 1.95 @ 2.10
Bromide, barrels.....lb. .34 @ .35
Cacodylate, jars.....lb. 5.00 @ 5.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).
Caustic, 76 p. c., flake, car lots, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
less car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.74 @ —
contracts car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
less car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
less car lots, drums..... 100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.74 @ —
contracts car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
liquid, contracts, tanks.... 100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
works, tanks....100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
solid, car lots, drums.... 100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
less car lots, drums.... 100 lbs. 3.44 @ 3.59
ex warehouse...100 lbs. 3.34 @ —
contracts car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
less car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 3.44 @ 3.59
export, drums.....100 lbs. 2.80 @ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs..lb. .05¾@ —
imported, ex dock, kegs...lb. .07 @ .07½
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs..lb. .29½@ .33½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs..lb. .34½@ .38⅛
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., dom., drums .....lb. .15½@ .16½
imported, cases.....lb. .17 @ .18
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, cans..lb. 1.40 @ 1.55
solution, 75%, 50% anhydrous, cans..lb. 1.05 @ 1.20
Hydrosulphide, barrels.....lb. .27 @ .39
Hydrosulphite, barrels.....lb. .23 @ .27
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans, lb. .21 @ .23
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. .65 @ .70
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 2.75
pea, barrels .....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.00
granular, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.75 @ 3.25
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.25 @ 4.30
Metanilate, kegs.....lb. .44 @ .45
Monohydrated, barrels..100 lbs. 2.60 @ —
works, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.30 @ —
Naphthionate, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags..100 lbs. 2.05 @ —
Soda nitrate, granular, spot, bags..100 lbs. 2.05 @ —
synthetic, domestic, 100-lb. bags, ex-vessel ports.. 100 lbs. 2.05 @ —
bulk, ex-vessel, ports, 100 lbs. 1.95 @ —
refined, granular, barrels..lb. .03⅞@ .04½
powdered, barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Nitrite, 96-98%, domestic, car lots, barrels..lb. .07½@ .07½
less car lots, barrels...lb. .08¼@ .08½
imported, l.c.l. casks.....lb. .08¾@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, barrels, kegs, lb. .08 @ .24
Perborate, N.F., barrels.....lb. .18 @ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 2.65 @ 2.80
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 3.05 @ 3.15
U.S.P., granular, barrels.lb. .07½@ .08
tribasic, car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 3.25 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 3.50 @ 3.75
Picramate, kegs.....lb. .69 @ .72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels..lb. .11½@ —
prompt shipment, casks.lb. .12 @ —
foreign, contracts, casks.lb. .11¼@ —
prompt shipment, casks.lb. .12 @ —
pyrophosphate, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .24
Sal, bags.....100 lbs. 1.05 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
works, bags.....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
Salicylate, boxes.....lb. .47 @ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums..100 lbs. .75 @ .80
tanks .....100 lbs. .60 @ —
60 deg. works, drums..100 lbs. 1.05 @ —
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04¾
Sulphate, drums.....lb. .04 @ .04¾
Stannate, drums.....lb. .21 @ .24
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .20 @ .25
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels .....lb. .02 @ .02½
imported, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, barrels..... 100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.65
imported, barrels..100 lbs. 2.37½@ 2.40
60% broken, domestic, casks, 100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
imported, casks....100 lbs. 3.12½@ 3.37½
Sulphite, crystals, barrels...lb. .03 @ .03¾
powdered, barrels.....lb. .06¼@ .09
Sulphocarbolate, cases.....lb. .26 @ .30
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins..lb. .42½@ .42½
Tungstate, tech., kegs.....lb. .81 @ 1.30
chemically pure.....lb. 1.25 @ 2.45
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums..gal. .30 @ —
tanks .....gal. .25 @ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans.....oz. .50 @ .55
Spearmint leaves, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Spikenard root, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Spruce extract, works, tanks..lb. .01 @ —
barrels .....lb. .01⅜@ —
powdered, bags.....lb. .02½@ .03
super, works, tanks.....lb. .01⅜@ —
barrels .....lb. .01¾@ —
powdered, bags.....lb. .04½@ —
Squaw vine leaves, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Squill, bales.....lb. .04 @ .05
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .12 @ .13
St. John's bread, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
St. Ignatius beans, bags.....lb. .50 @ .51
Starch, corn, pearl, bags.100 lbs. 2.77 @ 2.97
powdered, bags.....100 lbs. 2.57 @ 2.77
potato, domestic, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
imported, bags.....lb. .05¾@ .06½
rice, barrels.....100 lbs. .09 @ .10
wheat, bags.....lb. .06½@ .10½
Starch iodide, bottles.....lb. 1.77 @ —
Stavesacre seed, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15
Stearin, oleo, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .08⅞
Stillingia root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Stonecrot, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
Storax, cases.....lb. .35 @ .40
Stramonium leaves, bales...lb. .11 @ .12
Seed, bags.....lb. .07 @ .09
Strontium, bromide, barrels...lb. .46 @ .47
Carbonate, pure, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .36
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags, lb. 1.95 @ 2.00
Strychnine acetate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans.....oz. .66 @ —
powdered, cans.....oz. .56 @ —
Arsenate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hydrobromine, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans.....oz. .75 @ —
Nitrate, cans.....oz. .60 @ —
Phosphate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans.....oz. .56 @ —
powdered, cans.....oz. .46 @ —
Sugar coloring, barrels.....gal. .62 @ .87
Sugar of milk, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .22
Sulphonmethane, kegs.....lb. 3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphomethylmethane, kegs...lb. 4.25 @ 4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk—long ton.18.00 @21.00
spot, nearby, car lots.... long ton.21.00 @ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk.... long ton.22.00 @25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk.... long ton.22.50 @25.50
flour, commercial, bags..... 100 lbs. 1.55 @ 2.10
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.45
extra fine, bags...100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.00
superfine, bags....100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.55 @ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags..... 100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.55 @ 3.10
refined, extra fine, bags.... 100 lbs. 2.80 @ 3.35
barrels .....100 lbs. 3.15 @ 3.70
heavy, bags.....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.05
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.85 @ 3.40
light, bags.....100 lbs. 2.60 @ 3.15
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.95 @ 3.50
rubbermakers', bags..... 100 lbs. 2.00 @ 3.15
flowers, bags.....100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.65
barrels .....100 lbs. 3.45 @ 4.00
precipitated, kegs.....lb. .15 @ .17
broken, bags.....100 lbs. 2.15 @ 2.50
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.30 @ 2.65
roll, bags.....100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 2.95
Chloride, works, drums.....lb. .03½@ .04
tanks .....lb. .03½@ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders....lb. .07 @ .07½
multiple unit cars....lb. .05 @ .05¾
tanks .....lb. .04 @ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders..lb. .10 @ .12
multiple unit cars....lb. .06½@ .07½
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.55 @ 4.80
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags..ton.35.00 @ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags..ton.57.00 @59.00
Berries, bags.....lb. .07 @ .08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels....lb. .06½@ .09½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels.lb. .10 @ .11
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags..lb. .05¾@ .06¼
Hungarian, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Manchurian, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Superphosphate, basis 16 p.c., f.ob. Baltimore, bulk...ton. 8.00 @ —
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk..ton. 8.50 @ —

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bulk.....ton.16.00 @18.00
Western mines, bulk.....ton.18.00 @25.00
French, bags.....ton.18.00 @22.00
high-grade, bags.....ton.35.00 @40.00
Italian, bags.....ton.48.50 @53.50
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags.ton.20.00 @ —
less car lots, bags.....ton.25.00 @ —
works, car lots, bags....ton.15.00 @ —
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls..lb. .06 @ —
extra, works, loose.....lb. .04⅜@ —
special, works, loose.....lb. .04⅛@ —
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipment, mats..lb. .06¼ Nom.
coast, shipment, mats....lb. .06 Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels.....lb. .06 @ .07
kegs .....per keg. 4.00 @ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk... unit-ton.2.25@2.50&.10
unground, bulk....unit-ton.2.50@2.75@.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk.unit-ton. 2.25 & .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk..unit-ton. 2.00 & .10
South American, t/a.unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk unit-ton. 3.00@.10&.70
Tansy leaves, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Tapioca flour, bags.....lb. .03 @ .05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels, gal. .20 @ .22
retort, barrels.....gal. .23 @ .25
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums.gal. .24 @ .25
25 p.c., drums.....gal. .26 @ .28
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels..lb. .27 @ .27½
powdered, barrels....lb. .27 @ .27¾
U.S.P., powdered, barrels..lb. .32 @ —
Terebene, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
Terpenyl acetate, cans.....lb. .75 @ 1.50
Terpin hydrate, kegs.....lb. .38 @ .40
Terpineol, C.P., cans.....lb. .31 @ .32
drums .....lb. .27 @ .29
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels.100 lbs. 1.15 @ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels.. 100 lbs. 1.50 @ 2.00
imported, bags.....lb. .01⅛@ .01½
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, lb. .25 @ .28
technical, drums.....lb. .18 @ .21
Tetralin, drums.....lb. .20 @ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans..lb. 1.95 @ 2.00
Sodiosalicylate, cans.....lb. 1.95 @ 2.00
Thiocarbanilide, drums.....lb. .26½@ .28½
Thyme, French, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
Spanish, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Thymol, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 6.00 @ 6.25
Tin, Straits.....lb. .26½@ —
Crystals, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .27
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls.lb. .29½@ —
from by-product tin, bbls..lb. .27¾@ —
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls....lb. .19½@ —
Titanium dioxide, barrels....lb. .21 @ .21½
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags..lb. .06½@ —
barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls..lb. .06¾@ .07
calcium base, car lots, bags, .07 @ —
barrels .....lb. .07¼@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.lb. .07¼@ .07½
Tolidin base, kegs.....lb. .86 @ .90
distilled, kegs.....lb. .91 @ .95
Tolu, balsam, cans.....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Toluene (toluol), pure, drums, gal. .34 @ —
tanks .....gal. .29 @ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums.....lb. .27 @ .28
Tonga bark, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks, lb. 1.65 @ 1.75
Triacetin, drums.....lb. .32 @ .36
Tricresyl phosphate, drums..lb. .38 @ .40
Triphenyl phosphate, drums..lb. .50 @ .65
Triphenylguanidin, drums.....lb. .58 @ .60
Tripoli, car lots, bags.....lb. .01¾@ .02
Trisodaphosphate, see Soda phosphate tri-basic
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags.lb. .07½@ .08
Bombay, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Madras, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .07⅞
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots.gal. .54½@ .55
10-barrel lots.....gal. .56½@ .57
5-barrel lots.....gal. .58¼@ .59
steam-distilled, car lots, drums gal. .49 @ .50
less than car lots, drums.gal. .50 @ .51
destructive dist., drums....gal. .36 @ .38

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales..lb. .50 @ .52
true (aletris), bags.....lb. .27 @ .28
Uranium oxide, kegs.....lb. 1.50 @ —
Urea, 46 p.c., N. car lots, Jan. shipment, ex-vessel, Northern ports, bags..ton.107.25 @ —
Southern ports, bags.....ton.107.55 @ —
pure, cases.....lb. .15 @ .17
Uva ursi leaves, bales.....lb. .05 @ .05¼

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales..lb. .11 @ .12
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags..ton.44.00 @46.00
cups, shipment, bags.....ton.26.00 @26.50
mixtures, shipment, bags..ton.31.00 @33.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 1.00 @ 1.50
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb. 4.00 @ 5.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
South American, tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
Vanillin, dom., ex-clove oil, tins, lb. 5.00 @ 5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins.....lb. 4.50 @ 5.25
Venice turpentine, true, cases.lb. .24 @ .25
Verdigris, casks.....lb. .22 @ .23
V.M.P. naphtha, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars..gal. .10 @ —
steel barrels.....gal. .16 @ —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .05¼@ —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .17 @ —
Chicago .....gal. .127 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .127 @ —
Milwaukee .....gal. .179 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .202 @ —
Newark .....gal. .14 @ —
New York.....gal. .14 @ —
St. Louis.....gal. .139 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .202 @ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales.....lb. .21 @ .22
Root, bark, bales.....lb. .42 @ .43
Wattle bark, shipment, bags.ton.36.00 @37.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels..lb. .05¾@ —
Wax—
Bayberry, imported, bags...lb. .21 @ .24
Bees, white, pure, cases...lb. .39 @ .41
yellow, common, African, bags..lb. .25 @ .26
Brazilian, bags.....lb. .28 @ .29
Chilean, bags.....lb. .28 @ .29
refined, cases.....lb. .26 @ .34
Candelilla, bags.....lb. .14½@ .15
Carnauba, flor, bags.....lb. .32 @ .34
No. 1, bags.....lb. .30 @ .32
No. 2, North Country, bags.lb. .18 @ .19
Yellow, bags.....lb. .28 @ .30
No. 3, chalky, bags.....lb. .14½@ .15½
North Country, bags....lb. .15 @ .15½
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags, lb. .10 @ .11
Wax, ceresine, yellow, bags..lb. .09 @ .10
imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags..lb. .21 @ .23
154-156 m.p., bags.....lb. .23 @ .25
158-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .25 @ .27
160-165 m.p., bags.....lb. .30 @ .32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags, bl. .12½@ —
135-138 m.p., bags.....lb. .13 @ —
157-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .13½@ —
167-170 m.p., bags.....lb. .14 @ —
Japan, cases.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Montan, crude, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06
Wax, ozokerite, green, bags..lb. .26 @ .28
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cases...lb. .21 @ .22
cakes, cases.....lb. .22 @ .23
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bales.lb. .06½@ .07
White precipitate, boxes, fiber, drums, barrels..lb. 2.01 @ —
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels. 100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
limestone, ground, car lots,, bags .....ton. 6.00 @10.00
Paris white, bags....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.50
imported, commercial, bags.... 100 lbs. .85 @ 1.50
ton lots, bags.....ton.20.00 @24.00
to arrive, c.i.f., bags....ton.17.00 @26.50
English cliffstone, bags..... 100 lbs. 1.50 @ —
gilders, bolted, bags..100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.50
extra bolted, bags..100 lbs. 1.40 @ 1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales..lb. .05 @ .06
rossed, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
thin, natural, bales....lb. .07 @ .08
rossed, green, bales....lb. .11 @ .12
Wild indigo root, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches,	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
30	11x14 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	12x13 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	26x34 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	28x32 to 30x36	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches,	Bracket sizes,	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 to 12x13 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	16x20 to 18x22	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20 to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	26x34 to 28x32 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	32x33 to 34x36	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x36 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x38 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotation on window glass is as follows:—
For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 bracket sizes, 92 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 percent.
For "A" quality, single-strength glass, discount for first 3 bracket sizes, 90 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 percent. Double-strength "A" quality, all brackets, the discount is 89 percent.
The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—
Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.
Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.
Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.
Zone D—Comprises the New England States.
Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.
Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.
The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First degree bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.
The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.
Witch hazel extract, distilled, N.F., barrels..gal. .60 @ .65
Leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Wood flour, domestic, bags..ton.26.00 @40.00
imported .....ton.28.00 @33.00
shipment .....ton.28.00 @31.00
Wormseed, American, bags...lb. .07 @ .08
Levant, bags.....lb. 3.20 @ 3.50
Wormwood, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09

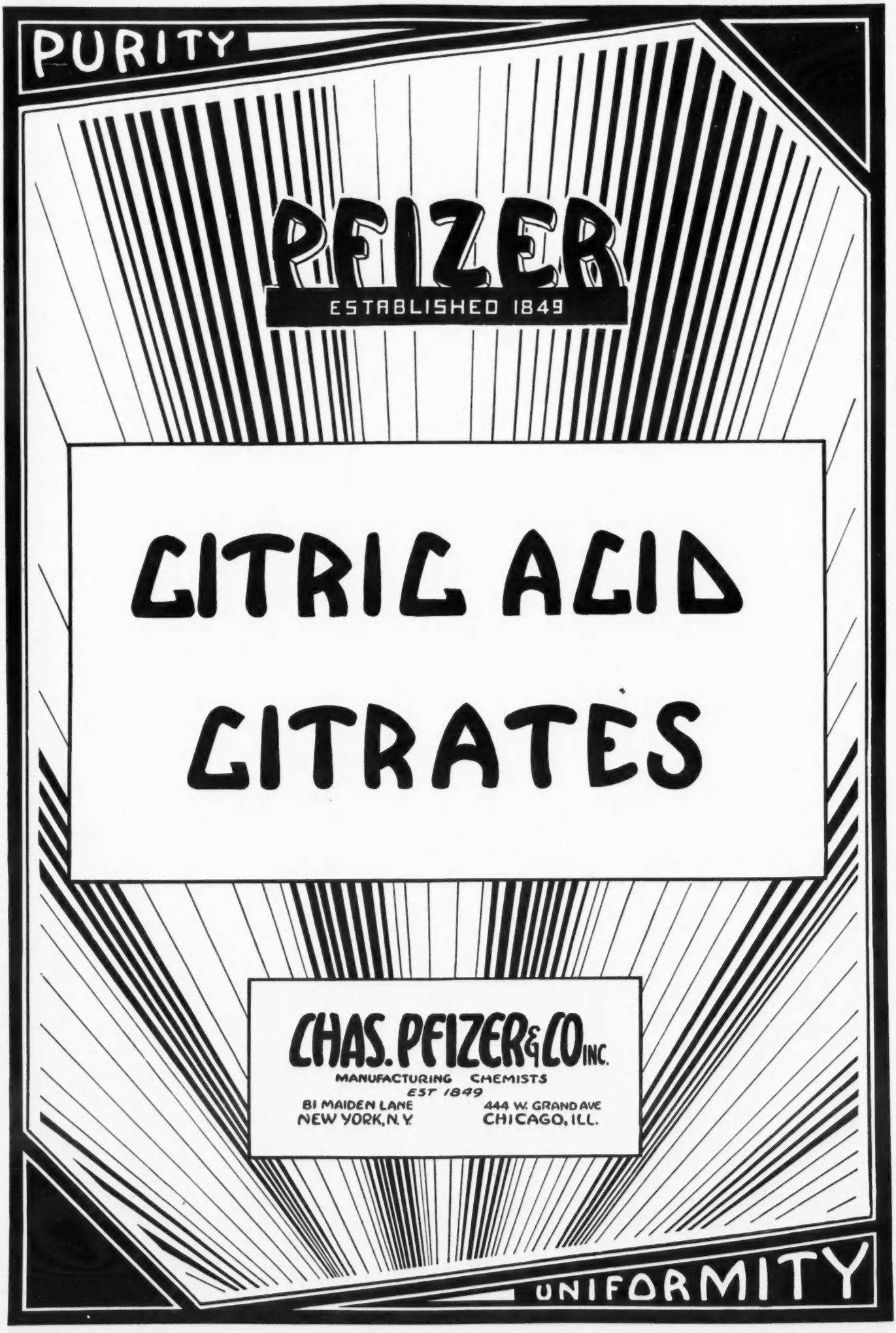
X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums..gal. .40 @ —
tanks .....gal. .35 @ —
10 deg., drums.....gal. .33 @ —
tanks .....gal. .28 @ —
commercial, drums.....gal. .30 @ —
tanks .....gal. .25 @ —
nitration, drums.....gal. .50 @ —
tanks .....gal. .45 @ —
Xylidin, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
Xylol (see Xylene)

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.50 @ 3.00
Yellow:—
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels..lb. .16½@ —
in oil, cans.....lb. .40 @ .43
Dutch, pink, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels.lb. .04 @ .05
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels..lb. .06 @ .07½
yellow, barrels.....lb. .01⅝@ .02⅝
French, dry, dark, casks..lb. .02⅝@ .04½
dark, medium, casks..lb. .02⅝@ .03
extra light, casks.....lb. .03⅛@ .03⅝
light, casks.....lb. .03 @ .03¼
light, medium, casks..lb. .02⅝@ .03
medium, casks.....lb. .03 @ .03¼
in oil, cans.....lb. .21 @ —
Zinc, barrels.....lb. .23 @ .24
Yellow dock root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales, lb. .10 @ .11
Yerba santa leaves, bales....lb. .09 @ .10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials, oz. 2.65 @ 2.75

(Continued on page 74)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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Comprising Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, New York Drug Bulletin, Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, Soap Makers' Journal, Oil and Paint Review, International Petroleum Reporter.

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., 12 Gold Street, New York. Telephone John 4-2357; Cable Address, Reporter, N.Y.
Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary.

Advertising rates furnished upon application; questionable advertisements refused. Closing Dates—Display advertisements, Wednesday noon; classified, Thursday noon.

Subscription Price per Year: United States, $5; Canada, $7; other foreign countries, $10; payable in advance.
Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

Volume 119 MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931 Number 15

Wanted: More Common Sense

Review of the trade practice rules adopted by some eighty industries under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission has been completed by the commission, and the codes applicable to the several industries will be announced separately. Prior to their announcement, the industries affected will be given an opportunity to consider for adoption the changes that the commission has deemed necessary to justify its approval. The new codes will include certain of the rules, generally referred to as group II rules, that have to do with practices considered unfair or uneconomic, but not involving infractions of the Federal regulatory statutes. These rules, if existing conditions in most industries may be taken as a criterion, are far more necessary in the efforts to restore business soundness and sanity than are those in group I, which merely declare a purpose to comply with the law.

The Federal laws which regulate—or, as some insist, restrain—commerce require that sellers do not indulge in certain practices. To this extent they represent an attempt to assure common decency in the transactions of business. They are but partly successful. These laws, however, make no attempt to introduce common sense into the practices of business houses and business men. Yet, common sense, today at least, is as necessary as decent dealing, and it is far more uncommon. Some attempt is made in the group II rules of most trade practice codes to get the members of an industry to be guided by common sense in their dealings. The results are not particularly noticeable.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to put down the question: What is the use of trade practice rules? The rules which the Federal Trade Commission will approve, that is, those which merely restate the mandates of the Federal statutes certainly are unnecessary. The signing or oral expression of an agreement to keep within the law certainly adds nothing to the respect for that law on the part of those who subscribe to such an agreement. Those who have indulged in illegal practices without regard for the statutory penalties cannot be expected to be influenced to be good by the assumption of some measure of responsibility in the eyes of their competitors. They have no new reasons to fear the consequences of their acts. They will have as little compunction toward being hypocrites as they had toward breaking the law. On the other hand, those who have respected the law have no need to make public profession of the fact that they will continue to be law-abiding, and nobody is benefited by their doing so. Experiences in plenty seem to indicate that nobody is benefited by the public acceptance of the law by either group, unless it be that the law-breaker is given a greater opportunity to continue his nefarious practices.

Much benefit could result from sincere acceptance of the Federal regulatory statutes by those who have usually seen fit to look upon these laws as something for their competitors to worry about. This benefit would be widespread. Not only would the result be the elimination of practices which are directly detrimental to business, but, if a universal, honest attempt were made to live up to the laws regulating business, the possibility of securing the amendment of these laws in certain particulars wherein they are unwarrantedly restrictive would be greatly enhanced. As long as there continue business practices that are clearly in violation of the purpose as well as the letter of the law, that long will it be extremely difficult to convince Congress that the law should be modified.

Greater benefit to each industry, to business as a whole, and to the consuming public than could be expected to result from a wholesome respect for the law would follow a more nearly universal adoption of common-sense competitive methods. Such a consummation would put an end to senseless price wars with the resulting instability of prices which injures not only the participants, but also industry as a whole and even the general public and the national welfare. Price wars, be they open or in ambush, general or guerilla, mean one thing primarily—loss of profit. Loss of profit necessitates reductions in the earnings of employers and employees. It means unemployment, curtailed purchasing power, depression. Out of these consequences comes loss of public revenue, in the community, the State, the nation. And, yet, the sacrificing of profits is looked upon by many today as a means—and apparently the only means—of overcoming these very conditions! Can that be a common sense view?

Price wars continue in many industries and especially in some that are in no position to withstand the rigors of destructive warfare. Reductions continue to predominate in the list of prices for chemicals, drugs, oils, and related articles of commerce. Can such a condition be considered as even hopeful?

Business in the chemical and related industries appears now and then to be burgeoning, but the signs of Spring have not noticeably succeeded the evidences of a hard Winter. They are, in most instances, retarded voluntarily by those who would be most benefited by a change for the better, who are almost weathered-out by the prolonged cold season. If they heeded in the least the dictates of common sense, would these misguided folk persist in packing ice on the bulb of the business thermometer? Would they not realize that zero in profits connotes the freezing up of the channels of trade?

Two major reasons there are why consumers do not respond avidly to the attractions of low and still lower prices offered in the open or to ambush a competitor. One of these is their hope that, if they buy stintedly today, as they may need, they may be offered a still lower price tomorrow. And very often they do not hope in vain. Their other reason is that they know that, as soon as buying begins to show signs of greater activity, prices will be advanced. Who can blame them for being extraordinarily cautious not to disturb such a satisfactory condition? They will have to pay some day for today's bargains, particularly for those offered in the many corners where ambushing sellers lurk. They cannot be expected voluntarily to hasten that day of reckoning.

It is probable that much of the secret cutting of prices that obtains today is in violation of the law against unfair competition. It involves very often the selling of goods below the cost of production, and as the intent is to take business away from a competitor, such selling is an illegal practice. The remedy in this respect lies in the hands of the injured competitors; but the ways of litigation are slow and uncertain. Perhaps as soon would the practice prove one of self-extermination on the part of the secret price-cutter. But, there is no remedy at law for the evils resulting from profit-sacrificing which, although not illegal, is plainly in violation of the canons of common sense and the principles of sound economics. There is no remedy, it would seem, in the rules for ethical trade practice, the group II rules, which the Federal Trade Commission will accept but not approve. The general exercise of common sense is more difficult to assure than respect for the law. But, common sense alone will bring realization that today's business discouragement for buyer as well as seller is largely the result of the fact that nobody can be expected to pay more as long as somebody, if not everybody, is willing to sell for less.

Chemistry and Industry

At the latest meeting of the American Chemical Society, the subject of the relations of science and industry, to which the organization repeatedly gives special consideration, was treated more directly from the educational side. The needs of industry and the opportunities of chemical education were discussed from various angles in a symposium on "Co-operation Between Industry and Chemical Education." This phase of the general subject is one of great importance. Industrial leaders have at various times, endeavored to make clear what industry desires in respect of its chemical personnel. Chemical educators have progressed to an extent in efforts to meet the needs of industry. And through co-operation a deal has been accomplished. Much of the good has resulted from the growing practice of conducting chemical students on inspection trips through industrial plants and from the promotion of student attendance at meetings of chemists at which industrial subjects are discussed.

Industrial fellowships in chemistry at teaching institutions have contributed largely to a better mutual understanding of the relations between industry and the science of chemistry, as well as to the actual solution of many chemical problems of industry. The number of such fellowships is constantly increasing, but much remains to be done in the way of making available to industrial fellows the relevant and useful results of research done in the laboratories of industrial organizations. The American

Chemical Society has done, and is doing some good work in this connection in the publication of monographs. It could do more and, doubtless, would do more under a better-developed scheme of co-operation. Chemistry will serve better as it develops its understanding of industrial needs, and industry will be served better as it assists chemistry to acquire this understanding.

Chemical developments are so rapid and, at times, so revolutionary in their effects on industry that the frequently heard comment that it would be good for some certain industry if research workers were to take a long vacation is quite understandable. On close analysis, however, it is discoverable that the best results would come, not from a cessation of research work, but from a better co-ordination of this work with the needs of industry and due consideration of the economic effects of change. Both parties can do much to improve their relations in this respect. Especially should industrial leaders endeavor to keep informed in respect of the industrially applicable developments in chemistry as a science. They have difficulty, it is true, in selecting from the ever-increasing mass of chemical literature the contributions in which they should be interested. An industrial service, classified, perhaps, with this need for information in view, would be a widely welcomed addition to the activities of the chemical society.

Certain relations between chemistry and industry apparently do not find favor with the American Chemical Society. At its recent meeting, the organization quite plainly and emphatically voiced its disapproval of chemists' giving testimonials for use in advertising. This action opens a puzzling question as to just what a chemist sells to a client when he accepts a fee for analyzing and passing on the quality of a product. Statements signed by chemists are quite commonly in use, in England, for example, on the labels and in the advertising of various articles of commerce. But, on the other hand, it is difficult to find an advertisement or other public notice, in which it is set forth that "Samuel Smith, Esq., etc., etc.," has advised the advertiser that his product and what he has to say about it have been found to comply with the appertaining statutes. Medical societies and medical men appear to have a division of opinion as to the professional and ethical aspects of endorsements. The question is an old one, even in chemical circles. Its settlement, necessarily, must be somewhat arbitrary when it is undertaken by a professional society.

In view of the interesting industrial aspects of the sessions of the various divisions of the American Chemical Society at the recent semi-annual meeting, we call attention of industrialists to the abstracts of a number of papers presented at these sessions, which are published elsewhere in this issue of the Reporter. They may be read to advantage in many instances.

McKesson & Robbins Net Declined in 1930

Sales Decrease of 6.8 Percent Was Much Less Than For the Industry

For the year ended December 31, 1930, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., (Maryland), has reported a net profit on sales of $3,469,715.91 after expenses and depreciation but before interest and other charges. This compared with $4,498,896.84 on the same basis in 1929. Combined profits from operations after interest, amortization, other charges and provision for Federal and foreign income taxes, but before all dividends, was $2,639,196.46, which compared with $4,109,972.92 last year. This was equal to 96 cents per common share as against $2.65 a common share in 1929. Net sales for the year amounted to $134,865,440.02 which compared with $140,635,026.49 in the preceding year.

While these figures indicated that the 1930 net was insufficient to cover the annual dividend of $1 a share paid on the common stock, the report stated that operations thus far in the current year have been such as to show that the annual common dividend of $1 per share is now being earned and it will be the company's present policy to continue to pay the dividend if earned.

The combined statement of profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 1930, including the results of operations of companies prior to acquisition, compared with the previous year as follows:—

	1930.	1929.
Net sales	$134,865,440.02	$140,635,026.49
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation	*111,562,676.67	*115,991,616.32
Gross profit on sales	$23,302,763.35	$24,643,410.17
Selling and general expenses, exclusive of depreciation	19,185,695.76	19,534,743.92
Operating income	$4,117,067.59	$5,108,666.25
Depreciation	647,351.68	609,779.41
Net profit on sales	$3,469,715.91	$4,498,886.84
Interest on receivables, bank balances, etc.	769,006.90	680,050.59
Miscellaneous income	356,086.27	358,480.57
Total income	$4,594,809.08	$5,537,418.00
Interest and amortization on debentures	854,788.91	.....
Other interest paid	437,264.71	751,493.90
Other charges	351,550.82	112,380.27
Provision for federal and foreign taxes	322,008.18	563,670.91
Combined profits from operations before all dividends	$2,629,196.46	$4,109,922.92
	1930.	1929. 1928.
Combined profits ratio to sales	1.95%	2.92% 4.40%

*Cash discounts on purchases deducted from cost of sales.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, compared with that for 1929 as follows:—

	1930.	1929.
Balance as of December 31	*$930,186.72	†$418,771.52
Combined profits from operations for the year ended December 31, 1930, before all dividends as per combined statement of profit and loss	2,629,196.46	4,109,972.92
Dividends paid on preference stock of McKesson & Robbins, Ltd., held by public	70,000.00	70,000.00
Portion of net profits applicable to common stock of McKesson & Robbins, Ltd., held by the public	29,161.06	25,464.66
Profits of subsidiary companies prior to date of acquisition	14,638.80	480,228.80
	$3,475,583.32	$3,896,585.44
Dividends paid on preference stocks of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (Maryland)	1,497,362.43	1,317,093.32
Dividends paid on common stock of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (Maryland)	1,580,644.00	1,619,305.40
Earned surplus on December 31, 1930, per balance sheet	$397,576.89	$960,186.72

* December 31, 1929.
† December 31, 1928.

In his formal statement to the stockholders, accompanying the report, F. Donald Coster, president of the company, pointed out that there had been a decrease of 6.8 percent in consolidated net sales for the year as compared with 1929. He continued:—

It is gratifying to report that the percent reduction in our sales has been much less than for the industry as a whole, as is disclosed by recognized reliable statistical reports. The decrease of 6.8 percent in sales of itself does not reflect correctly the corresponding decrease in profits. In 1930, the reduced purchasing power of consumers forced dealers, on account of the lack of confidence in general conditions, to purchase in much smaller units and more frequently, thereby greatly increasing the operating costs of handling orders.

(Continued on page 66)

Opium Seized in Raid On Warehouse in N. Y.

More than a ton of high-grade gum opium was seized, April 2, by Federal narcotic agents in a raid on the warehouse of the A. B. Express Company, this city. The owner of the express business, Abraham Goodman, was arrested and held for questioning as to his relations with smugglers of narcotics.

The opium was concealed in ten large cases under layers of raw fur skins. Apparently some of the contents had been removed recently, despite the protestations of Goodman that the cases had been untouched since left with him by an "unknown truckman" last December.

Two Federal narcotic agents and a former agent were arrested April 2 on charges of attempting to bribe another agent in connection with an earlier arrest of alleged narcotic sellers.

Trade Briefs

The Gray Eagle Mining Company, Beowawe, Nev., has uncovered ore containing 52 percent of lead.

Importation of ground and milled yerba mate into Argentina is prohibited by a recently published decree which has the declared purpose of protecting domestic producers.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange March 30 the warehouse license granted to the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Company covering its warehouse at Portsmouth was cancelled at the request of the company.

Net income of the Phelps Dodge Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1930, after depreciation, taxes and other charges but before depletion, was $515,173, or 19 cents a share which compared with $5,371,622, or $2.68 a share, after all charges in 1929.

Roger Planchon, of Planchon & Bourguet, Marseilles, France, will arrive in New York, April 7, on the "Paris." Mr. Planchon heads one of the most prominent botanical drug houses in Marseilles. While in New York, he will make his headquarters with William Benkert & Co., his agent in the United States.

Tariff Board Engages Two More Chemists

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

The staff of the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission has been enlarged by the addition of two more chemists, P. K. Lawrence, who comes from the Swann Research Company, and Felix Stapleton, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with considerable experience in the chemical industry. This gives the division six chemists in addition to clerical assistants.

L. W. Gillette Is Refused Trademark Use of Name

WASHINGTON, Apr. 2, 1931.

The Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, has successfully opposed the attempt of Lewis W. Gillette, Pittsburgh, to register a trademark for shaving cream consisting of a large letter "G" bearing a scroll containing the word, "Gillette." The razor company showed that it used a similar mark on a shaving soap in 1908 and has since used the word, "Gillette," continuously in advertising razors and shaving sets.

The United States Patent Office held that a man does not have an absolute right to use his own name as a trademark when it interferes with the rights of others and that the word, "Gillette," is so closely associated by the public with shaving equipment made by the razor company that confusion would result if Lewis W. Gillette were permitted to mark a shaving cream under this brand.

Obituaries

F. Henry Fleer

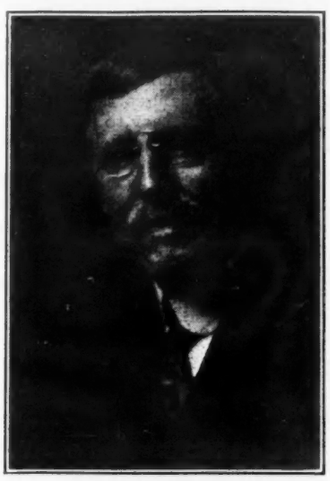
F. Henry Fleer, one of the first men in the United States to manufacture chewing gum, died March 30 at his home in Narberth, Pa., of heart disease induced by an attack of la grippe. He was sixty-eight years old and was born in Germany, going to Philadelphia in 1880 where for two years he was engaged in the chinaware importing business. The following eight years were spent in Germany and New York and in 1890 he joined an elder brother, Frank H. Fleer, in the organization of Frank H. Fleer & Company, chewing gum manufacturers, Philadelphia. The firm was later absorbed by another manufacturer and Mr. Fleer retired, the factory of the Fleer company being torn down to make way for the Fairmount Parkway, Philadelphia. For several years Mr. Fleer was president of the Wilmington Oil and Refining Company. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Ella Fleer; two sons, Frank H. Fleer, 2d, of Paoli, Pa., and Robert Fleer of Narberth, Pa.; two brothers, Robert Fleer of Overbrook, Pa., and Paul Fleer of Devon, Pa.; and a sister, Mrs. William Normann of Drexel Hill, Pa.

F. C. Marsh

Fennimore Cooper Marsh, president of the Baker Castor Oil Company, died April 1 of pneumonia at his home, 600 West 116th street, this city, after a short illness. He was eighty-two years of age.

Mr. Marsh was a son of William Norcross Marsh, and was born in Nunda, N. Y. The family went West, and he received his education in the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. The development of the territory west of the Mississippi River attracted the Marsh family and they settled in Kansas City, Mo. His father formed a linseed oil company in 1876 there, and the son joined in the venture. Eventually, full direction of the company's affairs was assumed by him. His father died in 1883.

In 1886, Mr. Marsh began the manufacture of castor oil, being associated with his brother in the Marsh Oil Company. He stimulated the cultivation of the castor bean in the neighboring states, and that article became a stable crop with the early pioneers in the section. The company furnished seed to the farmers and taught them cultivation methods calculated to produce bountiful crops. The company drew its raw material from the West and Southwest. However, the farmers found that it required more labor to grow castor beans than it did grain crops and eventually the company found it difficulty to obtain sufficient beans to warrant operation of the castor oil plant in Kansas City. The factory was sold in 1905, and the brothers, moving to New York, founded the Baker Castor Oil Company in 1899. From 1905 to the time of his death, Mr. Marsh was president.



F. C. Marsh

During the World War, and especially after the United States entered that conflict, the Baker Castor Oil Company co-operated closely with the Federal government in its effort to revive castor bean growing. The expert knowledge of the company was placed at the disposal of the nation, and, while Mr. Marsh did not always see eye to eye with the government's optimism regarding the results of the campaign, he worked hard for its success, and in no narrow sense it was his knowledge that gave to the venture such success as it had.

Mr. Marsh was a quiet man. He was a member of few organizations, the most prominent of which were the Drug and Chemical Club, this city, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Funeral services were held April 3 from the Campbell Funeral Church. Burial will be in Kansas City, Mo. Surviving him are his son, Kendall Marsh, vice-president of the company; a grandson, Cooper Marsh; two brothers, and three sisters.

Dr. Warner J. Morse

Dr. Warner J. Morse, director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Maine, Orono, died March 25. He was fifty-eight years old.

Dr. Morse was a native of Vermont and a graduate of the University of Vermont. He was a botanist and plant pathologist of note and had taught in his sciences at the Vermont and Maine universities. He got his doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin. He had been director of the Maine agricultural station for nine years.

Petroleum Marketing Code Opposed As Fostering Lease and Agency Evils

Independent Groups Tell Trade Board Practice Is Monopolizing Station Outlets to Big Refining Organizations

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1931.

Trade practices more obnoxious than those sought to be removed were the outgrowth of the code of ethics of the petroleum industry set up under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission, independent oil men told the commission today at a hearing granted the industry following the commission's withdrawal of approval of all but three of the twenty-one rules in the code.

While a committee from the American Petroleum Institute sought to explain to the commission the meaning and value of the eighteen rules stricken out, the independents argued that the commission should approve no code unless it outlaws the so-called "lease and agency system" by which large companies were alleged to be gaining control over independent stations.

Some two-score delegates, said by one of their spokesmen to be the heart of the independent oil industry, attended the session. They represented the Independent Oil Men of America, the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, and a number of other producing, refining and marketing organizations. They did not oppose the petroleum code as it stood, and most of their organizations had signed the code, but they objected to its reinstatement to the favor of the commission unless it outlaws the lease and agency system, which they said is more of a menace to the independent oil man than all of the evils covered by the code.

Code a Compromise

Representatives of the American Petroleum Institute, who took the floor ahead of the independents, explained that the lease and agency system was not covered by the code because some companies would not consent, and the entire code was a matter of compromise. Spokesmen for the institute were W. R. Boyd, its executive vice-president; Roy B. Jones, president of the Panhandle Producing & Refining Company, Wichita Falls, Texas; E. S. Hall, counsel for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and L. L. Stephens, general attorney for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Mr. Boyd announced that the industry would not attempt to argue the authority of the commission to rescind its approval of rules or revise codes, but would assume that the commission knew what it was doing and had its own policy, but that the hearing had been asked in order that the commission could be told the meaning of each rule and the practices which it is designed to stop.

The purpose of the entire code, declared Mr. Hall, is to permit each distributor to determine his own price and then to charge it uniformly at all, and to permit each buyer to know that he is purchasing on equal terms with his competitors.

Practically all of the rules are aimed at practices which in effect constitute rebates in price, he said, but a broad rule against rebates would not be effective with oil men, and it is necessary that a code set forth a large number of specific acts which are interpreted as being rebates and otherwise unfair business practices.

The history of the adoption of the petroleum marketing code was outlined by Mr. Boyd, who said that both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice were fully advised of every step of the proceeding. He said that the Department of Justice disapproved a proposed rule prohibiting sales to violators of the code, but that it offered no opposition to the rest of the code, and that the Federal Trade Commission was given a full explanation of the meaning of the code at the time of its formal presentation. He said that he had no knowledge of the present attitude of the Department of Justice toward this code.

The only rules discussed in detail were those covering the loaning of equipment, the lease and license system, and posting prices, the others being described generally as covering practices which were either obviously dangerous or poor business or else forms of rebates or price concessions.

Code Violations Alleged

The only intimation given by the commission as to why it withdrew its approval of the bulk of the code was a remark by Commissioner Edgar A. McCulloch that the commission has received a great volume of correspondence relating to alleged violations of the code in the lease and license or lease and agency systems.

Equipping and maintainng independent gasoline stations by marketing companies became one of the greatest evils of the industry, and was paralleled only by the marketing practices of the brewery industry, it was declared by Mr. Jones. He said that this was responsible for the fact that there are five times as many filling stations as are needed. He showed a picture of a station with thirty-six pumps, donated by different oil companies, when the monthly sales of 16,000 gallons could have been handled by three pumps, and he told of a survey made by one oil company which showed that in 46 miles of the Boston Post Road there are 205 independent stations, 51 company-owned stations, and 55 leased stations, a total of 311, with 1,025 pumps, an estimated total sales of 1,682,000 gallons monthly, and a total investment of $4,535,728.

Rule 1 of the code, Mr. Jones said, was designed to stop the indiscriminate furnishing of equipment to any one who wished to set up a filling station, and limited the equipment which may be supplied to that actually used in handling petroleum products and required the station owner to pay for its installation.

(Continued on page 38-A)

Asbestos Dumping Charge Subject of Tariff Inquiry

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1931.

An investigation of alleged unfair competition in importing asbestos from Russia has been undertaken by the Tarriff Commission. The investigation is under Section 337 of the tariff act of 1930, which permits the President to embargo goods, the importation of which is found to constitute unfair competition with domestic goods.

The investigation was requested in complaints filed by the Bear Canon Asbestos Company, Ambler, Pa., and Regal Asbestos Mines, Inc., of New York, on December 9, 1930, and March 27, 1931. It covers unmanufactured asbestos, asbestos crudes, fibres, stucco, and sand and refuse, containing not more than 15 per cent of foreign matter, produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The importers are named as the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York city, and Asbestos Ltd., Inc., Millington, N. J.

The unfair practices charged are that the Russians have attempted to form a cartel against the United States, have been using forced labor in the production of asbestos, and have been inducing buvers to break contracts with American concerns. Hearing has been set for May 19, in Washington. No temporary embargo pending the investigation has been ordered by the President nor requested by the Commission.

Amtorg Official Ordered To Leave or Be Deported

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1931.

Feodor M. Zyavkin, general manager of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, must leave the United States voluntarily or be subject to deportation, the U. S. Labor Department has announced.

Zyavkin entered the United States as a visitor in January, 1930. His permit was extended last July but a further extension was denied. He entered the country as an employe of Export Kled, a Russian organization, and after being in this country for some months he became manager of Amtorg, the American trade organization of the Soviet government. Change of occupations is a violation of a visitor's permit. As the Russian immigration quota is filled, Zyavkin may not be admitted as an immigrant and the department states he is being treated like any other alien whose leave to stay in the country has expired.

Asbestos Situation Poor, Says Canadian Leader

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, Can., Robert Massie, president, stated that he foresaw little hope for the Canadian asbestos industry until the Canadian producers prepare to face world competition. He added that Russian asbestos producers had come into the market in 1929 with an estimated output of 25,000 tons and had increased this to 50,000 tons in 1930, which was offered at extremely low prices. The 1930 Russian output represented about 16 percent of the world's production.

W. A. Chambers, of G. L. P. Chambers & Co., fish oil broker, this city, left April 1 for Baltimore on business.

American Chemical Society Criticizes Advertising Testimonials by Chemists

Practice Disapproved As Being at Variance with Professional Standards—R. T. Baldwin Is Elected Treasurer

Dietary data, the need for a better knowledge of industrial needs on the part of chemical educators, and the beneficient possibilities of a man-made atmosphere are some of the topics which indicate the breadth of the scope of discussions at the eighty-first meeting of the American Chemical Society, held in Indianapolis, March 30 to April 3. The topics mentioned were considered in joint and general sessions. In addition, the sessions of the various divisions of the society covered an almost unlimited scope in their respective fields.

The giving of testimonials by chemists for use in advertising was disapproved by the society in a resolution which set forth that:—

The American Chemical Society in its policy of encouraging the distribution of scientific knowledge differentiates clearly between the publishing of scientific information, or technical data, on the one hand and testimonials, or uncritical or inadequate statements, on the other.

The American Chemical Society disapproves of chemists' lending their name or support to the testimonial form of advertising, and condemns any reference to the American Chemical Society in published statements of the testimonial type, and, disapproves of statements which impose on the public's confidence in the chemical profession.

In the report of the committee on industrial alcohol, it was charged that Congress, in passing the law separating the administration of the prohibitory provisions of the national prohibition act from the supervision of the industrial use of alcohol, acted in "a summary manner, which waved all opposition aside after giving it little or no consideration." The joint authority of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice with respect to regulations for the industrial use of alcohol was held to be subject to interpretation that would be detrimental to industry in the case of differences of opinion between the two bureaus.

Discovery, in the peat of New Jersey cranberry bogs, of an enzyme capable of digesting the external coat of pneumococci was reported. This enzyme, it was opined, would assist greatly in reducing the mortality from pneumonia by enabling the natural defensive organisms of the body to withstand attacks of the germ. A comprehensive review of contemporary developments in the chemistry of physiologically active substances was presented in one of the symposiums at the meeting. Psychology was not neglected, and one of the most interesting papers was devoted to discussion of the part played by "hunches" in scientific discoveries.

The human body can protect itself against lead which may be present in foods or otherwise ingested, according to one report made to the society. Lead gets into foods by way of growing plants, from the soil, as well as from the use of sprays and the use of the metal in solders in canning, it was said. Man ingests a considerable quantity of lead, and the body can excrete suddenly increased amounts as fast as, or faster than, they are taken in. Another physiological discovery reported was that certain discoloration of the teeth results from the presence of fluorine in drinking water or food.

In a symposium on the service of mathematics in chemistry, the modern mathematical, or quantum, theory of the atom was discussed, and the important roles of thermodynamics and statistical mechanics were reviewed. It was declared that the progress of science seems to be limited by the speed with which advanced mathematical methods can be invented, understood, and applied.

A thousand dollar prize, contributed by Dr. A. C. Langmuir, was established by the society for award to a man or woman "around thirty years of age as an encouragement to carry on scientific activity." Dr. L. V. Redman, of the Bakelite Corporation, who is the president-elect of the society, was appointed chairman of this award.

Robert T. Baldwin, secretary of the Chemists' Club, this city, and of the Chemists' Building Corporation, and a director of the Chlorine Institute, was elected treasurer of the society to succeed the late John E. Teeple. Prof. J. H. Hildebrand, of the University of California, and Prof. E. Emmett Reid, of Johns-Hopkins University, were elected councilors-at-large.

The eighty-second meeting of the society will be held during the week of August 31 in Buffalo.

Divisional Papers

Among the contributions to the sessions of the various divisions of the society were, as usual, many of wide industrial interest and importance. Abstracts of a number of these papers are published below.

Agriculture and Food

Fats Keeping-Quality Test

H. D. Royce

By modifying certain features of the apparatus described by Greenbank & Holm, several routine keeping quality tests can be carried on (with visual control) during the progress of a precise photoelectric determination. The routine testing-box is detachable from the photoelectric unit, and consists essentially of a 70 C. air thermostat with a movable rack holding six color tubes equidistant from a light source.

Several hundred determinations have been made on salad oils, compound shortenings, and all hydrogenated shortenings, and as a control method for indicating the "induction period," this apparatus, employing the methylene blue reduction method, is thought to be superior to the oxygen absorption methods.

Oils Oxidation Measure

Helge Schibsted

Oxidation of edible fats and oils lead to tallowy flavors and odors. These are considered to be due to the presence of various aldehydes. A new method has been developed for determining colorimetrically relatively small amounts of aldehydes. Directions were given for making up the reagent with rosanilin hydrochloride, and a color standard with cresol red, as well as the exact procedure to use in order to obtain a maximum and reproducible color reaction. The "Fat Aldehyde Value" was suggested as an arbitrary unit measuring the aldehyde content of a fat. The new test is specific for aldehydes containing a fatty glyceride radical. Exact oxidation tests with butterfat give correlation between the amount of oxygen absorbed by butterfat and the corresponding fat aldehyde value. Calculations show that after the yellow color in butter has been oxidized, the amount of aldehyde formed is fairly close to the theoretical value. Several applications of the test were given.

Iodine in Soils

J. S. McHargue and W. R. Roy

A satisfactory method for the determinaton of iodine in rocks and soils is highly desirable because it would afford a ready means of ascertaining whether or not an iodine deficiency is likely to occur in the foods and drinking water of any particular region.

In an electric tube combustion furnace, giving a maximum temperature of 1,100 C., samples of limestone, sandstone, rock phosphate and soil were subjected to distillation. The volatile products were absorbed in a 10 percent solution of sodium carbonate contained in gas-washing bottles. The residue from evaporation of the combined portions of sodium carbonate solution was ignited gently and the iodine extracted with 95 percent alcohol and determined by the colorimetric carbon bisulphide method in a microcolorimeter. Fairly concordant results have been obtained for the iodine contained in limestones, sandstones, rock phosphate, and soils thus far analyzed.

Turpentine Gum Evaluation

S. Palkin

The quantitative relationship of the components of turpentine is of considerable importance in certain industrial syntheses. In view of the gradual replacement of long-leaf pine (Pinus palustris) by new growth of slash pine (heterophylla), in the turpentine belt, the influence of the transition on the composition of American turpentine is of further interest. The proportion of the pinenes, alpha- and betapinene or nopine (total generally constituting about 95 percent of fresh American turpentine) can be ascertained optically by application of the method of Darmois. To obtain the necessary basic data, resolution of the turpentine into a series of fractions representing relatively pure components and their mixtures not exceeding two components each, must be accomplished. For this purpose in view of the susceptibility of the pinenes to pyrogenation and isomerization at their normal boiling points and proximity of these, fractionation at comparatively low temperature with a highly effective column is essential. An assembly was shown comprising column and accessory apparatus for fractionation at reduced pressure—maintained constant by a regulating device. Several types of plate columns were tried for this purpose. Various data relating to composition of a number of turpentines with respect to pinenes and "tailings" were given.

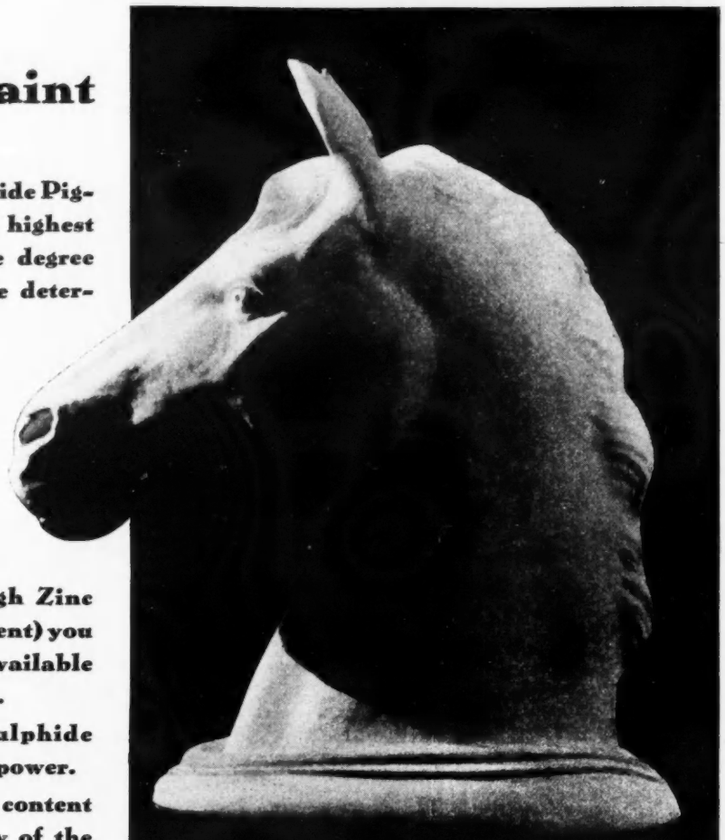
Organic Acids in Cereal Plants

E. K. Nelson and H. H. Mottern

The non-volatile, water-soluble organic acids of barley, corn, oats, and rye plants were separated and esterified, and the esters were fractionated by vacuum distillation. The acids were identified in these fractions by means of their hydrazides. Barley plants contain aconitic, malic, citric, malonic, tricarballylic, and oxalic acids. Corn plants contain aconitic, malic, citric, tricarballylic, and oxalic acids. Aconitic, malic, citric, and malonic acids were found in oat plants; while rye plants contain aconitic, malic, citric, and oxalic acids.

(Continued on page 38-C)

If You Want Additional Hiding Power in Your Pure Paint



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With XX Brand Zinc Sulphide you get still greater hiding power.

And as the Zinc Sulphide content is increased, the durability of the paint is proportionately increased.

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160 Front Street New York

New Jersey Zinc

UNIFORM QUALITY

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Buying Continues Spotty--Dammar Gum Prices Ease Here--Ethyl Acetate Lower Through Distress Selling --Building Construction Curve Now Flattening Out

The paint materials' market was a difficult one to review last week because of its hesitancy and lack of trend. The market did not posess sufficient constructive force to advance itself nor was there any general retrogression movement shown; here and there purchasing was of broader proportions than previously, while on the other hand some manufacturers of finished products have not received sufficient promise of larger takings at ultimate consuming sources to go ahead with production and, therefore, have been very cautious in the buying of raw materials. Aside from a few recessions in varnish gum values there were no price changes of a visible nature.

Price declines in the varnish gum list were effected in the market for primary gradings of Batavia and Singapore dammar gums. Marked recession of prices for other commodities in the producing countries combined with slow demands here fostered the declines in these gums which were followed on spot by virtue of the lower replacement cost in the primary markets. Ethyl acetate furnish the feature of last week among the lacquer materials. Distress selling by one producer forced a reduction and the market was weak even at the lowered price.

Advancing over February but lagging behind March of last year, construction contract awards in the metropolitan area of New York totaled $74,159,000 during March, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Residential building still takes the larger proportion of the total, or $35,760,400. In fact, it nearly doubles the $19,374,800 reported in March of last year for this construction class. $27,393,100 is reported in non-residential building for the month just ended, and $11,005,500 in public works and utilities.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Ethyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
	Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, 1c. per lb.
	Singapore, No. 1, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.2	143.2	143.2	147.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The lead market was dull last week. Notwithstanding poor purchasing over the turn of the month, the sellers were holding firmly to their prices of 4.50c. per pound New York and 4.25c. at East St. Louis, and the market received some tributary help from a constructive movement at London. The precipitation of the preceding week was neutralized by a good advance Thursday, which brought the market there above its high of a week ago. Stocks of lead in buyers' hands were small and the suppliers were anxious for a more active movements during the ensuing week.

Slab zinc was another dull metal last week. Prices remained at 3.95c. per pound at East St. Louis and 4.30c. per pound here. Buying was of a very dull sort and the principal event of the week was in an advance at London occurring Thursday, which not only alleviated all the price precipitation of a week ago, but also placed the market at a higher position than it had been at that time.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 28 to April 3, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0450	$0.0425	.. .. ..
Monday	.0450	.0425	12 3 9
Tuesday	.0450	.0425	12 1 3
Wednesday	.0450	.0425	12 2 6
Thursday	.0450	.0425	12 15 0
Friday	.0450	.0425	*.. .. ..

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 28 to April 3, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0430	$0.0395	.. .. ..
Monday	.0430	.0395	11 10 0
Tuesday	.0430	.0395	11 12 6
Wednesday	.0430	.0395	11 15 0
Thursday	.0430	.0395	12 0 0
Friday	.0430	.0395	*.. .. ..

* Holiday.

Pigments

The pigment materials' market has not made any recent advances toward a better position and the volume of trade last week appeared to have merely held its own with the four or five weeks preceding. Trade factors reported the situation as a peculiar one with a sufficient volume of orders to maintain the market in a state of flux and also to keep sales above the low depths of last November and December, but there was no progress, nor was any retrogression shown. As previously, titanium pigment was running counter to the general market and purchasing of that pigment was quite active.

White Lead.—Corroders were unable to report any visible change from the slow and dragging demands for dry pigments. Manufacturers continued to operate in very conservative fashion. Prices for basic carbonate and basic sulphate pigments were unchanged. Lead-in-oil was also unchanged in prices, but from the demand angle, its technical position was better than the dry pigments.

Red Lead.—Dry lead oxide remained unchanged in price in sympathy with a similar condition in the basic metal. The sellers continued to find occasionally good calls from some users, but the general demand was about the same as for some weeks back. Lead-in-oil was unchanged.

Litharge.—This material was representative of the general market in the fact that buying was no better last week than in the immediately preceding weeks, but prices for material in casks were unchanged and steady in reflection of the position of the basic metal.

Lithopone.—This product was also in no better place than a week ago. Withdrawals against contracts were carried on in about the same fashion as previously. Prices remained steady at the basis of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound in car lots.

Orange Mineral.—Again last week the demand side of the market was not very active. Quotations remained unchanged at 10c. to 11¼c. per pound for American material.

Titanium Pigment.—This pigment continued to occupy the ranking place in the market. Demands were steady and for round lots, while prices for both the barium and calcium base products were firm and unchanged. Quotations were based at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound for barium and ½c. higher for the calcium pigment.

Zinc Oxide.—Such increased activity that has come into this market recently has mostly emanated with the rubber manufacturing trade. Some of these manufacturers were using good round lots regularly. The paint manufacturing trade, however, has not shown much increase and sales last week merely held their own. Prices were steady.

Barytes.—This market also shared in the general condition of the pigment

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

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Soligen-lead-cobalt-manganese
Soligen-lead-cobalt
Soligen-cobalt
Soligen-lead
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A new standard of strength, purity, low absorption factor and freedom from aggregates.

ANALYSIS	Percent
Oxide of Iron	99.00
Silicon Dioxide	.25
Manganese	.01
Copper	.01
Moisture	.50
Alkalinity	None
Soluble Salts	None

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Grit None
Retention (325 Mesh Screen) Less than 1%
Oil Absorption 25%
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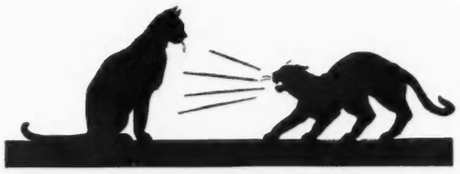

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DRY COLORS
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division. Demands were spotty as a general thing, while occasionally expanded use in certain plants was the only particular sign of life.

Dry Colors

Although the group of dry colors were more active than other divisions of the paint materials' market, much of the slowness and hesitancy of the general market was to be seen here. By virtue of their diversified line of outlet, colors reflected the small improvement in general business that has taken place during the initial quarter of the year, but at the same time there has been considerable spottiness and during the past few weeks the market has done nothing more than to hold its own. There were no price changes in the group of dry colors last week.

Carbon Black.—Based upon growing demands from rubber tire manufacturers, some of which have been running close to capacity for the past two or three weeks, conditions that support this market have taken on a better appearance. Prices however have not been changed from the basis of 3c. per pound for the standard grade in car lots, f.o.b. Texas. Although there was no direct evidence at hand, it was not believed that the increased demand had been of sufficient amount to support the price to a point where manufacturers could derive a profit.

Chrome Colors.—This market was quite similar to that for the past few weeks. Withdrawals of supplies of both the greens and yellows have not been any broader and prices have remained steady. On the other hand there has been no visible retrogression of demand.

Iron Blues.—There were reports that price shading was being exercised in certain directions, but manufacturers reported last week that the market was reasonably steady. Demand has not shown any recent difference in appearance.

Ocher.—Sellers reported a spotty and generally slow call for supplies last week. The price situation has not changed to a visible extent, and no open changes have been made since the reduction of French grades early in the year.

Sienna.—This brown was also without new or important developments last week. The list of quotations was unchanged.

Toner Reds.—Contract withdrawals continued to comprise virtually all of the business done by manufacturers of the para, lithol and toluidin toners last week. The prices were steady at the levels established at the commencement of the contracting season last fall.

Colors in Oil

The movement of materials in the division of the market was quite good last week. Replacement order from local distributing hands was typical of the season and the line of prices, while subject to shading on competition, was without an open change.

Varnish Gums

The gum market was again slow last week. Inquiries were rather active again last week which might suggest that buyers' stocks were close to depletion and that they might enter the market in a more important way in the short future. And, while at this writing there were some good-sized inquiries still under negotiation, very few of those around the market in the early part of the week developed into actual orders. Open price changes were few but holders were prepared to liquidate at a concession in many instances. The market for black half-scraped East India gum continued as the strongest point in the group with but little material offering this side of September and higher prices likely should any available lots appear. Aside from a drop in the primary market for dammar gum the Far Eastern markets were rather steady last week i.e., considering the break in rubber prices during the period.

Copals.—Slow and scattered demands again featured this group of gums. Principal was the continued strong position of the black half-scraped East India gum which was priced at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, and would be in little supply until about September. Other gradings were in about the same position as a week ago.

Dammars.—The primary market for the Batavia article has been easier and in view of lower replacement costs the holders on spot were offering the standard A. E. product at 11c. per pound with some lots at 10½c. There were a few good-sized inquiries in the market which, at the moment of writing, were still in the process of negotiation. The Singapore market was not much changed, but spot offerings of the No. 1 product were available here at ½c. per pound less than formerly. The ruling price for that grading was 15c. per pound. Singapore dust was a little firmer last week.

Elemi.—The same dullness that has characterized the market for the past several weeks was in appearance last week. Prices were more or less nominal in reflection of the stagnant position of the market.

Kauri.—As in preceding weeks, this market remained quiet. Some pick-up of concern was noted since the reports reached here that very little gum was being produced, but no real anxiety to buy was shown since it is known that stocks in the primary market were heavy.

Sandarac.—There has been no particular life in this gum and prices remained at 18c. per pound with but few takers.

Other Paint Materials

A complete lack of new developments was again noted in the market for mineral earths and the line of miscellaneous paint materials. Continued weakness in casein was again of foremost importance on the price side of things, but no open reductions occurred, although shading was done regularly.

Bronze Powder.—The makers continued to their former prices for the various grades of gold and aluminum powder, but could not report much in the way of sales.

Casein.—The market continued in a weak position last week. No open reductions were effected, but shading was being exercised rather widely. Demands were poor.

China Clay.—This market occupied a similar position to that which has characterized it for the past several weeks. Prices at the mines were steady and unchanged.

Talc.—This market was also without any particular life, and last week there were no changes in the prices quoted by either importers or domestic sellers. The fibrous variety was also steady in price.

Terra Alba.—This article was particularly spotty and passed the week without any new or important developments.

Driers

The sellers of the various stearic acid derivatives included in this group of paint materials could not point to any newness in the market for their products last week. Prices were being held in all directions. Resinates remained characteristically weak, however. Cobalt and other drier materials were steady.

Glues

The producers of hide glues continued to hold prices firmly, but some elements of weakness have entered the market for bone glues. The sellers of the latter were focussing their attention upon the progress of the movement conducted by the tariff commission for an investigation of the propriety of the existing import duty rate. Hearings on this matter will be taken up shortly, according to reports. There is considerable complaint in the trade regarding the heavy importations of Russian glue at cheap prices. Russia exported some one and a half million pounds of glue to this country compared with about 600,000 pounds during the preceding year.

Metal Leaf

The price shading that has come from certain manufacturing directions in the metallic leaf market during the past few months continued to spot the market, but some producers continued to hold to the full extent of the schedule. The latter factors declared to have held down their production to enable them to maintain their full asking values.

Lacquer Materials

A fractional reduction in the prices of ethyl acetate constituted the price changes in the market for the lacquer solvents during the week just ended. However, the trading continued to note an easing tendency at the close of the period under review. The weakness in ethyl acetate of late was attributed to distressed selling. However, leading sellers were of the opinion that the further improvement in the automobile industry would bring about an adjustment of the situation. Early estimates of the April production in the automobile industry indicate an output of close to 400,000 units. Shipments in that industry last week gave credence to the belief that such a total would be reached. The market was strictly routine in other directions.

Acetone.—The spot market was exceptionally quiet during the period under review. Contract movement in the first quarter was said to have been encouraging.

Butyl Acetate.—With the consuming industries giving indications of maintaining the upswing noted in the first quarter, the market last week experienced a fairly active call with the start of the new quarter. Quotations conformed with those in effect previously.

Butyl Alcohol.—Routine consumers showed a disposition to expand commitments with the start of the new month, and prices appeared fairly well

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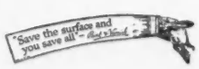

maintained at the levels previously established. First quarter shipments against contracts were reported to have totaled a substantial aggregate. Quotations were without alteration.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—The call was highly irregular throughout the period under review. Prices were steady at the levels of the previous week.

Ethyl Acetate.—Leading sellers made a ½c. reduction in the price of this material. The new schedule follows:—Tankcars, 7½c. per pound; tankwagons and carload drums, 8c. per pound; five drums or over at one time, 8½c. per pound, and ¼ drums inclusive, 9c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—A more active inquiry was noted here during the week just ended. Trading noted a firm undertone, with prices unchanged. Business transacted in the first quarter reached a favorable volume.

Window Glass

The stressful conditions that have surrounded the window glass market continued without adjustment last week. The demand side has shown a small advancement here and there, and additional expansion was expected when many construction projects that have been in the draughting rooms for the past several months, will have become real during the coming few months. In the meanwhile, it is still possible to buy below the quoted schedule of discounts.

Buffalo, Rochester Paint Clubs Plan Co-operation

Officers and directors of the Buffalo Paint, Oil and Varnish club met in Rochester, March 31, to discuss with the Rochester Paint, Oil and Varnish club plans for promotion and other activities in which both groups can co-operate to good advantage.

Nelson M. Graves, Buffalo, regional vice-president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, was the principal speaker, outlining plans for publicity and other work in which the two clubs will join. Further meetings will be held.

The Rochester club has had three additions to its membership recently and is showing a renewed interest in cooperative effort.

Bids Wanted

Caustic Soda

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 21, schedule 5480, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 200,000 pounds of caustic soda, for Lakehurst.

Gasoline and Oils

Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted April 9, circular 348, by the office of the contracting officer, material division, Army air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for 33,000 gallons of gasoline and 1,700 gallons of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted April 9, circular 349, by the contracting officer, material division, Army air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for 121,900 gallons of gasoline.

Bids are wanted April 9, circular 350, by the contracting officer, material division, Army air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for 210,000 gallons of gasoline and 5,000 gallons of lubricating oil.

Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Bids are wanted April 9, circular 69, by the quartermaster corps, Jeffersonville, Ind., for 10,000 gallons of distillate fuel oil.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 18, circular 7353, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for kerosene for six months.

Graphite Grease

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 21, schedule 5465, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for graphite grease for east and west yards.

Naphthaline

Army Quartermaster, Columbus, Ohio

Bids are wanted April 13, circular 18, by the quartermaster supply officer, Columbus general depot, Columbus, Ohio, for 2,000 pounds of flake naphthaline.

Paints

Army Quartermaster, San Francisco

Bids are wanted April 30, circular 21, by the quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, for 10,000 pounds of lithopone, zinc oxide and inert material; 10,000 pounds of white lead; paints and dry colors; glass; 96 brushes, and other materials.

Contracting Officer, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Bids are wanted April 9, circular 148, by the contracting officer, Fort Benning, Ga., for 71 gallons of varnish, 160 gallons of turpentine and 600 gallons of lithopone.

Quartermaster, West Point

Bids are wanted April 9, circular 104, by the quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., for paint materials, colors and other items.

Quartermaster, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Bids are wanted April 19, circular 110, by the quartermaster, Fort Hoyle, Maryland, for paints, linseed oil, turpentine, white lead, putty, umber, colors and other items.

Quartermaster, Columbus, Ohio

Bids are wanted April 13, circular 18, by the quartermaster supply officer, Columbus general depot, Columbus, Ohio, for 3,000 pounds of white lead, 2,000 pounds of lime, 800 gallons of linseed oil, and 200 gallons of turpentine.

Sulphuric Acid

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 21, schedule 5476, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Davy Department, Washington, for 375 pounds of sulphuric acid for Brooklyn.

Contracts Awarded

Aluminum

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Stanley Chemical Company, New Britain, Conn., circular 402, March 13, 4,000 pounds of pig aluminum, 20.5 cents; ½ percent.

Chemicals

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, requisition 1080, March 19, chemicals for photographic use, item 1, 22 cents per pound; item 2, 35 cents per pound; item 3, 43 cents per pound; item 4, $1 per pound and item 5, 13 cents per pound.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, St. Louis

Lubrite Sales Corporation, Bristow, Okla., procurement 138, February 25, 5,000 barrels of fuel oil, 52.5 cents; 1 percent.

Gas Oil

U. S. Engineer, St. Louis

Cushing Refining Company, procurement 139, February 27, 40,000 gallons of gas oil, 1.875 cents f.o.b. works; 1 percent.

Gasoline

Marine Corps, Washington

Sinclair Refining Company, schedule 654, February 25, 10,000 gallons of gasoline, 10.4 cents.

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Awards made under circular 145, March 12, were as follows:—

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago, 47,000 gallons of gasoline for Fort Harrison, 6.59 cents; 2,500 gallons for Fort Brady, 10.1 cents; 10,000 gallons for Camp Custer, 7.25 cents; 14,000 gallons for Jeffersonville Barracks, 5.73 cents; 22,000 gallons for Camp McCoy, 6.52 cents; 20,000 gallons for Selfridge Field, 7.61 cents; 35,000 gallons for Fort Sheridan, 6.35 cents; and 10,000 gallons for Chicago quartermaster's depot, 6.13 cents; 1 percent.

Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Chicago, 40,000 gallons of gasoline for Fort Hayes, 7.31 cents; 72,000 gallons for Chanute Field, 6.13 cents; and 7,000 gallons for Scott Field, 6.113 cents; 1 percent.

Indian Refining Company, Lawrenceville, Ill., 10,600 gallons of gasoline for Fort Wayne, 9.8 cents; 1 percent.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Awards under circular 176, March 12, were as follows:—

Pioneer Oil & Refining Company, San Antonio, 49,000 gallons of gasoline for San Francisco, 5.25 cents; 1 percent.

Bell Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, 24,000 gallons of gasoline for Fort Crockett, 6.11 cents; 114,000 gallons for Fort Sill, 4.735 cents; 14,000 gallons for Fort Logan, 6.7 cents; 21,000 gallons for Fitzsimmons General Hospital, 6.7 cents; 7,000 gallons for Fort Warren, Wyo., 7.103 cents; 1 percent.

Russell Oil Company, San Antonio, 3,300 gallons of gasoline for Fort Ringgold, 7.25 cents; 2 percent.

Marathon Oil Company, Del Rio, Texas, 8,000 gallons of gasoline, for Fort Clark, 7.4 cents; 1 percent.

Magnolia Petroleum Company, Dallas, 56,000 gallons of gasoline for Fort Bliss, 6.5 cents.

Standard Oil Company of California, San Antonio, 7,525 gallons of gasoline for Camp Harry Jones, 12.5 cents.

Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, 666 gallons of gasoline for Fort Reno, 8 cents.

Lead Sulphocyanate

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Merck & Company, Philadelphia, circular 390, March 12, 1,000 pounds of lead sulphocyanate, 50 cents; 1 percent.

Nitrate of Potash

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Harshaw Chemical Company, requisition 1078, March 19, 6,500 pounds of nitrate of potash, $5.60 per hundred pounds; 7,000 pounds of nitrate of soda, $3.10.

Paint

Marine Corps, Washington

Baer Brothers, schedule 639, February 25, 100 gallons of water resistance paint, 85 cents.

Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

Fred W. Curtis Drug & Paint Company, Troy, N. Y., circular 37, February 26, 2 drums of linseed oil, 9.6 cents per pound. No award for 1,300 pounds of white lead.

Soap

Army Medical Corps, San Francisco

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, procurement 18, February 17, 10,000 pounds of soap chips, 6.375 cents.

Canada is expected to include in the proposed revision of the tariff act a duty on whiting and whiting substitutes. A plant has been erected in Montreal for the manufacture of whiting substitute with a capacity of 12,000 tons per year. There are plants also in Nova Scotia and Manitoba. The mines branch of the Department of the Interior reports that limestone resources suitable for the production of whiting substitute are found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

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Steel Barrel Production: January-February

Operating capacity of steel barrel manufacturing plants in February was 26.8 percent, compared with 27.2 percent in January and 24.2 percent in December, according to the Steel Barrel Manufacturers' Association, Cleveland. The average daily productive capacity of institute members in I. C. C. barrels was 10,025 barrels, with operations at 5.9 percent, compared with 8,425 barrels, or 7.2 percent, in January. The daily average productive capacity in light barrels was 35,325 barrels, with operations at 32.7 percent, compared with 29,875 barrels, or 32.8 percent.

February production of steel barrels as reported to the Bureau of the Census by twenty-seven companies operating thirty-two plants was 450,134 barrels, or 33.1 percent of capacity, as compared with 421,814 barrels, or 32.6 percent, in January, and 412,283 barrels, or 30.3 percent, in December.

The following table shows production, shipments, stocks and unfilled orders for January and February, 1931, and the corresponding months of 1930, with totals for the two months in each year:—

	Steel barrels—In number of barrels				Unfilled orders, end of month		
						For delivery	
1931.	Operations (ratio to capacity).	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks, end of month.	Total.	Within 30 days.	Beyond 30 days.
January	*32.6	*421,814	427,622	*62,505	1,424,445	210,416	1,214,029
February	33.1	450,134	449,485	63,244	1,392,092	231,738	1,160,354
Totals, 2 months	32.8	871,948	877,107	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930.							
January	40.2	650,764	643,120	74,527	1,606,286	304,354	1,301,932
February	45.0	604,709	599,324	79,912	1,592,982	313,349	1,279,633
Totals, 2 months	47.1	1,255,473	1,242,444	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Revised.

Plastic and Cold-Water Paint Sales, January

Sales of plastic paints, cold-water paints and calcimines in January, as reported to the Department of Commerce by twenty-seven manufacturers, including the leading producers, amounted to 4,911,158 pounds, valued at $282,228, compared with 4,481,123 pounds, valued at $263,951, in December. This summary is a revision of the previous compilation and will be subject to further revision as additional reports are received.

Detailed statistics for the period January 1 to January 31, 1931, together with the figures for the year 1930, are given below:—

	Plastic Paints			
	Paste Form		Dry Powder Form	
1931.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January	463,312	$53,588	307,780	$31,293
1930.				
January	283,750	39,166	578,473	62,915

	Cold Water Paints		Calcimines	
1931.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January	1,272,563	$74,280	2,867,503	$123,067
1930.				
January	1,084,219	58,646	3,603,984	160,012

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales in 1930

Sales of paint, varnish and lacquer products during December, 1930, as reported to the Department of Commerce by 315 selected manufacturers, aggregated $11,600,170 in value as compared with $13,821,306 in November, and $17,986,075 in October. Total sales for the year 1930 by these manufacturers were $238,269,381, as against $298,367,857 for the year 1929. The grand total of sales in 1930 reported by 588 establishments, including 273 which did not classify their sales, and the 315 selected manufacturers, above referred to, amounted to $348,419,694, as compared with a grand total value of $435,101,295 in 1929 and $420,824,062 in 1928.

Detailed statistics are given below by months, trade sales and industrial sales being shown separately. Trade sales include shipment to dealers, jobbers, painters and consumers; industrial sales are those to manufacturers, railroads, government, marine and similar users:—

Sales in 1930

1930.	*Grand total sales.	†Trade sales.	‡Industrial sales.
January	$26,638,488	$9,230,070	$8,988,110
February	28,384,173	10,568,407	9,343,959
March	32,820,841	12,628,677	9,485,059
April	38,481,677	15,727,663	10,267,814
May	37,031,644	17,086,408	9,907,988
June	36,498,410	14,269,471	9,251,965
July	29,275,435	10,927,263	8,503,453
August	27,938,835	10,259,725	8,033,882
September	28,176,933	10,551,758	7,743,087
October	26,578,618	10,140,678	7,615,486
November	19,909,043	7,649,309	6,024,666
December	16,685,597	6,171,426	5,288,520
Totals, 1930	$348,419,694	$135,210,855	$100,454,019
1929	435,101,295	155,579,848	140,073,385
1928	420,824,062	151,355,554	132,450,932

* Reported by 588 establishments.
† Classified by 315 selected establishments.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Buys Brooklyn Factory

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has purchased the former erecting shop of the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, and will consolidate its present warehouses in Long Island City and Brooklyn, in the new property. The building which has been acquired has approximately 100,000 square feet of floor space, being three stories high and having a frontage of 200 feet on Jay street, 129 feet on Plymouth street and 155 feet on Water street. It was erected by the Bliss company during the war and vacated when they moved their plant to the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn.

Canada Pushes Clean-Up And Paint-Up Campaign

The unemployment situation will be met by the vigorous use of the clean-up and paint-up campaign in Canada this year.

Use of official clean-up and paint-up campaign display material, banners and window displays is being urged vigorously by Maj. P. S. Hargreaves, manager of the Community Beautiful Association of Canada, who is visiting numerous cities to assist with local clean-up and paint-up campaigns, with the energetic support of the trade press, which is devoting many pages to the illustration of clean-up and paint-up supplies.

City officials, civic organizations, newspapers and business men generally are reported to be enthusiastically back of the movement as a real, practical method of creating jobs and making business better.

Aggressive campaigns are being planned for Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and other centers. In Toronto, K. Y. Benson, chairman of the business promotion committee of the Toronto Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, reports that numerous organizations have been approached and have shown their interest in the plans for the campaign. Letters of support have been received from officials of well known service clubs and from prominent citizens who are enthusiastic about the idea.

Royal Cluxton, chairman of the Community Beautiful Association of Canada, in company with Major Hargreaves, has paid personal visits to Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, St. Johns, N. B.; Halifax and other cities, and is planning another strong campaign in his home city, Montreal.

The Adams Paint company, Cleveland, Ohio, has opened a district office in room 610 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa, to handle direct retail sales of the company's products in forty central Iowa counties. S. Lincoln Rutt Casey, is manager of the branch.

Luther Martin, 3rd, chairman of the board of the Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Company division of the Swann Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., and New York, has been elected a trustee of Germantown Academy, Philadelphia. Mr. Martin took his preparatory studies at this institution, which is one of the oldest schools in the United States.

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With new developments in selling, new methods to replace old ones, doesn't your package merit equal attention? And here most of all is where an *outside* and expert viewpoint can be of valuable assistance. Have Canco package designers and market men study your package, gauge its suitability to your market and your product. These experts, studying your packaging problems as a fresh and vital subject, are sure to render you valuable and timely suggestions.

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National Paint Boards Will Meet in Chicago

The board of directors of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association will meet, April 7, in the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

On the same day and at the same place, the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Committee will hold a meeting.

The Educational Bureau of the Paint and Varnish Industry will meet, April 8, in the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

George V. Horgan, general manager of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, has gone from headquarters in this city to attend the Chicago meetings. It is expected that thirty-odd leaders in the industry will be present at these meetings.

Libbey-Owens-Ford to Take Over National Glass

The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and the National Plate Glass Company, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation, have been considering a proposal under which the Libbey-Owens-Ford company would operate the other company through certain Hitchereau patents which are jointly held by the two companies. Officials of the companies have been in conference for the last few weeks and it is expected that there will be an official statement presently as to the plans arrived at. It is understood that the Libbey-Owens-Ford company has started work on a $1,000,000 gas line to supply its plant near Toledo, Ohio, with natural gas fuel.

Glue and Gelatin Tariff Hearing Set for May 28

A public hearing will be given May 28 by the United States Tariff Commission in its investigation of non-edible gelatin and glue, under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930. This investigation covers gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, and casein glue.

Pickhardt Heads Company Acquiring Resin Patents

William Paul Pickhardt, long associated with the coaltar and other fine chemicals trades as a member of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., this city, is president of the Unyte Corporation, a newly formed organization which holds patent rights and processes relating to the production of urea synthetic resins. The new corporation has acquired such rights and processes from the Ellis-Foster Company and Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., and the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

The rights acquired by the Unyte Corporation cover, in addition to the production of urea resins, their use for molding compositions and in the production of lacquers and other articles. The corporation says that it may consider granting licenses under its patent rights. Its address is 521 Fifth avenue, this city.

Its patents and processes, the corporation says, are the result of a long period of research on the part of the American and German patentees. It is preparing for large-scale production of resinous molding compositions.

California Oil Producers Plan Independent Agency

Independent crude oil producers of Southern California are perfecting plans for a marketing organization to handle their oil production. A tentative name, Oil Producers' Sales Agency, has been adopted, subject to approval by the California secretary of State. Nominees for the board of directors include:—

W. M. Keck, R. R. Templeton, J. B. Dabney, R. M. Blodgett, Neal H. Anderson, A. T. Jergins, Hooper Dunbar, R. A. Broomfield, Alphonso Bell, John B. Elliott, S. A. Guiberson, C. B. Watson, C. C. Spicer, A. C. Mattie, Ralph B. Lloyd, Charles S. Jones, Ed McAdams, C. A. Johnson, Dana Burke, Roy E. Collom, R. R. Bush, Burton Green, R. M. Sands, B. Bixby, and J. J. Doyle.

The board as finally constituted will be composed of twenty-one members. Tentatively adopted articles of incorporation are to be submitted to operators who are not represented on the advisory committee.

Gasoline Taxes in 1930

State gasoline tax collections in 1930 reached a new high total of $522,110,961, an increase of $73,927,712 over the $448,183,249 total of 1929 and $203,709,405 above the $318,401,556 total of 1928, the American Petroleum Institute finds. The collection represents an income of around $1,400,000 per day.

The totals are compiled from gasoline tax collection figures reported to the Institute by the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, and do not include the taxes collected by counties and municipalities. The State reports are not uniform, some reporting gross collections and others net, but the total is regarded by the institute as a reliable final estimate of 1930 State gasoline tax income, although the final report of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, giving net collections, may reduce it somewhat.

The Phillips Pipeline Company's eight-inch line from Borger, Texas, to St. Louis, Mo., 681 miles long, has been completed and water was sent through for a test, the water dumped into the Mississippi river. It will hold 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline. The cost of the line was $15,000,000.

Tankoscope

(Patent applied for)

Lets you look *before* you refill!

Look inside your drums before filling. Even new drums may contain contaminating foreign matter. Just plug TANKOSCOPE into the nearest electric socket—slip the light end through the bung—and see for yourself it's clean.

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HILO VARNISH CORP. SAYS:—

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Two Hundred and Twenty-second Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Acetophenoneparaphenetidin

(Acetophenonparaphenetidid, Acetophenonparaphenetidin, Malarin, Malarine)

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Pharmaceutical

In dispensing practice

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(8-Acetamido-5-amino-2-naphtholsulphonic Acid, 8-Acetamido-5-amido-2-naphtolsulfonsaure, Acetyl-1:4-naphtylendiamin-6-sulfonsaure, Acido 8-Acetamido-5-amino-2-naphtholsulphonique, Acide d'Acetyle-1:4-naphthylenediamine-6-sulphonique)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates and other derivatives

Dye

Starting point in making—
- Diaminogen blue B
- Diaminogen blue BB

Acetyltribromophenyl Salicylate

(Acetyltribromsalol, Cordyl)

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Pharmaceutical

In dispensing practice

Manganese Acetate

(Acetate de Manganese, Acetate Manganeux, Essigsauresmangan, Essigsauresmanganoxydul, Manganacetat, Manganazetat)

Analysis

Reagent in testing for glucose and albumoses

Chemical

Catalyst in carrying out various reactions, particularly oxidation reactions

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit.295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit.281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit.281307)
- Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit.306471)
- Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit.306471)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit.295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit.281307)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit.281307)
- Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit.295270)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit.281307)
- Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit.306471)
- Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit.306471)
- Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit.306471)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit.295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit.281307)
- Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit.306471)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit.306471)
- Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit.306471)
- Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit.306471)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit.295270)
- Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit.306471)
- Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit.306471)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit.281307)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit.295270)
- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit.306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit.306471)
- Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit 295270)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit.306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit.306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit.295270)

Ingredient (Brit.306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—
- Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
- Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane
- Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
- Amylamine from pyridin
- Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction
- Aminophenols from nitrophenols
- 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
- Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
- Pineridin from pyridin
- Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
- Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin

Starting point in making—
- Bister
- Driers for paints, varnishes, oil compositions
- Manganese salts

Fertilizer

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer compositions

Leather

Reagent in—
- Tanning and finishing various kinds of leather

Paint and Varnish

Drier in making—
- Enamels
- Paints
- Varnishes

Reagent in treating—
- Linseed oil for the manufacture of boiled oil

Textile

Dyeing

As a mordant

Reagent in dyeing bister shades on yarns and fabrics

Finishing

Ingredient of finishing compositions

Printing

As a mordant

Methyl Cinnamate

(Betaphenylacrylate de Methyle, Betaphenylacrylate Methylique, Betaphenylacrylsauremethylester, Betaphenylacrylsauresmethyl, Cinnamate de Methyle, Cinnamate Methylique, Methyl Betaphenylacrylate, Methylbetaphenylacrylat, Methylcinnamat, Zimtsauremethylester, Zimtsauresmethyl)

Ceramics

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware

Electrical

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating wire and in the manufacture of electrical apparatus

Food

Flavoring ingredient to give strawberry flavor to—

Confectionery	Liqueurs
Food preparations	

Ingredient of—
- Peach essences
- Strawberry essences
- Various other essences

Glass

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-shatterable glass and for coating and decorating glassware

Glues and Adhesives

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Adhesive preparations containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Leather

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metallurgical

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating metals and metallic ware

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for insulating purposes and as coatings

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes, and enamels, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Paper

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for making coated papers and for coating paper and pulp products

Perfume

Fixative in making—
- Perfumed salts

Perfumes	Toiletries

Ingredient of the following synthetic odors:—

Cherry blossom	Lavender
Eau de cologne	Oriental bouquet
Lilac	Rose

Perfume in making—

Cosmetics	Dentifrices

Plastics

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing rubber as well as cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Rubber

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Coating compositions containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Soap

Perfume and fixative in making—
- Toilet soaps

Stone

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Compositions, containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating artificial and natural stone

Textile

Dyeing and Printing

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Softening compositions containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Finishing

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Coating compositions containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Woodworking

Ingredient (Brit.321258) of—
- Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Silver Erucate

(Erucate d'Argent, Erucate Argentique, Erucinsauressilber, Erucinsauressilberoxyd, Silbererucat)

Chemical

Ingredient of—
- Pharmaceutical products (used in the place of silver nitrate and silver caseins, proteins, vitellins)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Silver Laurate

(Laurate d'Argent, Laurate Argentique, Laurinsauressilber, Laurinsauressilberoxyd, Silberlaurat)

Chemical

Ingredient of—
- Pharmaceutical products (used in the place of silver nitrate, silver caseins, proteins, vitellins)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Naval Stores

Turpentine and Rosin Prices Irregular in Southern and Local Markets--Primary Sales Show Some Increase--Weather Unfavorable and Crop Movement Is Light

Business in naval stores last week was of the same conservative character noted in recent preceding weeks, purchasing by consumers generally being limited to small or moderate quantities. The movement of such lots, however, was steady. Changes in turpentine and rosin quotations for the week were moderate.

Southern markets for turpentine showed irregularity, some sellers in an effort to stimulate buying interest being disposed to offer at prices below those named by other sellers. Sales in the South were larger than in the previous week, though some of this business was supposedly of a speculative character. The inquiry from abroad was reported disappointing.

Developments in the statistical position continued to be closely watched. The crop movement remained light. Weather conditions in many parts of the South were unfavorable for operations in the woods, rains being frequent, while temperatures were still abnormally low. Unsold stocks of old crop turpentine at the stills are said to be exceptionally light. Supplies in seaboard markets showed a moderate decrease at one time, though late in the week stocks at Savannah showed a tendency to increase.

Rosin was also irregular in Southern markets, quotations on some grades showing an unusually wide range. Sales to domestic buyers in primary centers increased and reports were current of an improvement in the inquiry from abroad. Stocks in the three principal markets in the South at the close of the season which ended last week were considerably larger than at the end of the previous season, but, on the other hand, holdings at the stills were declared to be materially smaller than in the preceding year. Receipts last week were moderate and in view of the unfavorable weather prevailing recently no important expansion in arrivals is looked for in the near future.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on naval stores are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, March 31, 1931.

Trade in turpentine was fair and the market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Wednesday	48	...	24,134
Thursday	18	416	23,736
Friday	23	121	23,638
Saturday	62	528	23,572
Monday	44	124	23,292
Tuesday	341	173	23,460

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	London.	Liverpool.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	41 3	43 0
Monday	40 6	43 0
Tuesday	40 0	41 9
Wednesday	40 9	42 6
Thursday	41 6	43 0
*Friday	.. ..	.. ..

*Holiday.

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	April 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	41,234	44,164	20,762

Turpentine

Turpentine was fairly active last week, so far as the local market was concerned, and some increase in sales was reported in the South, where some sellers were disposed to accept business at below the prices quoted by others sellers. Here purchasing was generally limited to small or moderate quantities. Receipts were light and the statistical position underwent little change for the week. According to some, there is little prospect of any material increase in arrivals in primary centers in the near future, as stocks at the stills are light, while weather conditions recently have been unfavorable for operations in the woods.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, April 3, 1931.

The turpentine market had a steady undertone although prices showed irregularity. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents	Barrels			
	per gal.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	48	134	137	1,014	9,069
Monday	47	694	238	30	9,277
Tuesday	47¼	194	651	26	9,946
Wednesday	46½	126	192	55	10,073
Thursday	49	150	232	403	9,912
*Friday	..	..	..	..	....

* Holiday.

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, April 2, 1931.

Turpentine was more active with prices irregular. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents	Barrels			
	per gal.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	48¾	226	201	675	11,535
Saturday	48	223	241	11	11,765
Monday	50	196	228	231	11,762
Tuesday	47¼	547	565	123	11,826
Wednesday	47½	180	192	...	12,018
Thursday	48¾	146	188	184	12,022

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

Efforts to depress the prices of turpentine do not seem to be bearing any appreciable fruit, and the market for this product is holding firm and steady. At the same time the tone of the market is rather quiet, but even so there is a confidence in the general aspect of the market which seems to make itself felt in the attitude of sellers. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 57c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 62c.; single drums, 62c.; single barrels, 67c.

Rosin

Business in rosin in the local market was of a conservative character last week, consumers in many instances still being disinclined to purchase ahead. The movement of small and moderate lots was steady, however, and sales in Southern markets were larger than in the previous week. There were reports of a better export inquiry. Receipts in primary centers were moderate and no material increase in the movement from the woods to the seaboard is expected in the near future as weather conditions recently have been unfavorable.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, April 3, 1931.

Rosin quotations were irregular with the undertone of the market steady or firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.
B	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	...
D	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.80	3.80	...
E	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.30	4.30	...
F	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.55	4.55	...
G	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.60	...
H	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.60	...
I	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.70	4.70	...
K	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.75	4.75	...
M	4.95	4.95	5.35	5.05	5.05	...
N	5.55	5.55	5.60	5.60	5.60	...
W. G.	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	...
W. W.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	...
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	...

	Barrels					
Sales	1,477	...	1,444	1,251	...	...
Receipts	610	408	2,126	540	677	...
Shipments	572	225	1,036	251	7,820	...
Stocks—	132,681	132,864	134,001	134,419	127,276	...

* Holiday.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, April 2, 1931.

Trade in rosin was fairly active and the undertone of the market remained steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—					
	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$3.25	$3.20	$3.45	$2.90	$2.90	$3.45
D	3.90	4.15	4.15	4.15	3.80	4.15
E	4.55	4.30	4.55	4.25	4.30	4.55
F	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.55	4.85
G	4.60	4.60	4.90	4.55	4.60	4.65
H	4.60	4.65	5.00	4.55	4.60	4.65
I	4.70	4.70	5.00	4.65	4.70	4.75
K	5.20	4.90	5.20	4.70	4.75	5.20
M	5.35	5.00	5.35	5.00	5.05	5.35
N	5.60	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
W. G.	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
W. W.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

	Barrels					
Sales	1,238	1,061	560	1,539	1,133	737
Receipts	772	836	826	1,594	783	659
Shipments	808	775	455	485	...	478
Stocks—	96,651	96,712	97,083	99,065	99,848	100,029

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, March 31, 1931.

The rosin market ruled steady with an improvement in demand. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels					
	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Receipts	149	91	120	216	234	938
Shipments	750	2	525	...	180	565
Stocks	32,683	32,772	32,367	32,583	32,637	32,990

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

The rosin market is pretty much showing the same firm tendencies and characteristics noted in turpentine. Buying is fairly good, and, although the purchases are not aggregating extremely large totals, still there is every indication of a healthy and steady market throughout dealings. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $5.95; G grade, $7.40; M grade, $7.85; W. W. grade, $10.

English Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin in London and Liverpool last week were:—

	London.				Liverpool.	
	Common.		W. W.		Medium.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	13	6	19	6	14	0
Monday	13	6	19	6	14	0
Tuesday	13	6	19	6	14	0
Wednesday	13	6	19	6	14	0
Thursday	13	3	19	6	14	0
*Friday	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Holiday.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Demand was rather quiet so far as new business was concerned, though the movement into consuming channels is said to have shown some increase of late. The market retained a firm tone.

Pitch.—Quotations were generally maintained at former levels with the tone of the market steady. There was a fair demand for moderate lots for prompt shipment.

Rosin Oil.—Consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of requirements, but there was a steady call for comparatively small or moderate quantities. The market had a steady tone.

Tar.—There was a fair call for kiln burned and retort in a jobbing way from consumers who were in need of fresh supplies. With offerings light, quotations were maintained.

Tar Oil.—The market was steady at recently prevailing prices with trade quiet and of a routine character.

Oil Conservation Board To Hear Public April 9

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1931.

The Federal Oil Conservation Board this week completed preparation for its public hearing April 9 which it hopes will result in an emergency relief measure for the petroleum industry.

Its volunteer committee on economics, headed by E. B. Swanson chief petroleum economist of the Bureau of Mines, has practically completed its report on the supply and demand factors in the petroleum industry for the period April 1 to September 30, 1931. A preliminary report by this committee will be presented to the conference next Thursday, and a more detailed report will be released in St. Louis April 15 in connection with the meeting of the marketing division of the American Petroleum Institute.

Agreements to curtail petroleum imports have been secured from four large importers, according to assurances given Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce and a member of the conservation board. A substantial curtailment of imports is considered a requisite of any plan of fitting production to demand in the oil industry.

The conference was asked by Cicero I. Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the Oil States Advisory Committee which was created in Texarkana, Tex., March 9. The Board will make it an open meeting and will welcome any parties wishing to offer solutions to the accute problem of overproduction. The Oil States Advisory Committee will hold preliminary meetings in Washington April 7 and 8 in order to complete details of its plans. These plans involve a compact between oil producing states, which would require ratifications by Congress and which would call for uniform proration laws, unit all location of oil, curbing of imports, controlled withdrawal of storage oil, and possibly setting of prices on crude and refined products.

A statement issued today by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the Federal Oil Board, emphasized the fact that Secretary Lamont had made individual agreements with each of the four companies agreeing to curtail oil imports, and that the companies have made no agreements among themselves. The inference was that as each company acted voluntarily and without negotiation with competitors there is no violation of the anti-trust laws.

The exact amount of the import cut will become known Thursday, but unofficial reports give a rough estimate. The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has stated that its daily average imports of 60,000 barrels would be cut to 45,000 barrels. This is presumed to be crude oil from Colombia, as this company imports relatively little gasoline. The Gulf Oil Company is credited with promising a cut of 25 percent. This also probably will be largely crude.

The two major importers of gasoline, and also the dominating figure in Venezuelan production, are the Dutch-Shell group and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and its subsidiary, the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company. Dutch-Shell officials have stated they will cut gasoline imports one half, and, while no estimate has yet been published for the Standard of Indiana, a fair guess would be at least 20 or 30 percent. In the absence of statements to the contrary, it may be taken for granted that these concerns will continue crude imports.

Taking the daily average imports of crude petroleum at 140,000 barrels, which is the January figure, the curtailment in crude imports may be roughly estimated at about one-tenth. The curtailment of gasoline imports probably will be more than one-fourth. The daily average imports of gasoline in January were 36,000 barrels.

German Oil Development Is Furthered by State

An increased oil flow is reported from property of a German potash concern at its mine in Thuringia, where oil was recently brought in at a rate of 350 to 400 barrels daily, according to the Department of Commerce. This discovery has resulted in an operating contract between the community of Muehlhausen, Thuringia, and a small German prospecting company.

New interest in oil within the province has brought about negotiations between the state and interests, so far unnamed, seeking concessions in other parts of Thuringia. Such exploration extends the fields of oil prospecting, which gained great impetus in Hanover territory last year, and attracted investment by at least two American oil enterprises and by the Prussian state. At the same time, German crude oil production was increased from 721,000 barrels in 1929 to 1,190,000 barrels in 1930.

The Raky Company, in contract with Muehlhausen, proposes to start new drillings shortly with the Burbach Potash Company invested in the undertaking.

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Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Is Weaker in Domestic and Buenos Aires Markets--Argentine Shipments Smaller--Northwestern Receipts Diminishing -- Cash Call Good -- Oil Easier

The trend of the flaxseed prices in domestic markets was downward in the main last week though changes were comparatively small. The Buenos Aires market was also easier. The crop movement in the Northwest showed a tendency to diminish while the demand for cash seed was good. The indications pointed to a smaller country movement in the near future according to some reports. Northwestern advices stated that the prospects were for some reduction in the acreage during the coming season. The condition of the soil is said to have been improved by recent moisture.

Shipments from Argentina were smaller last week. Exports to the United States were 59,000 bushels against 311,000 in the previous week and 382,000 last year; since January 1, 2,550,000 bushels against 7,820,000 bushels in the same time last year. Exports to all destinations last week were 1,260,000 bushels against 2,225,000 in the previous week and 924,000 last year; since January 1, 27,790,000 bushels against 20,919,000 last year.

Linseed oil was reduced by crushers. Cake and meal were easier.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
March 29	.....	20,499
March 30	.....	38,057
Totals	.....	58,556
Since Jan. 1:—		
This year	.....	1,453,072
Last year	.....	5,619,265

Flaxseed

DULUTH, April 3, 1931.

Reduction of demand for linseed oil abroad and at home, has cast a shade of quietness over the market here for flaxseed and crushers apparently do not feel that there will be much change soon. The crushers are picking up all the choice lots of spot seed, however, but there is not much doing otherwise.

It is said here that there will be about 4 percent reduction in acreage in the northwest next season, which would mean about 1,000,000 less flaxseed.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.54⅝	$1.54⅝	$1.55⅝
Monday	1.54	1.54	1.55
Tuesday	1.53⅝	1.53⅝	1.55¼
Wednesday	1.54	1.53	1.54⅝
Thursday	1.53	1.53	1.54⅝
*Friday	...	...	...

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending April 2, 1931, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Saturday	2,090	1,957	9,075	....
Monday	34	27	4,518	....
Tuesday	1,164	2,831	4,502	....
Wednesday	967	1,242	19,518	....
Thursday	1,086	....	4,533	....
*Friday	....	....	....	....
Totals	5,371	6,057	42,146	....
Prev. week	14,531	8,957	22,675	....
From Aug. 1	7,229,858	4,008,095	4,118,747	4,088,355
In public warehouses	548,157	229,200	....	....

* Holiday.

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, April 3, 1931.

Cash flax is in good demand and prices are creeping up compared with futures. Receipts are fair but show a tendency to fall off now that shippers and farmers liquidated ahead of tax day, which comes April 1 in North Dakota. Receipts are coming from all states in meager volume and the average quality of offerings is poor. Shippers are bidding up for the better sorts to move out of town. Local crushers are good buyers and take care of the bulk of the arrivals. Seed houses are not very active as yet, though the buyers keep their eyes open for fancy stuff.

The question of acreage is not settled as yet. As far as the trade ideas are concerned little change is indicated compared with last year. Interior elevators are holding back some flax for seed purposes. Local seed houses say their inquiry has not been very broad as yet. There is some interest in a new kind of flax that has been developed lately which the trade here has heard little of to date.

Stocks in local public elevators showed little change in total for the week. An increase of 3,000 bushels is estimated for three days of the present statistical week. Last week there was a decrease of 5,500,000 bushels. Interior elevator stocks are light.

Trade in futures is very limited. Crushers show occasional interest in offerings but will not follow the market up on account of the weakness at Buenos Aires. There is some spreading between here and Duluth right along. Country offerings in the local pit are limited.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at 4c. over to 4c. under May. Arrive trade is very light. Shipping advices are moderate to light and interior elevator purchases are limited.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.56⅝	$1.53⅝	$1.54¼
Monday	1.55⅝	1.52⅝	1.53½
Tuesday	1.56½	1.52⅝	1.53½
Wednesday	1.53½	1.51½	1.52½
Thursday	1.55	1.51	1.52
*Friday	...	...	...

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended April 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Saturday	12,300	1,000	5,980	2,620
Monday	15,120	3,000	1,530	22,200
Tuesday	6,300	2,000	1,530	13,320
Wednesday	20,160	3,000	1,530	9,960
Thursday	7,560	2,000	3,060	14,800
Friday	*...	2,000	*...	...
Totals	61,440	13,000	13,610	62,900
Prev. total	6,079,710	6,403,310	1,875,040	2,015,060
From Sept. 1	6,141,150	6,416,310	1,888,650	2,077,960
Pub. stocks	660,000	435,244	...	...

* Holiday.

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	4,000	....
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	2,000	....
Thursday	....	....
*Friday	....	....
Totals	6,000	....
Since January 1—		
This year	151,000	....
Last year	115,000	2,000

* Holiday.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, April 2, 1931.

Changes in flaxseed prices were moderate. Trading in futures was quiet. There was a fair demand for cash seed. Trade in linseed oil remained slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.01⅞	$1.03½	$1.05
Monday	1.01⅜	1.03¼	1.04½
Tuesday	1.02⅜	1.04	1.05⅜
Wednesday	1.01¼	1.02¾	1.04
Thursday	.98⅞	1.00⅝	1.02½
*Friday	....	....	....

* Holiday.

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended March 27 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,150,801
Interior elevators	74,251
Country elevators	860,703
Vancouver	.....
Total	2,085,755

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	8,380
Interior elevators	15,244
Country elevators	19,747
Vancouver	.....
Total	44,380

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	11,076
Interior elevators	8,871
Country elevators, rail	24,748
Vancouver	.....
Total	44,695
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1930—	
Receipts	2,909,170
Shipments	2,208,897

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The flaxseed market was quiet, with narrow changes in quotations. Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.92⅝	$1.93⅛
Monday	.91⅜	1.92⅝
Tuesday	.91⅛	1.94⅛
Wednesday	.92⅛	1.94⅜
Thursday	*...	1.94⅜
Friday	*...	1.98⅞

* Holiday.

Exports

To—	Bushels		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	59,000	311,000	382,000
United Kingdom	98,000	205,000	94,000
Continent	335,000	382,000	354,000
Orders	768,000	1,311,000	35,000
Others	....	16,000	....
Totals	1,260,000	2,225,000	924,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	2,550,000	7,820,000
United Kingdom	1,283,000	739,000
Continent	7,894,000	8,635,000
Orders	16,083,000	3,725,000
Totals	27,790,000	20,919,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	7,087,000
Previous week	6,693,000
Last year	5,118,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels		
	Last week.	Previous week	Last year.
United Kingdom	....	4,000	.....
Continent	72,000	56,000	40,000
Totals	72,000	60,000	40,000

European Flaxseed Prices

	Per ton—				
	Hull La Plata.	London. Calcutta £	s.	d.	Antwerp. Shillings.
Friday	£9	..	..	..	183
Monday	9	..	..	..	181
Tuesday	8⅞	..	..	..	177
Wednesday	9	..	..	..	177
Thursday	9	..	..	..	181
£Friday	....	..	..	..	...

* Holiday.

Linseed Cake and Meal

Quieter conditions prevailed in the market here for linseed cake and meal last week and the tone was easier with offerings somewhat freer. There were fewer inquiries received from abroad for cake, especially for forward shipment. Demand for meal was limited to moderate lots. There were sellers at $28 per ton for cake and $37 for meal, prompt shipment.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, April 3, 1931.

Demand for meal is a little better and prices are up but the market is not particularly aggressive in tone. Buyers need to replenish stocks steadily and their orders take care of more than the present output. Stocks in second hands are firmly held and crushers find plenty of outlet for their fresh make. Shipping instructions are prompt or better. Prices were advanced 50c. today and are expected to go a little higher before the spring demand has been taken care of because of the lack of supplies held by distributors.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis $32@32.50 per ton, pea size and 37 protein test $1, meal screenings $27@27.50.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended April 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1931.	1930.
Saturday	656,675	535,865
Monday	574,575	578,305
Tuesday	574,275	311,750
Wednesday	423,150	389,925
Thursday	697,199	376,718
Friday	*.....	221,200
Totals	2,925,865	2,413,763
Previous total	135,743,529	138,815,497
Total to date	138,669,394	141,229,260

* Holiday.

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

Meal in this market is easy and the price of the principal sources of supply have been forced off several dollars a ton in the last few weeks. It is reported that buyers are unwilling to do more than buy on an extremely hand-to-mouth basis even at these market levels. Round lot business is extremely quiet. Resale offerings are plentiful, it appears. Ruling prices for prompt shipment are:—Round lots, $31.50 per ton; car lots, $31.50; less than car lots, $34.

Linseed Oil

With the trend of flaxseed prices downward in domestic and foreign markets last week, an easier tone developed in the market here for linseed oil. Quotations were reduced 2 points by crushers to 9.2c. per pound in carlots in cooperage and 8.6c. per pound in tankcars. The market at the close of the week had an easy tone and supplies were available at about 2 points under quoted prices.

Trade was rather slow much of the time, although there were reports to the effect that inquiries were received rather more numerously from local and outside consumers and dealers. Actual business, however, was apparently limited to unimportant quantities. There was a rather more optimistic feeling in some quarters concerning business prospects. Supplies in the hands of dealers and consumers are believed to be light and some broadening of trade was anticipated with the advance of spring and increasing activity in building and painting operations.

Demand for cash seed in Northwestern markets continued good. Receipts were light and the country movement was small. According to some reports the indications pointed to a moderate reduction in the next acreage. The condition of the soil was said to have been improved by recent precipitation.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, April 3, 1931.

Demand for oil is slackening a little now but still is fair. Buyers still favor the method of buying small lots for quick shipment, chiefly cooperage car lots. An occasional tankcar lot is taken. As far as contracting for round lots is concerned there is very little being done. Buyers are still influenced by Argentine developments.

There is a fairly active trade in less than car lots on account of the approaching clean-up and paint-up campaigns developing through the northwest and central states. These campaigns start next week and retailers are putting in supplies of paint to meet an expected spurt of demand.

Shipping instructions are fair to good. Prices were lowered slightly today to encourage fresh trading for quick shipment in order to clean up reserve stocks more rapidly. Some of the crushers have their reserves pretty well worn down now while others would like to see oil moving a little faster from their tanks. Out movemnt holds liberal compared with year ago figures.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 9c. per pound; tanks, 8.4c. per pound and warehouse lots 9.4c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended April 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1931.	1930.
Saturday	540,063	468,248
Monday	486,405	249,739
Tuesday	267,065	219,209
Wednesday	60,450	217,224
Thursday	617,812	212,919
*Friday	.....	113,700
Total	1,971,795	1,481,039
Previous total	72,370,607	57,854,258
Total to date	74,342,402	59,335,297

* Holiday.

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

The linseed oil market has been pointing gradually lower in the last few days and the quotations on this product are now quite a little below the price levels of a week ago. It is proving rather difficult to induce buyers to come into the market on any extended basis at present. Sellers find considerable resistance even at present prices. Ruling quotations for prompt shipment are:—Tankcar, 8.2c. per pound; car lots, 8.8c.; warehouse deliveries, 9.2c.

Antwerp and London Oil

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	290	16	6
Monday	285	16	4½
Tuesday	285	16	6
Wednesday	285	16	7½
Thursday	285	17	..
Friday*	..	..	..

* Holiday.

Linseed-Naphtha Oils Mixture Duty in Doubt

A mixture of linseed and naphtha oils is not properly assessed for duty by levying the prescribed duty on the linseed oil portion and permitting the naphtha oil to enter duty-fee, the United States Customs Court, First Division, has ruled in considering a protest by the Bisbee Linseed Company, Philadelphia. But, the court did not determine the duty basis for such mixtures, its decision over-ruling suggestions that the goods in question were admissible free of duty under paragraph 1633 (act of 1922) or dutiable under paragraph 58, or 1459.

One of the three judges trying the case dissented from the dismissal of the suggestion that the mixture was dutiable under paragraph 58 as a vegetable and mineral oils. The majority opinion held that this paragraph did not apply because of the exception therein for "mixtures containing essential or distilled oils" the judges holding that naphtha oil is a distilled oil. The dissenting judge held that "distilled" and "essential" were alternative definitions and applied only to oils that are used for flavoring or perfuming.

The mixture contained approximately, 95 percent of linseed oil and 5 percent of petroleum naphtha.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

South Denver Booster League, March 25, Shell Oil, 2,368, against Brecht Candy Company, 2,507.

Rocky Mountain League, March 25, Public Service Company of Colorado No. 2, 2,490, against Scott Auto Body, 2,521.

Major League, March 25, Public Service Company of Colorado, 2,970, against Edelweiss Cafe, 2,801.

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Slightly Lower in a Dull Market --Cotton and Tallow Weaker--Crude Offerings Are Mostly Light and Prices Steady--More Rain in South

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was less active last week and quieter conditions also prevailed in Southern markets for crude oil and other products. The trend of prices here was downward, losses for the week being moderate. Southern quotations were generally well maintained, as offerings continued light. Weather conditions in parts of the South were unfavorable, further rains being reported with temperatures below normal for this period.

The New York Produce Exchange was closed Good Friday. Transactions for five business days of the week were 41 tankcars. Closing prices on Thursday were 7 to 15 points lower as compared with the final quotations of the previous Friday.

Cotton futures were fairly active in the local market, with moderate changes in quotations, the trend being downward in the main. On Thursday May closed at 10.49c., July 10.75c. and October 11.05c., showing a decline of about $1.50 per bale.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

There was apparently no material broadening of trade in meal in Southern markets last week so far as consuming demand was concerned. Speculative operations continued active, but demand from the feed trade remained disappointing and there was apparently no expansion of consequence in the movement into consuming channels in the fertilizer industry. Export trade in cake was also reported as quiet.

The prevailing tone in Southern spot markets, however, was steady and quotations did not vary much during the week. There was apparently no increase in marketing of seed, while offerings of products continued light so far as prompt shipment material was concerned. The attitude of holders was attributed in some measure to expectations of an increase in demand from consumers with the advance of spring and to strength recently in other kinds of feed.

Quotations on meal in the Southwest were maintained at $23 to $24 per ton for 7 percent. In the Valley quotations were $26 to $28 per ton for 8 percent meal, the figures apparently being nominal

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was a small and uninteresting affair last week. Trading was at a standstill much of the time, the attitude of the generality of the trade being a waiting one on the eve of the Easter holidays. Business was suspended on Good Friday and the following Saturday.

Developments in the markets for cotton and lard as well as other commodities which have more or less influence upon sentiment in cottonseed oil trade circles cut both ways. The trend of lard was upward at times but on the other hand cotton displayed weakness and the course of quotations on the stock market was downward despite rather more encouraging reports recently in regard to the condition of business in some branches of American industry.

The action of tallow was discouraging to those who were inclined to feel friendly to the long side of the market for cottonseed oil. As a result of the recent sharp upturn in tallow offerings of that commodity showed some increase with a depressing effect upon values, sales being reported at 4⅜c. per pound for extra, as compared with 4¾c. per pound at the close of the previous week. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet in Southern markets but prices appeared to hold as there seemed to be little inclination among producers in the South to offer more freely at concessions.

There was apparently no broadening of trade in lard compound though a fair demand was reported in some quarters for moderate quantities. Business in many other oils, fats and greases was of the same hand to mouth character reported in recent preceding weeks, although consumption of such commodities is said by some to have increased of late. The export movement of lard continued rather light and the trend of American lard in Liverpool was downward at times though changes in prices were small.

Receipts of hogs in Western markets were generally light or moderate. On Monday only 33,000 head were received in Chicago and on Tuesday only 20,000 head. Changes in hog prices in that market were confined within rather narrow limits. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended March 28 was 245 pounds or the same as in the previous week. The average weight of the arrivals in the week ended March 14 was 240 pounds.

In the opinion of some there is not likely to be any material broadening of operations in cottonseed oil futures until the monthly government cottonseed report is out of the way and also until more is known as to the probable size of the next cotton acreage. According to advices from the Southeast sales of fertilizers continue very small but this is attributed in some measure to a disposition among farmers to hold off in making purchases as long as possible in the hope of securing supplies at lower prices. The weekly government weather and crop report stated that a little cotton has been planted in the South but germination is slow and uncertain because of wetness of the soil and low temperatures.

According to a dispatch from New Orleans, sales of fertilizers as shown by government tag sales during March in 10 Southern states were 1,204,390 tons against 1,687,594 tons in the same month last year; total for eight months ended with March 2,175,731 tons against 3,254,611 tons in the corresponding period last season.

Closing prices on Thursday were 7 to 15 points lower as compared with the final quotations of the previous Friday. A meeting of members of the trade was held last week to discuss proposed amendments to rules 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 and 15 which apply mainly to certification charges, the method of taking samples of oil for testing in cars and storehouses and points of delivery.

Following is a record of the cottonseed oil market for the week:—

Saturday, March 28, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	7.90@ —	.....
May	...	...	8.00@8.08	.....
June	...	...	8.00@8.15	.....
July	...	...	8.05@8.07	.....
August	...	...	8.05@8.18	.....
September	...	...	8.17@8.23	.....
October	...	...	8.00@8.19	.....
November	...	...	7.70@8.19	.....
Total sales				.....

Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.90c.
Crude (immediate southeast)—6.87½c.
Valley—6.87½c.
Texas—6.87½c.

Monday, March 30, 1931.

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	7.85@ —	.....
May	8.02	8.00	8.00@8.04	6
June	...	...	8.00@8.15	.....
July	...	...	8.03@8.10	.....
August	...	...	8.05@8.20	.....
September	...	...	8.13@8.20	.....
October	...	...	7.95@8.20	.....
November	...	...	7.70@8.20	.....
Total sales				6

Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.75c.
Crude (immediate southeast)—6.87½c.
Valley—6.87½c.
Texas—6.87½c.

Tuesday, March 31, 1931.

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	7.85@8.50	.....
May	8.00	8.00	8.00@8.05	1
June	...	...	8.00@8.10	.....
July	...	...	8.05@8.10	.....
August	...	...	8.05@8.20	.....
September	...	...	8.11@8.22	.....
October	...	...	7.93@8.20	.....
November	...	...	7.70@8.00	.....
Total sales				1

Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.75c.
Crude (immediate southeast)—6.87½c. bid.
Valley—6.87½c. bid.
Texas—6.87½c. nominal.

Wednesday, April 1, 1931.

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	7.85@ —	.....
May	8.00	8.00	8.00@8.01	2
June	...	...	8.00@8.10	.....
July	...	...	8.03@8.10	.....
August	...	...	8.05@8.20	.....
September	...	...	8.11@8.20	.....
October	...	...	7.93@8.20	.....
November	...	...	7.70@8.20	.....
Total sales				2

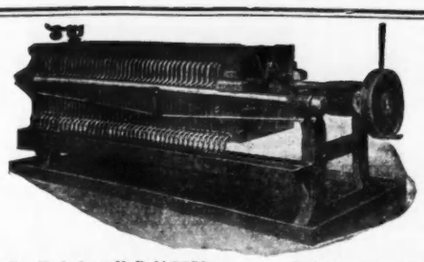
Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.75c.
Crude (immediate southeast)—6.87½c. bid.
Valley—6.87½c. bid.
Texas—6.87½c. nominal.

Thursday, April 2, 1931.

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
April	...	...	7.80@ —	.....
May	8.00	7.94	7.95@7.98	14
June	...	...	7.95@8.02	.....
July	8.02	7.96	7.99@8.02	7
August	...	...	8.00@8.15	.....
September	8.11	8.10	8.10@ —	11
October	...	...	7.85@8.15	.....
November	...	...	7.75@8.15	.....
Total sales				32

Spot (prime summer yellow)—Nominal.
Crude (immediate southeast)—6.87½c. bid.
Valley—6.87½c. bid.
Texas—6.87½c. nominal.

(Continued on page 52)



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Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Tallow Offerings Increase and Prices Recede--Sales of Crude Menhaden Oil at 20 Cents per Gallon--Coconut Up at Manila--Chinawood Steady and Quiet

Quieter conditions prevailed in the market for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases last week, consumers in some cases being disposed to curtail as usual at this period of the year. Offerings of many products were light, however, and the prevailing tone was steady. There were fewer changes in quotations, such as occurred being about evenly divided between advances and reductions.

Chinawood oil was steady though quiet. Consumers were disposed to hold aloof for further developments and there were few transactions reported between dealers. The market abroad was apparently steady, with offerings light. Changes in silver and exchange were narrow. Perilla oil remained firm in foreign and domestic markets, with offerings from abroad still light.

Crude corn oil offerings were lighter and the market was steadier, though trade was quiet. Coconut oil for shipment from abroad in bulk was stronger and copra was also reported as firmer in the primary market. Coconut oil continued firm in the local and coast markets, though there was no further advance in prices.

Among the animal products tallow was easier. Offerings were somewhat freer and sales were reported at lower prices. There was no auction in London last week. Grease was quiet and the market was easier, offerings being noted at concessions. Stearin was steady at the recent advance. Animal oils were generally maintained at recently prevailing levels, with trade routine.

Cash lard was in fair request, purchasing being of a conservative character. Changes in quotations were narrow. Receipts of live hogs in the West were moderate. Cod oil was steady on spot, previous prices remaining in effect in the absence of further changes in primary quotations.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Coconut oil, bulk, shipment, ¼c. per lb.	Grease, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, city, 12½c. per 100 lbs.	Tallow, extra, ⅜c. per lb.
Western, 5c. per 100 lbs.	special, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
91.9	91.9	91.5	126.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A steady tone prevailed in domestic markets last week, and prices underwent little change. Interest in the situation on the part of buyers was limited. Occasional inquiries from consumers were noted here, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities in small packages. On the coast trade was also quiet, buyers being disposed to hold off for further developments in the situation abroad. On the other hand, offerings from importers and dealers were light. There were sellers on the coast for prompt shipment in tankcars at 5½c. per pound, with slightly higher prices demanded for forward deliveries. The market abroad was reported as steady. Changes in silver and foreign exchange were narrow.

Coconut.—A firm tone continued to prevail in the markets here and on the coast, but there were no further developments in the way of price changes. Bulk oil for shipment was stronger abroad, 5c. per pound being quoted, c.i.f. New York, though no sales were reported, as this figure was out of line with the views of buyers. There were bids in the market of 4¾c. per pound. There was a fair inquiry for spot oil here and on the coast, though actual business was apparently light. Here 5c. per pound was quoted for prompt shipment in tankcars, while on the coast quotations were 4⅝c. to 4¾c. per pound. Copra quotations on the coast were 2.85c. to 2.95c. per pound, with the market quiet.

Corn.—The crude market had a steadier tone, quotations remaining during the week about where they stood at the close of the previous week. Offerings from producers were lighter. Stocks in the hands of resellers were said to be small. There was a fair inquiry here though actual business was apparently quiet.

Mustard.—The market was steady at former quotations with a fair inquiry.

Olive.—Demand for denatured oil was somewhat better, though consumers were still disinclined to anticipate to any extent. Offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone. Trade in foots was quiet but there was no pressure of offerings on spot or for arrival and the market remained steady.

Palm.—The easier position of competing product made consumers in some cases inclined to hold off for further developments and the market was rather quiet. There was no increase in offerings from abroad, however, and the market had a steady tone. Spot supplies are small and quotations were largely nominal.

Peanut.—Domestic was steady with offerings light. A fair inquiry was noted. According to an official report intended increases in peanut acreage during the 1931 season are indicated in all states with particularly heavy increases being planned by growers of the Spanish and runner types in the Southeast and the Southwest.

Perilla.—A better inquiry was reported, but actual business was hampered by the smallness of supplies, primary market shippers not being in a position to increase offerings owing to a shortage in supplies of seed. Domestic markets remained firm.

Rapeseed.—Demand was rather quiet but offerings continued light and the market was steady at recently prevailing quotations. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to March 18 were 8,000 tons against 9,100 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean.—The market was steady at recently prevailing levels, with trade quiet. According to an official report, intended soybean plantings for harvest in 1931 are 25 percent greater than in 1930 for the United States as a whole. In the North Central states the indicated increase is 28 percent, in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, 30 percent, and in Illinois and Iowa 25 percent.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	.....	.....
Saturday	437,500	.....
Monday	328,800	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	6,233,150	.....
Totals	6,989,450	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	52,971,980	1,409,020
Last year	81,019,504	509,600

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

The vegetable oil market here in the last few days has been giving a comparatively good account of itself. Most of the products seem to be established now on a reasonably steady basis, with a few exceptions here and there. However, the tone is healthy on most of the leading products in this division, and the buying has picked up to some extent on some materials. Coconut material is firm. Corn also is holding. Chinawood is slightly easier for the nearer deliveries, but soybean looks a little stronger. Peanut is about steady.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is firm at 4⅝c. per pound, Pacific Coast, tanks, for April-August shipment. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 4½c., nearby, tankcars. Refined, edible oil is quoted 7½c. to 7¾c., barrels, car lots, and 8c. to 8¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted 7c. per pound asked, outside mills, and 7⅛c. asked, Chicago, prompt. Refined edible oil

is quoted 10c. to 10½c., barrels, car lots, and 10½c. to 11c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is quoted 5¾c. for April-August shipment, and 6c. for September-December shipment, Pacific Coast, per pound; Chicago, spot, 7.6c.

SOYBEAN — Domestic, prompt, tank-cars, 5½c. to 6c. per pound; refined, barrels, 7¼c. to 7½c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 7c. per pound, tankcar, prompt; edible, barrels, car lots, 11¾c. to 11½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¾c. to 12c.

London Oilseeds, Oils, Fats

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1931.

London quotations March 28 on oilseeds, oils, fats, and oilcakes and meals, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner, were, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, as follows:—

Oilseeds

Castor seed, Bombay, March-April	$53.20
Castor seed, Brazilian, March-April	55.40
Copra, Singapore, F.M.S.	66.20
Copra, Dutch East Indies, mixed, c.i.f. Marseilles, March-April	63.00
Cottonseed, Egyptian, black	31.40
Cottonseed, Bombay, March-April	23.80
Palm kernel, March-April	49.00
Peanuts, Coramandel machined, Rotterdam and Hamburg, March-April	53.20
Peanuts, Coramandel machined, Rufisques, April-May	40.20
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull - Continent, March-April	51.00
Sesame seed, Chinese, white-yellow, March-April	66.20
Soybeans, Manchurian, Rotterdam-Hamburg	28.20

Oils and Fats

Castor oil, pharmaceutical, in barrels or drums, f.o.b. mills	189.00
Castor oil, firsts, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	167.20
Castor oil, Bombay, in drums, ex dock, March-April	134.80
Coconut oil, ordinary, Ceylon, in drums, ex dock, March-April	104.20
Coconut oil, Ceylon, gallc, in drums, ex dock, March-April	102.20
Coconut oil, acidulated, pale, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	93.40
Cottonseed oil, refined and deodorized edible, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	110.80
Fish oil, Japanese, No. 1, sardine, 5 percent, f.f.a., in bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam or London	52.20
Fish oil, Japanese, common, barrels or drums, c.i.f. London or Rotterdam, March-April	47.80
Fish oil, Japanese shark, 5 percent, f.f.a., barrels or drums, c.i.f. London or Rotterdam	61.80
Palm oil, Lagos, ex dock	84.80
Palm kernel oil, English, refined and deodorized, barrels, f.o.b. mill	136.80
Peanut oil, English, crude, maximum 3 percent, f.f.a., naked, ex mill	117.40
Peanut oil, refined and deodorized, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	141.20
Peanut oil, acidulated, pale, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	73.80
Soybean, English, refined and deodorized, barrels, f.o.b. mill	117.40
Whale, crude, No. 1, 3 percent, f.f.a., barrels or drums, c.i.f. London	82.60

Oilcakes and Meals

Copra cake, Philippine	21.80
Cottonseed cake, English	22.80
Cottonseed cake, Egyptian	18.40
Cottonseed meal, American, 49 percent	.....
Cottonseed meal, American, 36 percent	.....
Linseed cake, American	32.40
Linseed cake, Bombay expeller	31.40
Linseed cake, English, 8 percent	37.00
Linseed cake, English, 9 percent	39.20
Peanut cake, 50 percent (decorticated screw press variety)	28.20
Peanut cake, expeller	27.60
Soybean cake, Manchurian, bulk	22.80
Soybean meal, English extracted, bulk	31.40

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1931.

The vegetable oil market was very quiet last week. Prices are steady or firm, however, and in several lines fractional advances took place in sellers' quotations. Rapeseed was the most noteworthy performer, perhaps, as in the face of a heavy enquiry from Europe last week, together with a little interest shown here, it moved up ¼c. Chinawood continues at about the same level and moving slowly, but appears to have a good tone at this time. Suppliers of vegetable oils here are hoping to see a more even and steady demand in the not far distant future.

COCONUT—Offered at 4⅝c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars, with bulk Philippine oil off the market at present. The position of this oil has improved.

CHINAWOOD—Unchanged, with a few sales being negotiated at around 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars and the undertone is good.

SOYBEAN—Imported oil unchanged at 7¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Refined Manchurian basis 9⅜c. per pound for small lots in drums, with crude bulk, f.a.q. at 7¾c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Domestic oil in tankcars nominally quoted at 7c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast ports. Business is moderate.

PERILLA—Unchanged and slow at 6⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars for nearby positions, with futures stronger. A seed scarcity is reported in the Orient.

HEMPSEED—Nominally quoted at 7½c. per pound in drums, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports, with no interest shown.

RAPESEED—Stronger at 6¼c. per pound, in bond in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Enquiries and sales between the Orient and Europe were reported heavy during the week and an improved interest was noted here. Domestic blown rapeseed oil offered at 78c. per gallon of 8 pounds in drums.

TEASEED—Slow at the nominal price of 8c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in barrels.

Copra

The markets here and on the coast were quiet, consumers being disposed to hold aloof in the absence of any improvement in demand for their product. Offerings of copra were reported as light, with quotations on the coast ranging from 2.85c. to 2.95c. per pound. According to advices from official sources, the market abroad remains firm.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1931.

Another improvement was noted in copra during the week, when the quotation advanced to 2.85c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for nearby shipment. Business appears to be fair and moderate quantities are selling at the price named. The European market is still holding up. Copra meal is unchanged as follows:—Manila meal, June-July shipment, $24.50, c.i.f. Coast and domestic meal, spot, $23 to $24, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay points of shipment.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1931.

The Manila copra market is firm with upward prices due to United States and local oil mill demand and speculators covering shortage on futures commitments, the United States Department of Commerce reports. Production shows a seasonal decline, arrivals being somewhat light. Five mills are operating and prices are:—Manila and Legaspi, 6.50 pesos per picul; Cebu, 6.375 pesos, and Hondagua, 6.125 pesos.

Animal Oils

Degras. — The prevailing tone was steady and quotations were generally maintained at former levels. A fair inquiry was reported but actual business was apparently limited to small or moderate lots.

Lard.—There was a somewhat better inquiry for the various grades but purchases were generally of the same conservative character noted in recent preceding weeks. Export trade was quiet. The market had a steady tone.

Neatsfoot.—Consumers were not inclined to anticipate but a fair demand was noted for small or moderate lots with prompt shipments requested. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Oleo.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. There was a fair demand from domestic consumers. The export movement was light.

Tallow. — The market was steady with trade quiet and of a routine character.

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

The animal oil business continues about unchanged, with a somewhat firmer price basis reported here and there for some of the products, but without any general strengthening. Quotations of some of the principal sellers indicate there is a degree of improvement in the tone of the market, however, and some are rather optimistic over it.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS — Common, domestic, 3¾c. per pound; common, English, 5c. to 5¼c.; neutral, domestic, 8c. to 8¼c.

LARD—No. 1, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; No. 2, 7½c. to 7¾c.; extra, 8½c. to 8¾c.

NEATSFOOT — Cold pressed, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound; extra, 8¼c. to 8½c.; No. 1, 7¾c. to 8c.

OLEO—No. 1, 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound; No. 2, 7c. to 7¼c.

TALLOW—7½c. to 8c. per pound.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	585	....
Saturday	50	130
Monday	325	320
Tuesday	50	955
Wednesday	1,477	95
Totals	2,487	1,500
Since January 1:—		
This year	27,418	13,891
Last year	33,715	9,203

Fish Oils

Cod.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market for Newfoundland cod oil, no further shading of quotations being noted. The primary market was steady with offerings reported as light. Japanese oil remained firm at the advance noted in the previous week. Offerings were said to be small. British oil was nominal in the absence of offerings from abroad.

Menhaden.—There was no broadening of trade in refined oil in the local market and the situation lacked new features of interest. Occasional inquiries were noted but consumers showed little disposition to anticipate. Offerings were light and the market was steady, previous quotations remaining in effect. A report was current to the effect that about 10 tanks of crude oil sold recently at 20c. per gallon, Baltimore basis.

Whale.—A steady tone prevailed in the market for refined and quotations were generally held at former levels. There was apparently no improvement in trade although occasional inquiries were reported from local and outside consumers. Stocks available for prompt shipment are said to be small. According to advances from London, Norwegian whaling operations during the 1931-32 season will be greatly curtailed owing to indications of a lessened consumption in Europe.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

Somewhat better indications are reported in fish oils in the last few days, although as a whole the market is still feeling the effects of the lethargy which has extended over recent weeks. Buying has continued in a narrow and rather restricted fashion, but some inquiries for material are coming into the market in an irregular and spotty fashion which some believe may help conditions. West Coast oils are in fair market position.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Domestic, 44c. to 45c. per gallon; Newfoundland, 44c. to 46c.

MENHADEN — Light pressed, 36c. to 38c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Pacific Coast, light California, 27c. to 29c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 23c. to 25c. per gallon.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	16	0
Monday	16	0
Tuesday	16	0
Wednesday	16	0
Thursday	16	0
Friday*	..	..

* Holiday.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1931.

The fish oil market here and on the rest of the Pacific Coast underwent little change during the week. Probably not much business was done, although prices are holding firmly to their levels and sellers give no hint of weakening. One or two distressed tankcars in the possession of weak holders get into the market occasionally, however, and are sold at what they will bring, but as a whole the market appears to be standing up well.

SARDINE—Offered at 25c. to 27c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, San Francisco.

SALMON—Nominal quotation 28c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

PILCHARD—Holders are asking 37½c. per gallon, in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Northwest.

HERRING—Nominally quoted at 30c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market was weaker, influenced by a reaction in tallow. Demand for the various grades was quiet and there were offerings at concessions of ¼c. per pound.

Lard.—Trade in cash lard was of a conservative character, domestic consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent. The export movement was rather light. Changes in quotations were comparatively small. Receipts of live hogs in the West were moderate.

Stearin. — The market was steady, with the inquiry fair and offerings light.

Tallow.—An easier tone developed, offerings from producers showing some increase. There was a fair demand. Reports were current early in the week of offerings at 4⅝c. per pound for extra and later on sales were reported at 4½c. and still later at 4⅜c. as compared with 4¾c. per pound at the close of the previous week. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	7,412	....	....
Monday	2,000	....	....
Tuesday	23,105	....	....
Wednesday	2,937	....	....
Thursday	3,396	....	....
Friday*	....	....	....
Totals	38,850	....	....

* Holiday.

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds. Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	2,109,400	....	....	....
Saturday	1,378,478	....	....	....
Monday	702,547	....	....	....
Tuesday	42,575	....	....	....
Wednesday	1,024,090	....	....	344,000
Totals	5,257,090	....	....	344,000
Prev. week	5,703,620	....	....	366,400
Last year	7,390,700	....	....	446,400
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.	138,631,287	234,400	63,200	7,283,200
Last yr.	102,665,043	71,200	....	4,388,500

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

The cash lard market has continued to fluctuate here the last few days and is now apparently quiet after considerable fluctuation both up and down, but with the weight of the movement principally on the down side compared with a week ago. Buying has been only moderate and on some of the days has been rather poor, with consequent declines in prices. The export demand has been fair. The tallows are fairly firm. Greases appear to be holding their own at present. Stearins are quiet and about unchanged in price.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, March 28, to the close on Thursday, April 2, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$8.80	$8.92	$8.80	$8.85	$8.87
May	8.85	8.92	8.80	8.85	8.87
July	9.02	9.05	8.92	8.95	9.02

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound; fancy, 5c.; prime packers', 4⅞c. to 5c.; No. 1 packers', 4¼c. to 4⅝c.; No. 2 packers', 3¾c. to 3½c.; prime renderers', 4¾c. to 5c.; No. 1 country, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.

GREASES (tierces) — Pigsfoot, 5½c. per pound; choice white, 4¾c. to 5c.; choice white, New York, 5¾c. to 6c.; A white, 4½c.; B white, 4c. to 4¼c. packers' yellow, 4c.; packers' brown, 3½c.; bone naphtha, 3¼c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; lard, 11c. to 11½c.; A white grease, 4¾c. to 5c.; A white grease, export, 5½c. to 5¾c.; yellow grease, 4c. to 4¼c.; extra oleo stocks, 7⅜c., car lots; No. 2 stocks, 6½c., car lots.

Liverpool Lard

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	March. s.	d.	May. s.	d.	July. s.	d.
Saturday	48	9	48	9	48	6	49	0
Monday	48	3	48	6	47	9	48	3
Tuesday	48	0	48	6	48	3	48	3
Wednesday	48	3	....		48	3	48	9
Thursday	48	3	....		47	9	48	3
*Friday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on Australian tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	24	0	22	6
Monday	24	0	22	6
Tuesday	23	9	22	0
Wednesday	23	3	21	3
Thursday	23	6	21	6
*Friday	..	..	..	..

* Holiday.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Consumers were not inclined to anticipate to any extent, but there was a fairly active demand for moderate quantities and the market retained a steady tone, former quotations remaining in effect.

Stearic Acid.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, the tone of the market being steady. There was a fairly active demand. Raw material was easier, about one-half of the recent advance in prices being lost.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

Fatty acids are showing a stubborn tendency to hold despite efforts of some buyers to obtain reduced prices. The market is slow but there seems to be some underlying strength and the result is that some buyers are now coming in for material instead of trying to wait out for lower prices. The tone of most of the materials in the market is good and most sellers are firm in their ideas on prices, reflecting steady raw materials markets. Special cottonseed products are a bit irregular.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, tankcars, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound; barrels, car lots, 5c. to 5¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 5½c. to 5¾c.; coconut, tankcars, 7⅜c. to 8c. per pound, nominal; barrels, car lots, 8c. to 8¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 8¼c. to 8½c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 4½c. to 4¾c.; barrels, car lots, 5c. to 5¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 5½c. to 5¾c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1c.

STEARIC ACID — Saponified, double press, 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, depending on quality; triple, 12½c. to 13½c.; distilled, single press, 8¾c.; less than tons, 9¾c.; double press, 9¾c. to 10¼c.; triple, 11¾c. to 12¾c.

RED OILS—Saponified, tanks, 8c. per pound; drums, 8¾c.; distilled, tanks, 8c.; drums, 8⅜c.

Menhaden Industry Data Compiled by Government

In connection with its fundamental studies of the by-products problems of fisheries, the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce has published a report of a comprehensive survey of the menhaden industry. This report contains a wealth of informative data in respect of menhaden oil and menhaden meal, as well as a complete description of practices in the industry.

As a result of its survey, the bureau expresses the conclusion that many opportunities exist for improving the general condition of the menhaden industry by reducing losses and improving the quality of the products in factory operation. The losses are pointed out and in some cases evaluated, and certain methods of overcoming existing difficulties are discussed on a factual basis.

The menhaden report is the work of Roger W. Harrison. It is published as Bureau of Fisheries investigational report No. 1 and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 25 cents a copy.

The American Maize-Products Company has reported a net profit of $1,023,790, for the year ended December 31, 1930, after depreciation and other charges. After preferred dividends, this was equal to $3.06 a share on the common stock and compared with a net of $1,548,440, of $4.81 a common share, in 1929.

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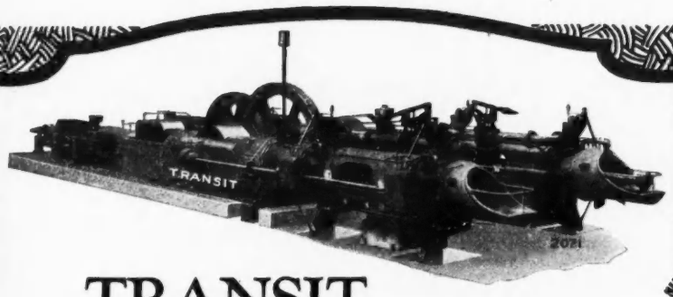

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Review of Market Conditions Last Week in Solvents, Naphthas, Thinners, Gasolines, Kerosenes, Lubricating Oils, Waxes, and Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gases

Further cuts in the prices of refinable crudes in California, the establishment of a gravity scale of prices for oil from the East Texas area which placed that pool on a relative price parity with the Midcontinent field, a substantial drop in export gasoline prices at the Gulf and distinct easiness in the domestic bulk gasoline markets were the featured price developments in last week's market for petroleum and its products. These events were accompanied by very routine conditions in the market for naphthas, diluents and other petroleum solvents.

The reductions in California represented the third such movement during March and placed the values of those oils at their lowest point in twenty-five years. Reductions were restricted to the higher gravity crudes and those oils were now underneath the prices for the low gravity oils. Prices on some gravities were also marked down to a point lower than the posted figures in Oklahoma and Kansas fields.

During the latter part of the week an agreement was reached between the members of the Texas Railroad Commission and producers in Rusk and Gregg counties and, commencing with the first of April, the allowable daily rate for those fields will be 75,000 barrels, compared with 50,000 barrels previously. Under the agreement the permitted rate will increase each month for a ninety-day period until a maximum of 125,000 barrels daily is reached. Dissatisfaction has been voiced at this ruling and whether or not the proration order will be followed remains to be seen. Open flow capacity of these two fields was estimated at more than 500,000 barrels per day. The uncertainty of the position in this area was reflected in the gasoline market in Group 3 and prices last week were barely steady.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States for the week ended March 28 was 2,275,350 barrels, compared with 2,268,050 barrels in the preceding week and 2,514,200 barrels in the corresponding week of 1930, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. Imports of crude were off that week totalling 609,000 barrels, compared with 1,026,000 barrels in the preceding week. Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills during the week ended March 28 totaled 16,327,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,332,400 barrels for 65.3 percent of refinery operation, compared with a total of 16,079,000 barrels or a daily average of 2,297,000 barrels for 64.3 percent of refinery operation. Stocks of gasoline at refineries were 47,444,000 barrels, compared with 46,758,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Solvents and Diluents

The market for petroleum solvents, diluents, naphthas, extenders and the like was a rather routine affair last week. Conditions on the consuming side of the market were sufficiently active to fortify prices against further retrogression, and by the same token there was not sufficient activity to initiate any additional firmness in the various solvents. The price reductions that were effected a week ago by local refiners of rubber solvents did not attract any additional buying response. The rubber manufacturing industry, while particularly disposed to expand production of tires was exercising extreme caution in their purchasing of raw materials, particularly since the substantial break in crude rubber prices last week.

Paint and varnish manufacturers in the East Coast area were not very active purchasers of v. m. & p. naphtha last week. In fact, the entire month of March was a rather poor one from the angle of consumption of that product here.

Cleaners Naphtha.—Refiners continued to name the market for this solvent at 5¾c. per gallon, f.o.b. Midcontinent refineries, but in some directions the article was reported as having been available as low as 4½c. to 6c. per gallon. Also, the Chicago market was in the same position as before, with 9c. per gallon representing the asking figure for tankcar quantities and 14.2c. as the tankwagon price.

Lacquer Diluent.—Since the reduction effected by local refiners a week ago there has been no particular feature in the market. The refiners here, as well as the suppliers in the Midcontinent and central states market, reported that business was of a very routine sort. Prices were held steadily in all distributing directions, with 12.2c. per gallon as the tankwagon price at Chicago and 9c. per gallon for tankcars at the Midcontinent.

Petroleum Thinner.—Refiners in the Midcontinent repeated 4c. per gallon figure which was established a week ago as the market level for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. refineries. The past week was a quiet one and the market was evidently stabilized at the ruling level as there were no shaded offerings

Current prices on petroleum solvents, lubricants, gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils at refineries, also crude petroleum prices at wells, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Prices for refinable grades of crude oil at California fields were reduced, making the higher gravity crudes cheaper than low gravity oils. Posted prices at East Texas were placed on a gravity basis from 40c. to 67c. per barrel. Gasoline was reduced ½c. per gallon at North Texas and Oklahoma refineries. Tankwagon and service station prices for gasoline were advanced 1c. per gallon throughout North Carolina because of a similar rise in the State tax.

	Apr. 4	Mar. 27	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$0.874	$0.908	$1.489
Gasoline price at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon..	.049375	.05	.07156
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten States), per gallon.....	.1605	.1605	.2010

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, has amounted this year, from January 1 to April 3, to 200,280,000 barrels, compared with 244,552,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1930. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,264,300 barrels a day, compared with 2,512,600 barrels daily at this time last year.

INDUSTRIAL NAPTHAS

WHITE OAK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FOR CONSTANT QUALITY

Mineral Spirits
Kerosene
Gas Oil
Wax Distillate

V. M. & P. Naptha
Furnace Oil
Fuel Oil
Distillates

Cleaners' Napthas
68-70 E. P. 360
64-66 E. P. 375
60-62 E. P. 400
58-60 U. S. Motor
Anti-Knock Gasoline

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*Avonmouth
*Balboa (Panama Canal)
*Balik Pappan
Baltimore
*Bangkok
*Barton (Manchester Ship Canal)
*Batavia
*Bergen
*Bombay
*Bordeaux
*Brisbane
*Buenos Aires
*Calcutta
*Cape Town
*Cebu
*Colombo
*Colon (Panama Canal)
*Constanza
*Copenhagen
Corpus Christie
*Curacao
*Dover
*Durban
Fall River
Falmouth
*Fremantle
Galveston
*Genoa
*Gibraltar
*Glasgow
*Gothenburg
*Hamburg
Hankow
*Havana
*Havre
*Hongkong
*Honolulu
Houston
*Hull
Ichang
*Iloilo
*Iquique
Jacksonville
*Jarrow-on-Tyne
*Karachi
Kingston
*Kobe
Kyle of Lochalsh
*Las Palmas
*Leghorn
*Lisbon
*Liverpool
*London (Shell Haven and Thames Haven)
*Macassar
*Madras
*Malta
*Manila
*Marseilles
*Melbourne
Minatitlan
Miri
Mobile
Mombasa
*Montevideo
*Montreal
Nagasaki
*Naples
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*New York
Nonal
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*Palermo
Panama Canal (Colon, Balboa)
Pangkalan Berandan
*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
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Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
Port Sudan
Quebec
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*San Francisco
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*San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbour)
Santos
Savannah
*Seattle (Washington)
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Shimonoseki (Hikoshima)
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*Singapore (Tanjong Pagar)
Smith's Bluff
*Sourabaya
*Southampton
*Stanlow
*Stockholm
*Suez
*Sydney
Tampa (Florida)
*Tampico
Tarakan
Teneriffe
*Trieste
*Trinidad (P. Fortin) (P. Spain)
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reported. The local market was also quiet while prices evidenced steady tones at the basis of 10c. per gallon for tankcar quantities at the refineries. No changes occurred in the central states area with 6c. per gallon representing the tankcar market and 10.7c. per gallon as the ruling price in tankwagons at Chicago.

Rubber Solvents.—The reduction effected a week ago by the refiners in the local area did not bring about any material change in the general aspect of things. Certainly the consuming trade was no more responsive to the lower price, although it must be said that several outlets of consumption were ordering in rather good fashion. The break in rubber prices last week, however, would lead to further buying caution of those solvents, according to opinion expressed here. The Midcontinent market did not evidence any material change in the nature of things. Prices were steady and unchanged at 5½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of both the light and heavy grades.

Stoddard Solvents.—Quotations of 4⅛c. per gallon were still reported in certain directions of the Midcontinent market, but other refiners were maintaining their figures of 4¾c. per gallon at the refineries. While offerings of lots at concessionary prices were still made the market was slightly firmer than a week ago when quotations were pointed in a directly downward direction. The New Orleans market was steady last week with 14c. per gallon representing the tankwagon figure while at Chicago there was no particular sign of a change with 9c. per gallon representing the tankwagon figure and 14.2c. as the tankwagon price.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—The local market continued in a rather steady position. Quotations at the local refineries were based at 10c. per gallon while the New York tankwagon price remained at 14c. per gallon. The Midcontinent market has not shown a change in appearance; the market level there was 5½c. per gallon at refineries with some materials available at 5c. and even 4½c. per gallon. The Chicago market shared the steadiness of the local market with 7½c. per gallon as the tankcar figure and 12.7c. per gallon in the tankwagons.

Hydrocarbon Gases

The market for liquefied petroleum gases progressed along a rather slow and uneventful course last week. So far as prices were concerned there was a dearth of new developments. Butane continued to show as the weakest spot in the group with prices named by the larger refiners having been shaded quite substantially. Pentane has not been favored with much of the increased attention that the producers were looking for from the chemical process industries but the makers of pentane-air gases continued to evidence a fair degree of concern in that product.

Butane.—This commodity remained as the most prominent weak spot in the market for the several liquefied petroleum gases. As previously reported, low priced offerings of the 16-32 degree product were available in certain directions of the Midcontinent market. The market level was quoted at 4c. per gallon but purchases could have been made as low as 2½c. to 2¾c. per gallon.

Heptane.—There were no new or important developments in the market for this article last week. The producers in the Midcontinent area continued to quote at 13c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the normal product and 12c. per gallon for mixed, both f.o.b. refinery.

Hexane.—Continued steadiness of prices shared the feature of this market with a good running demand from the drug and rubber manufacturing industries. The market was named at 11½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities at Midcontinent refineries.

Octanes.—While some sellers were still quoting as high as 16c. per gallon, the market level was established at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. Midcontinent refineries. The demand side of the market was lacking in new developments.

Pentane.—Refiners continued to offer this material at 8½c. per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. refineries. There has been but little evidence of the growth in takings that had been expected to occur in the chemical process industries and the feature of the demand side of things was the fair degree of interest shown by manufacturers of pentane-air gases.

Petroleum Ether.—The 30-60 degree product remained at 11c. per gallon while the 40-75 degree article remained ½c. per gallon higher. Prices for both materials were for tankcar lots, f.o.b. Group 3 refineries. Some refiners continued to ask as high as 12c. to 15c. per gallon for ether and general firmness was quite evident.

Propane.—Prices continued at 7c. to 9c. per gallon for tankcar lots, basis Group 3 and there were no now features to report last week.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Medicinal Oil.—Slowness continued to dominate the market for both the Russian and domestic oils last week. Orders were mainly for one or two drums merely to tide consumers over until better demands appeared from the ultimate using trade. The sellers were prepared to shade on evidences of a firm desire to buy, but there were no open price changes made.

Paraffin Waxes.—White scale was held to the firmer tones that developed in the market a week ago. Last week, however, there were no further advances, and buying was light. The fully refined also failed to evidence any change in tone with weakness still pervading the list of prices.

Petrolatum.—Refiners were able to point to a slight addition of activity in the market last week. Inquiries were more numerous while there were also a few more orders in the day-to-day business. Prices were not changed, but shading was being exercised.

Fuels and Lubricants

A general precipitation of export gasoline prices at the Gulf occurred last week to provide the market for fuels and lubricants with its feature. This movement was the first of its kind since January and was attributed to conditions that preceded it in the domestic market, i. e., lower prices for crude and gasoline cost. Export kerosene prices were unchanged.

The bulk gasoline market in the East Coast was adjusted to the basis established by one refiner a week ago and even at the reduced prices was still consigned toward weakness. The Midcontinent market was barely steady, while in the central states' area a somewhat better tone was evidenced. The failure of last week's attempts to nationalize the crude situation and the prevalence of April rains throughout

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the Mississippi valley and other regions contributed with other inherent weaknesses last week and gave the gasoline market a very ragged appearance.

Heavy oils were featured by a reduction in Diesel oil prices along the Atlantic seaboard. Also, the Midcontinent refiners were prepared to shade their prices on fuel oils. Oklahoma refiners of lubricating oils cut prices on neutrals last week to bring the market in line with the lower prices of crudes, but the California refiners have not yet reported any downward revision of lubes to follow from the three successive reductions in California crude prices.

Tankwagon Price Changes

April 1.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey advanced tankwagon and service station prices for gasoline 1c. per gallon throughout North Carolina because of a similar advance in the State tax. Tankwagon prices are now 17c. per gallon at Charlotte; Hickory, 19.6c.; Mt. Airy, 19.5c.; Raleigh, 19.2c.; and Salisbury, 19.5c. per gallon.

Gasoline.—Lower prices for export material at the Gulf and a general movement by refiners to accept 6½c. per gallon as the market figure for the U. S. Motor product in tankcar quantities at the local refineries shared the spotlight in last week's market. The break in export prices brought the navy product to 4½c. per gallon at the Gulf. Quotations on other grades were:—60-62, 400 e.p., 4¾c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e.p., 5c. per gallon; and 64-66, 375 e.p., 5½c. per gallon. These prices represented declines of ½c. to ⅞c. per gallon. Following the cut made by one refiner of U. S. Motor a week ago, most refiners fell into line with 6½c. per gallon quotations, a decline of ½c. per gallon. Even at the reduced basis the market was far from strong and it was indicated that some offerings were to be had below that basis. Stocks in refiners' hands continued to mount upward although last week's increase in the East Coast was very slight. The lone change of importance in the tankwagon and retail in this territory last week was an advance of 1c. per gallon throughout North Carolina which followed an increase in the state road tax from 5c. to 6c. per gallon, effective April 1.

Kerosene.—Last week's market continued along the course of the previous week. Refiners quoted the 41-43 water white article at 6c. per gallon for tankcar lots at the refineries but 5¾c. per gallon could be done liberally. With the heavy consuming season virtually at a close, purchases last week were of a very modest character.

Fuel & Gas Oils.—A cut in Diesel oil prices at local terminals was last week's feature in this group of oils. The price in New York harbor was currently $1.75 per barrel, a reduction of 10c. per barrel. This price also represented the new market figure at Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston. Otherwise there were no new developments. C grade bunker oil remained at the basis of $1.05 per barrel at the refineries and was not particularly steady at this basis. Gas oil remained weak and unchanged at 5¼c. per gallon but could be shaded by ½c. Stocks of gas and fuel oil stocks held by East Coast refiners at the close of the week ended March 28 totaled 7,244,000 barrels, compared with 7,180,000 barrels in the preceding week. The country's total stocks during that week were 127,268,000 barrels, compared with 127,691,000 barrels.

Lubricating Oils.—Producers of Oklahoma neutral oils reduced their prices about ½c. per gallon last week to bring quotations down to relative parity with the existing crude prices. To date no word has been received from the California refiners who might follow suit. Eastern oils were not changed since the mark-down in bright stock prices last week. The market on the spot and also at the Pennsylvania refineries was very quiet last week. Neutral oils in Pennsylvania were about the strongest group in the list. The movement of lubricating oils through this market during the past week, by days, follows:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	.....	100,000
Saturday	.....	170,650
Monday	.....	61,350
Tuesday	.....	51,250
Wednesday	.....	52,750
Totals	.....	436,000

Crude Oil Price Changes

March 30.—Union Oil Company of California reduced posted prices for high-gravity crudes. Under the new schedule, high-gravity crudes are now cheaper in price than the lower gravity oils. The new prices at Alamitos Heights, Athens, Brea-Olinda, Dominguez, East Coyote, Huntington Beach, Montebello, Richfield, Rosecrans, Santa Fe Springs, Seal Beach, Signal Hill and Torrance, range from 65c. per barrel for 11 to 20.9 degree oil to 62c. for 21 to 21.9 with a 3c. per barrel downward differential for each degree of gravity to 30.9 at 35c. per barrel. Gravities above 30.9 are posted at 35c. per barrel. Prices at Buena Vista Hills, Coalinga, Elk Hills, Kern River, Lost Hills, McKittrick, Midway, and Sunset fields range from 50c. for 11 to 13.9 degrees, 55c. for 14 to 19.9 with a 2c. per barrel downward differential for each degree of gravity to 30.9 degrees at 35c. per barrel. Gravities above 30.9 are posted at 35c. per barrel. Santa Paula crude ranges from 60c. for 14 to 19.9 degrees with 20 to 20.9 at 58c. per barrel and a 3c. per barrel downward differential to 28.9 degrees at 35c. per barrel. Orcutt crude is priced at 55c. per barrel from 14 to 19.9 with 20 to 20.9 at 53c. and a 2c. per barrel downward differential to 35c. per barrel for 29.9 degrees and above. The current price of Rosecrans 36 degree oil is now 35c. per barrel. The reduction was followed by the Standard Oil Company of California at fields where it purchases also, including Inglewood, Whittier, La Habra and Wheeler Ridge fields. For the time being the Union Oil Company will not post prices for crude at Palya del Rey and Kettleman Hills fields.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, April 2, 1931.

Confronted with the announcement on Monday of the filing of an application by a large producer for an injunction to restrain the Oklahoma Corporation Commission from suspending its order of March 4, which had fixed the allowance of the Oklahoma City field at 150,000 barrels per day, and the general slowing up of buying because of heavy rains and snowfall throughout the Central Mississippi valley territory during the latter part of the preceding week, the Midcontinent markets were quiet at the beginning of the current week with prices barely steady.

While the demand for the U. S. Motor product is light, the majority of the local refiners throughout the area decline to make quotations for deferred shipment feeling that April will find an increasing demand with slightly higher prices, barring unfavorable weather conditions. The higher gravities continue inactive with prices about unchanged from the preceding week.

Natural gasolines continue sluggish with inquiries showing a tendency to diminish somewhat resulting in all grades being available, on the spot market at ⅛c. to ¼c. per gallon under the average range for the previous week.

The majority of refiners and manufacturers specializing in cleaners' naphthas, solvents and hydrocarbon-gases, report little change in the prices of these products during the week, with little demand from the larger consumers at the present time.

Kerosenes, distillates, gas oils and fuel oils continue sluggish at unchanged prices from the preceding week, with refiners still inclined to shade prices on sizeable inquiries spread over a period of thirty to sixty days.

Bright and steam refined stocks were generally unchanged in price from the preceding week. One or two of the larger Oklahoma refiners revised price of neutrals downward ¼c. to ½c. per gallon during the week, making them more in line with present crude price schedules. Paraffins were unchanged with refiners generally reporting well booked ahead for shipment over the next 30 to 60 days.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, f.o.b. tankcars of 8,000 and 10,000 gallon capacity, basis group 3 Oklahoma, for northern destinations, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES—The U. S. Motor, 3⅝c. to 3½c. per gallon; 60-62 400 ep., 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; 64-66 390 ep., 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; 64-66 375 ep., 3⅞c. to 4c.; 68-70 360 ep., 4c. to 4¼c.

NATURAL GASOLINES—Grade A, 2½c. to 2⅝c. per gallon; grade AA, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; grades BB and C, 2c. to 2¼c.

NAPHTHAS AND SOLVENTS—Cleaners-naphthas, 4¼c. to 6c. per gallon; Stoddard-solvents, 4¼c. to 4¾c.; Petroleum-spirits, 4¼c. to 5c.; V. M. & P. naphthas, 4½c. to 5c.

HYDROCARBON GASES — Butane, 2½c. to 3¾c. per gallon; Propane, 7c. to 8c.; Petroleum-ether, 12c. to 15c.; Octane, 16c. to 17c.; Pentane, 16c. to 17c. if and when available.

KEROSENES & DISTILLATES—The 41-43 water white, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; 42-44 water white, 2¾c. to 3c.; 44-46 water white, 3¼c. to 3½c. per gallon. Prime white distillates, 38-40 gravity, 2¾c. to 2½c.; 38-40 light straw, 2½c. to 2¼c.; 35-37, light straw, 2c. to 2⅛c. per gallon.

GAS OILS & FUEL OILS—Ordinary 32-36 dark ugi. 1⅜c. to 1½c. per gallon; 32-36 dark zero to 10; 1¾c. to 1⅞c.; 30-32 dark zero, 1⅝c. to 1¾c. per gallon. High cold test 16-18 gravity fuel oil, 25c. to 35c. per barrel; 18-22, 32½c. to 35c.; 22-26, 35c. to 37c.; 26-30, 50c. to 55c.; 28-30 zero, 60c. to 70c.

BRIGHT-STOCKS, PARAFFINS & PETROLATUMS — Low cold test, 150-160 bright D, 17c. to 18c.; high cold test bright D, 14c. to 15c.; dark and olive green steam-refined stocks 4c. to 6c., a gallon. White crude scale paraffine, 122-126 mp., 2c. to 2¼c. a pound packed in barrels or sacks. Dark 140-150 mp. petrolatum, ½c. to ⅝c. a pound in tankcars only.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, April 2, 1931.

The oil markets have been putting in a period of waiting, during the time when the early future of the crude oil situation has been in the balance. There have been few changes in light refined products' prices while in the heavier burning oils, the market has been heavy while prices tended to sag.

The solvents and naphthas are marking time. Buying of these products is continuing to represent the requirements of routine developments, without special feature being noted anywhere. Asking prices of the large sources of supply have not been materially changed since reductions some time ago. These reductions apparently did not do much in the way of stimulating buying beyond previously established levels.

Gasoline is quiet, but is showing a good tone and the belief now is that the gasoline market is in good position and will prove itself to be so, if the crude situation can be at all stabilized. Buying in the trade is moderate.

High gravity refinery gasolines and natural gasolines are slow and dull at low prices.

Kerosenes have been showing a little more resistance to the downward trend, but the demand is still disappointing. Furnace oils are in a lull. Prices on these products also are extremely low and the outlook is not considered bright in view of the lateness of the season and the large supply of these products on hand. Industrial gas oils and fuel oils are still slow. Extremely low prices have been quoted on certain of the less-desired grades of fuels in the field, but they are not moving even at these prices. Gas companies likewise are following a highly conservative policy on buying gas oils.

Lubricating oils are still lagging and some refiners are unwilling to sell these products on the present market.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots, except as noted, are:—

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS—(All tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries), cleaners' naphtha, 9c. tankcar, per gallon; tankwagon, 14.2c.; petroleum spirits, tankcar, 6c.; tankwagon, 10.7c.; lacquer diluents, tankcar, 12.2c.; rubber solvents, tankcar, 10c. nominal; Stoddard solvent, tankcar, 9c.; tankwagon, 14.2c.; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c.; tankwagon, 12.7c.

GASOLINE—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; 56-58, 450, 3½c. to 3¾c.; 58-60, 437 (U.S. Motor), 3½c. to 4c.; 60-62, 400, 3⅝c. to 4¼c.; 64-66, 390, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 375, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; 68-70, 360, 4¾c. to 5c.

KEROSENE—41-43, water white, 2¾c. to 3c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 3c. to 3¼c.

FURNACE OILS—38-40, straw distillate, 2¼c. to 2½c. per gallon; 26-28, straw, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 32-34, straw zero, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 2c. to 2¼c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

FUEL OILS—28-30, zero, 75c. to 80c. per barrel; 26-28, 65c. to 70c.; 24-26, 55c. to 60c.; 18-22, zero, high sulphur, 47½c. to 50c.; 18-22, low sulphur, 47½c. to 50c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1931.

The demand for U. S. motor gasoline is fair in this territory, with prices steady at 5c. a gallon in tankcars at refinery and 11¾c. a gallon delivered, including all charges.

The call for gasoline is slow, while the price of 41-43 water white is unchanged. This grade is offered at 4¼c. per gallon in tankcar lots at refinery, and 6½c. per gallon delivered and including all charges to local jobbers.

Bunker C fuel oil is still firm at 90c. per barrel at terminals with demand well up to normal.

A fair to brisk demand is reported for mineral spirit of Stoddard specifications, with the tankwagon quotations steady at 14c. per gallon.

There is also a fair foreign call for paraffin, chiefly from Mediterranean and Latin-American points. Shipments from this port maintained volume. Prices are based on Group 3 quotations less freight differentials for closer delivery points.

Petroleum Marketing Code Opposed by Trade

(Continued from page 19)

Referring to the Sinclair curb pump case, wherein the Supreme Court of the United States held that the loaning of equipment was not a violation of the Clayton act, Mr. Stephens asserted that this decision only covered the situation where the supplier of equipment does not attempt to prevent the user from handling another brand of oil through other equipment. Mr. Stephens said that the practice of furnishing equipment and maintaining stations was actually a violation of the Clayton act because it constituted a rebate or price concession and is only saved because it has not yet lessened competition or restrained trade. He said that if the Sinclair case were now coming before the Supreme Court, in the light of the present development of the practice of loaning equipment, the court would undoubtedly hold the practice illegal. The illegality, he explained, is because the station owner who induces the gasoline supplier to equip and maintain his station has an advantage over the dealer who owns his own equipment, but pays the same price for his gasoline.

Price-Posting Defended

Rule 17, which requires dealers to post gasoline prices and abide by these prices, was defended by Mr. Hall. He said that the California case, which the Department of Justice ended with a consent decree, was not directed against any action contemplated by the code, but against actions beyond the intent of this rule. He said that signers of the code were representing to nonsigners that the Trade Commission's approval of the code required all to post the same price. He said that there is nothing in the rule which leads to price-fixing, and it is simply directed against another form of rebating.

The lease and license system, which is touched upon by rule 2, was long used by the Texas Company, it was explained, but this concern agreed to abandon the practice in order to secure general acceptance of the code, although not admitting that the practice was wrong. This system was described as the practice of leasing an independent station for a term of years and then licensing the owner to operate it. The license was usually for $1 a year but was terminable at the will of the company.

The lease and agency system, the principal bone of contention, in the code, was described by both independents and A. P. I. spokesmen, as a recent growth. Under it a large company leases an independent station for a definite term of years, the rental to be based on the gallons of gasoline sold by the station. The owner is then appointed agent for the company, and only a single line of oil products is carried at that station thereafter.

Pressure for Leases

Independents declared that threats of boycott or discrimination and promises of huge profits are being used by the major companies in securing these leases from independents, and that some companies have taken up the practice reluctantly, having been forced into it by competitors. The practice was described as a race of the major companies to tie up all available gasoline outlets. Some of the delegates said that, within the last year or so, from 60 to 70 percent of the independent stations have been thus taken over by the major companies in many sections, leaving no outlets for the smaller oil distributors.

Were the leases and the agency agreements bona fide and on a reasonable basis, the independents said, the practice would not be so objectionable, but they asserted that it is unreasonable to suppose that adequate rent is paid or that the relation is really that of principal and agent as defined by general law. It was pointed out that through some cause, such as the multiplicity of stations, the gallonage of a leased station might decrease and the agent would be discharged. The former independent owner then would be out of a job and his rent would diminish, as it is based on the gallonage, and the next manager might not be successful in increasing sales so that the rent would continue to decrease.

The principal spokesmen for the independents were Edward H. Hillp, Louisville, Ky., and J. B. Frampton, Oil City, Pa., representing the Independent Oil Men of America; Thomas Glasgow, an independent North Carolina wholesaler; and James F. Faulkner, Baltimore, secretary of the Independent Gasoline Dealers' Association of Maryland.

Their only objection to the code was that it falls short of curbing the lease and agency system, and in so doing, they said, gives tacit approval to it. They urged that the commission approve no code which does not ban all illegal and unfair practices.

Several of the commissioners expressed the opinion that the commission can not force a rule upon an unwilling industry, would not be justified in rejecting a code simply because it does not cover all evils, and may go half way with an industry when the industry is not willing to go the whole way.

"You argue," observed Commissioner Garland Ferguson, "that if we can't have ten commandments, let's not have nine," and this was met with applause from the independents.

They added that the code was a wolf in sheep's clothing in that independent interests signed it thinking it would end unfair practices, when it fact it led to the most unfair of all marketing tatics.

Gasoline Agency System Called Trade Restriction

Charging that the so-called "lease and agency system," by means of which large petroleum refining concerns are alleged to get virtually full control of service stations, constitutes restraint of trade, the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association has asked the Federal Trade Commission to issue complaints against certain of the largest oil companies making use of this system.

The association alleges in its petition to the commission that offers of larger discounts, misrepresentation, duress, and coercion are among the means used under the system complained of to induce gasoline and oil dealers not to handle the products of competing refiners. As a result, the petition says, a steadily increasing number of service stations are being closed to the lubricating oils manufactured by members of the association.

Hilton Named President Of Standard Oil of La.

Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have appointed J. C. Hilton as president of the company, succeeding D. R. Weller, who will become chairman of the board. Mr. Weller resigned the presidency because of poor health. He has been in the oil industry for thirty-eight years. Mr. Hilton, the new president, has been purchasing agent of the parent company since 1921, going to the company from the United States Navy, in which he served from 1905 to 1921 and attaining the rank of commander.

The Simms Petroleum Company, this city, has increased the number of its directors from eleven to twelve by the election of A. J. Williams to the board.

Trade Briefs

P. C. Frayser, St. Louis, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and George V. Horgan, New York, general manager, will be guest speakers at a dinner meeting of the St. Louis Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, April 10.

The Quimby Corporation, West avenue from Seventh to Eighth street, Long Island City, is continuing certain activities of the former National Varnish Company which disposed of its paint and varnish business to the Standard Varnish Works some months ago.

A report on an investigation of core oils by Carl H. Casberg and Carl E. Schubert has been published by the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois as bulletin No. 221. Copies may be obtained without charge by addressing the station at Urbana.

H. Uehlinger, of the Egan & Hausman Company, Inc., paint and varnish manufacturers, Long Island City, has returned from a trip through western Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the New England states. He reported a decided upward swing in buying of paint products.

A committee of three members of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been named by the president, E. A. O'Neal, Montgomery, Ala., to be available for conference with commissioners representing Alabama and Tennessee in respect of the disposition of the properties at Muscle Shoals.

A descriptive outline of the manufacture of carbon black will be given by D. F. Cranor and L. J. Venute, of the service and control department of the Binney & Smith Company, this city, at the meeting, April 9, of the Paint and Varnish Superintendents' Club of the Philadelphia District.

Dr. James Brown, chief chemist for the McCoy's Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of proprietary medicines, this city, has been elected to membership in the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Dr. Brown received his B. A. degree from Yale University in 1902 and got his Ph. D. degree from Yale in 1905.

The N. V. Potash My. of Amsterdam, this city, is offering cash prizes to $1,500 for the best answers to the following question:—How does a top dressing of 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre help cotton to pay extra cash? The contest is limited to cotton growers, and contest headquarters are at the company's Atlanta offices.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operative office of the bureau and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Ammonium sulphate:—Agency, Valencia, Spain (50915).

Asbestos:—Agency, Port Louis, Mauritius (50850).

Benzol and toluol:—Agency, Milan (50823).

Bicarbonate of soda:—Purchase and agency, Shanghai (50890).

Bichromates:—Purchase or agency, Bucharest, (50903).

Bleaching chemicals for oil, oil and soap:—Agency, Athens (50824).

Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, hydrosulphite of soda, bichromates, litharge, sulphate of alumina and sodium sulphide:—Purchase and agency, Ahmedabad, India (50867).

Carbon black:—Purchase and agency, Antwerp (50911).

Casein:—Purchase, Batavia (50892).

Cold Cream, theatrical:—Purchase, Kobe, Japan (50914).

Colloid mills:—Purchase, Hawthorne, Australia (50862).

Crude oil engines:—Purchase and agency, Bombay (50864).

Crude oil heating systems:—Purchase, Boulogne-sur-mer, France (50898).

Dental preparations:—Purchase, Goteborg, Sweden (50868).

Druggists' rubber sundries:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (50843).

Gasoline engines: — Purchase, Stockholm (50888).

Gasoline heating equipment:—Purchase and agency, Paris (50853).

Glass, safety, for automobiles:—Agency, Paris (50889).

Glass, sheet and window:—Purchase, Sao Paulo (50927).

Inks in paste, tablet and pellet form:—Purchase, Mexico City (50874).

Insecticide lamps; gas, electric or acetylene:—Agency, Volo, Greece (50899).

Insecticides, liquid:—Purchase, Liverpool (50913).

Lacquer for insulating:—Purchase, Stuttgart (50900).

Lard and packing house products:—Agency, Santo Domingo (50924).

Lemon and orange oils:—Agency, Hamburg (50827).

Linseed Oil:—Purchase, Buenaventura, Colombia (50922).

Linseed oil, all grades:—Purchase or agency, Vancouver (50912).

Lubricating oils:—Purchase and agency, Ahmedabad, India (50867).

Nicotine sulphate:—Agency, Athens (50824).

Oil burners for heating:—Purchase and agency, Lisbon (50926).

Oil burners for ships:—Agency, Boulogne-sur-mer, France (50898).

Oil pumps for drums:—Agency, Liverpool (50854).

Paraffin:—Agency, Santiago, Chile (50845).

Paints:—Agency, Buenos Aires (50851).

Paints:—Purchase, Buenaventura, Colombia (50922).

Paint sprayers:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (50836).

Pharmaceutical specialties:—Agency, Brussels (50825).

Pharmaceutical specialties:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (50843).

Pharmaceuticals and perfumery:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (50891).

Photographic chemicals: — Purchase and agency, Marseilles (50870).

Potassium chrome alum:—Purchase and agency, Paris (50828).

Pumice paper and materials:—Agency, Paris (50889).

Resin, phenolic:—Agency, Milan (50852).

Sodium aluminum sulphate:—Agency, Hamilton, Canada (50826).

Tanning extracts:—Agency, Athens (50824).

Toilet articles:—Agency, Toronto (50877).

Toilet preparations:—Agency, Toronto (50877).

Petroleum Gossip

The Wofford Oil Company, Birmingham, Ala., subsidiary of the Pure Oil Company, plans to construct two or more steel barges for operation on the Warner River, between Birmingham and Mobile.

The refinery of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, at Mataredona, near Tampico, Mexico, which was closed nearly two years ago, is to resume operations after being remodeled and enlarged at a cost of equal to $2,000,000.

The Burning Oil Distributors' Association, Chicago, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint attacking the practice of charging rates on fuel oil as distillate or refined oil distillate, stove distillate, or furnace distillate. The complaint states that designating fuel oil by these names leads to the application of erroneous rates.

The Ontario provincial government has issued new regulations governing gasoline pumps under the provisions of the Highway Improvement Act, the new rules requiring fees as follows:—Where a pump is entirely on owner's property and eight feet from the highway, $5 per year; where a pump is within highway limits or eight feet thereof, $25 per year.

Holt S. McKinney has been appointed treasurer of the Vacuum Oil Company. Herbert Baker, chairman of the company has been treasurer also and has now relinquished those duties to Mr. McKinney. The latter has been with the company twelve years in association with Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Georgetown University and the New York Law School.

Gasoline consumption in New York State in January totaled 98,946,354 gallons, according to Thomas M. Lynch, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, who has issued figures compiled by the motor fuel tax bureau. The total tax paid fuel reported by distributors for January was 96,375,517 gallons, comparing with 89,612,000 gallons in January, 1930, an increase of 6,763,517 gallons, or about 7½ percent.

M. H. Champion, traffic manager for the Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation at Oklahoma City, has asked executives of independent oil refineries located in Oklahoma, California, Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas to meet with him in Fort Worth, Texas, April 6, for the purpose of adopting plans to oppose the freight rates recently announced by the Western Trunk Lines committee.

The attempt to petition the increased gasoline sales tax to a referendum of the voters in Massachusette appears to be lost. Attorney General Joseph E. Warner has notified Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, that he should not accept a referendum petition, because the referendum clause of the Massachusetts Constitution excludes appropriations of public money for public purposes from the operation of the referendum.

Judge Arlington Taylor in the district court, Fort Morgan, Colo., March 26, ruled that the lease made between Mrs. Mary Porter of Fort Morgan and Mortimer W. Spaulding and Edgar P. O'Leary, Denver, attorneys, is null and void because the lessees failed to carry out the drilling within the twelve months' period. The lease was on 320 acres at a rental of only five-eighths of a cent an acre. Since the lease was signed oil has been found in that zone.

The North European Oil Corporation will systematically drill wells on its properties in the Oldenburg district of northern Germany, according to Sidney H. Keoughan, president, who sailed from New York March 30 for Hamburg to inaugurate the drilling campaign. Mr. Keoughan believes oil will be found in large quantities, stating the area contains the right geological structures and formations, including salt domes and large oil seepages.

The Penacrude Refining Company, Wilmington, Del., has filed suit in the Federal district court, Pittsburgh, seeking to recover $140,000 with interest from July, 1928, from P. W. Leedom, Erie, Pa., E. W. Russ, Oil City, Pa.; and N. F. Osmer and John L. Eakin of Franklin, Pa. The suit asserts that the four men agreed to divide 1,400 shares of the company's stock, valued at $155,000, among themselves. The stock was alleged by the group to have paid for property in Rockland township, Venango county, Pa., but it is averred the property was actually bought for $15,000. Lee, Russ and Osmer were among the founders of the company.

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(Continued from page 19)

Derris Root Evaluation

H. A. Jones

Derris and cube roots have been assayed by various methods, with particular regard to the rotenone content. The samples were extracted with ether, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, etc. The crystalline material separating from the ether or carbon tetrachloride extracts is considered to be the best index of the amount of rotenone present. The optical rotation of the extracts gave evidently incorrect values for rotenone. The total ether extract of derris root ranges from about 5 to 25 percent, while the crystalline material (principally rotenone) ranges from none to 5 percent; the corresponding values for cube root being 5 to 15 percent and none to 8 percent. There appears to be no correlation between ether extract and rotenone content. The total carbon tetrachloride extract is usually larger than the ether extract and the rotenone separates with less foreign material.

Phosphoric Acid in Ammoniated Superphosphates

K. Kitsuta and R. M. Salter

A study was made in evaluating the available phosphoric acid of ammoniated superphosphates by both plant and chemical methods. The nature of the reaction of ammonia citrate on the water-insoluble residue of the ammoniated superphosphate is considered to be a double decomposition which yields mainly calcium citrate and ammonium phosphate. As the reaction goes on, the concentration of calcium ions increases which tends to hinder further solution. Maximum citrate solubility was obtained from the water-insoluble residue when the calcium ions were removed during the reaction by precipitation as calcium oxalate or by taking a relatively small sample which resulted in the reaction proceeding to approximate completion. The present official method for estimating citrate-insoluble phosphoric acid when applied to ammoniated superphosphates may need to be modified to prevent the increasing concentration of calcium ions. This can be accomplished by adding ammonium oxalate to the citrate solution. It was found that this modification of the official method was unnecessary when the ammoniation of the material was less than 2.5 percent.

Cellulose

Formic Acid from Cellulose

J. P. Montgomery

Formic acid is usually made in the laboratory from oxalic acid and glycerin, with the intermediate formation of glycerin mono-oxalate. Cellulose in the form of absorbent cotton was substituted for glycerin. The yield of formic acid was 79 percent of the theoretical.

Slash-Pine Extractives

E. C. Sherrard and E. F. Kurth

A study of slow and rapid growing, turpentined and nonturpentined trees varying in age from ten to thirty-five years from four stands reveals a progressive increase of volatile oil and ether extractive down the center of the trunks and from the bark to the center. The results show a higher extractive content for the younger rapid-growing trees than for the older slow-growing trees. The nature of the extractive as revealed by chemical constants depends on the age of the wood; the acid number increases with age; the saponification number decreases with age; the unsaponifiable matter increases with age. Turpentined trees have an abnormal distribution in the vicinity of the face.

Colloid

Manganese Sulphide Color

Harry B. Weiser and Winfred O. Milligan

A study was made of the conditions most favorable for the transformation of the gelatinous rose-colored sulphide of manganese to the denser green form. From a detailed consideration of the phenomenon Mickwitz and Landesen conclude (1) that a rose sulphide formed in the absence of free NH_3 never changes to green, and (2) that there are two rose sulphides of manganese, one, having the formula H_2Mn_5, or $3MnS.H_2S$, which will not change to green, and a second, having the formula NH_4HMn_3S, or $3MnS.NH_4HS$, which will change to green. All of these conclusions have been found to be untenable. Under suitable conditions, the rose sulphide formed from alkali sulphide changes to green, and a rose sulphide precipitated with NH_4HS in the absence of free NH_3 changes to green if seeded with the green form. X-radiograms disclose that the very finely divided rose sulphide is crystalline and that the transformation to the denser macroscopically crystalline green form is accompanied by a change in structure. The instable rose form is stabilized by adsorbed H_2S.

Ferric Oxide Colloid

J. B. Nichols, E. O. Kraemer and E. D. Bailey

Ferric chloride was hydrolyzed under different conditions at 100° to form hydrous ferric oxide, and the resulting sols were analyzed with the ultra-centrifuge. The influence of the following factors on particle-size distribution was studied:—Concentration of the ferric chloride, time of digestion at the boil, aging of the colloid produced, effect of dilution of a given sol, and the possibility of a Donnan effect which would hinder sedimentation. Sedimentation-equilibrium runs, made on certain of the sols containing extremely small particles, in conjunction with the sedimentation-velocity runs, give a clearer idea of the structure of the ferric oxide particles formed during the first stages of the hydrolysis.

Gas and Fuel

Light Coaltar Oils Analysis

E. B. Kester and C. R. Holmes

Dry refined light oils were subjected to analytical column distillations and cuts taken as in the case of high-temperature oils. Aromatics in each cut were determined by sulphonation. The intermediate fractions were redistilled under carefully controlled conditions, and the proportions of the individual aromatics and paraffins present in each were determined from curves and the sulphonation data previously obtained. Results on synthetic mixtures were given.

Petroleum Wash Oil for Gas

H. R. Mathias

Troubles commonly encountered in the use of absorbent oils were described and tests ordinarily made on these oils were considered from the standpoint of their relevancy to service requirements and their bearing on sludge and deposit troubles. Tests of value were listed, along with a new test for evaluating the stability of wash oils toward oxidation. Those found to be of little or no value include the much discussed "olefine content." Evidence was given to show that "olefines" are not responsible for distillation losses or sludging in decanters, the latter being eliminated by maintaining as low specific gravity, viscosity, and emulsion test as possible. Scrubbing tower deposits are primarily due to coal derivatives held in the oil, altered by oxidation and polymerization. Use of more stable oils seems to reduce rate of formation of deposits in towers. A short laboratory absorption test indicates little difference in light oil yield among oils varying considerably in properties. Results are somewhat in favor of the use of oils of higher specific gravity, viscosity and H_2SO_4 absorption, although such oils generally give sludging troubles. Hence absorbing efficiency is usually of secondary importance in choosing wash oils.

Methane Mixtures Flame Temperatures

G. W. Jones, Henry Seaman and Bernard Lewis

The flame temperatures of mixtures of methane-acetylene, methane-hydrogen and methane-oxygen with air were measured by the sodium line reversal method. As found previously for hydrocarbon-air mixtures, the maximum temperature for any given mixture lies slightly on the rich side. By plotting the maximum temperatures for any given series of mixtures containing increasing amounts of acetylene, hydrogen, or oxygen, a means is afforded of determining the maximum temperature of such mixtures as acetylene-air and hydrogen-air. These also were measured in the case of acetylene-air and hydrogen-air, and the values obtained compared with the extrapolated values. Danger of detonation prevented a direct determination of the temperatures of methane-oxygen mixtures. The temperatures of the various mixtures were calculated. The values obtained agreed very well with the experimental temperatures, being higher than the latter by about 40° to 50° C. The difference was accounted for by radiation losses. It was noted that it is now possible to calculate with reasonable accuracy the flame temperatures of mixtures of this type.

Industrial and Engineering

Natural Brines Solids

George Zinzalian and James R. Withrow

This work was undertaken with the hope of finding a satisfactory quick and somewhat reliable method for the determination of the total solids in natural brines. Review of literature revealed several methods now in use by different investigators. Most of these methods are heating a portion of brine to constant weight at 105°, 120°, 160°; ignition as used by W. C. Phalen, etc. The new work indicated that ignition of the residue to constant weight at 750° C., after drying the brine sample at 105° C. to prevent loss by spattering at higher temperatures, gives results which check with analytical data summation of (total) dissolved solids. The following formula was proposed in calculating total solids:—Total solids (anhydrous)=Ignition residue+ $0.577 \times MgCl_2 + 0.01 \times CaCl_2$.

Stannous Sulphate Preparation

F. C. Mathers and H. S. Rothrock

The aim of this research was to prepare stannous sulphate for use in electroplating and refining baths. Ordinary metallic or granulated tin will dissolve only in hot concentrated sulphuric acid, under which condition too much stannic sulphate is formed for plating baths. Stannic sulphate is unsuited because of its insolubility. Fifteen parts of tinfoil or of electrodeposited tin in a spongy or loose condition dissolves readily in 40 parts of 75 percent sulphuric acid with formation of stannous sulphate free from stannic sulphate. A final temperature of 140° C. is necessary. Feathered or granulated tin, tumbled out of 50 percent sulphuric acid into air and then back into the acid, is rapidly changed to stannous sulphate at room temperature. The tumbling serves to prevent adherence of insoluble stannous sulphate to the surface of the tin and the exposure to the air depolarizes the hydrogen. The final stannous sulphate by the above processes is mixed with a suitable ration of sulphuric acid for the preparation of tin plating baths. The method to be chosen for making the stannous sulphate depends on the materials and apparatus available. The use of tinfoil or of the finely divided electrolytic tin is the most convenient for small quantities. The tumbling in sulphuric acid is probably best if large quantities of stannous sulphate are wanted.

Asphalt from Oil Cracking

Gustav Egloff and Jacque C. Morrell

Synthetic asphalt is produced by the cracking process from paraffin oils which contain no asphalt. This is accomplished without the use of air or sulphur, but just elevated temperatures and pressures. It is well known that asphalt has been made by the reaction of sulphur and hydrocarbons in the absence of oxygen. But this is the first time that asphalt has been produced from paraffin oil by cracking. One of the interesting features of the present work is the formation of asphalt from fractions of paraffin-base crude oils containing no asphalt. There are Midcontinent crude oils from which asphalts are not made in commercial quantities. The production of asphalts from such crudes may be accomplished through the medium of the cracking process. The formation of asphalts from paraffin-base oils, such as those from Pennsylvania, is the most striking example of the synthesis of asphaltic material from paraffinic hydrocarbons. Ordinarily, cracking is looked upon as a decomposition or breaking-down process, that is, higher-boiling and higher-molecular-weight hydrocarbons are converted by pyrolysis or thermal decomposition into lower-molecular-weight and lower-boiling hydrocarbons. These reactions are accompanied by dehydrogenation, polymerization and condensation resulting in the formation of hydrocarbons having the characteristic properties of pitches or asphalts. The present work on cracked residuum from Pennsylvania kerosene distillate is an excellent example of the synthesis of asphalt from paraffinic hydrocarbons, as well as an illustration of the fact that neither oxygen nor sulphur is required for the formation of asphalt.

Soda Silicate Cements

Foster Dee Snell and Howard Farkas

Silicate of soda cements for acid tank and tower construction may be considered as of three types. The first is a mixture of inert material with sodium silicate, and hardens by slow drying. The second is a mixture of inert and acid material with sodium silicate and hardens both by drying and by reaction to liberate silicic acid. The third is a mixture of inert and alkaline or neutral material with sodium silicate, which by reaction will produce an insoluble silicate to give a set preliminary to drying. The neutral or alkaline self-hardening cements do not set as hard initially and are, therefore, better able to take up the strains incidental to further building operations. Details of representative types of acid-proof lining construction were given.

Paint and Varnish

Accelerated Weathering Cycles

M. S. Armstrong and Wayne R. Fuller

The use of accelerated weathering machines of various types has become quite general in the paint and varnish industry during the past few years. It is believed that in many cases the value of the results obtained has either been taken for granted or checked up in only a superficial manner. The writers made an investigation covering the adaptability of the most widely used types of machines with varnish, enamel, and lacquer. The results indicated that most accelerated weather is of slight value. Further work with variations in the cycle of a machine that permits flexibility in the cycle and close control of conditions brought out the importance of a cycle that is not too severe and which is well balanced. Results have been substantially improved by radical changes in the conventional cycles. Among the conclusions reached were the following:—(1) An undue amount of attention has been given to the character of the light source, which seems to be secondary to the well-balanced cycle. (2) Generally speaking, accelerated weathering machines are too severe in their action on the film and are relatively more severe on slow-drying products than on products that dry harder and are more water-resistant. (3) Most cycles involve excessive exposure of ultra-violet light and heat. (4) Some cycles involve an excessive amount of water spray. (5) Checking of varnish and lacquer is most readily developed by exposure to ultra-violet light at low humidity immediately following water spray. (6) When the foregoing change is employed, refrigeration serves no purpose and may as well be eliminated. (7) It is possible to obtain fairly satisfactory results with lacquers and clear varnishes. (8) No machine or cycle yet tested has given results of value with oil enamels.

Trilinolenic Glyceride Drying

A. C. Elm

Previous investigations into the yellowing of oils had shown the necessity for a study of the chemistry of simple glycerides under normal and abnormal exposure conditions. The rate of oxidation of trilinolenic glyceride exposed under partly controlled conditions was measured by determining, from time to time, its gain in weight, iodine addition and substitution, peroxide, acid, and ester values. In the first stage of the drying process, the disappearance of double linkages is almost quantitatively accounted for by the formation of a corresponding number of peroxide groups. Although the experimental evidence presented is insufficient to permit definite conclusions as to the chemical changes undergone by the peroxides, it proves fairly conclusively the polymerization of the oxidized glyceride to association colloids during the actual solidification of the film. Further changes in the film, including yellowing, are probably not governed by progressive oxidation but by variations in the degree of polymerization. The theory that the yellowing of oils is coincident with the formation of ketoxy groups could not be verified.

Paint Exposure Records

C. G. Sward and S. L. Levy

This paper presented some information regarding the different types of records used in recording the results of exposures on protective coatings. An attempt was made to present standardized illustrations from which to judge the defects, in order that different observers in different locations may present reports which will be in better agreement than heretofore. The chart includes cracking, adhesion, rusting, chalking, gloss, and sub-heads for each type of defect. The results are entered in the form of a curve every few days or weeks, so that at the end of the test there will be a graphic presentation giving a complete history of each test.

Paint Thinners and Durability

F. L. Browne

From experiments to ascertain the effect of different paint thinners on the durability of house paints under outdoor exposure the author concluded:—(1) Exposure tests at five stations made with two types of house paint on longleaf pine, a dense and resinous softwood, failed to confirm the common belief that paint thinned with ordinary turpentine meeting current specifications is much more durable than paint thinned with mineral spirits; (2) when gum spirits turpentine was oxidized by warming it and passing air through it and then used as the paint thinner the durability of the coatings was definitely improved; (3) as far as their influence on durability of coatings is concerned, steam-distilled wood turpentine and destructively distilled wood turpentine meeting current specifications are as acceptable as gum spirits turpentine for thinning house paint; (4) the type of crude oil from which mineral spirits is refined does not affect the durability of paint coatings for which it is used as thinner; (5) painters' naphtha, which evaporates more rapidly than mineral spirits, seems to make paint coatings more durable. (It is suggested that the greater speed of evaporation leaves less time for the pigments to settle in the fresh coating and, therefore, results in more uniform dispersion of the pigments in the hardened coating); (6) Solvent naphtha from coaltar has no advantages over turpentine or petroleum distillates as a paint thinner; (7) turpentine might find its most valuable use in paint by conversion into a non-volatile product that would form a desirable permanent ingredient of the coating.

The tests reported were made on longleaf pine (Pinus palustris), which is a variety of Southern yellow pine that often has wide bands of summer-wood, high density, and high content of resin. The boards used averaged somewhat higher in density than the general average for the species. According to the current theories, any differences in durability of coatings due to the nature of the paint thinner should be most marked on wood of this kind. The boards for the test panels were matched; that is, long boards were each cut into ten short pieces and the short pieces then built into sets of ten panels to be painted with a paint thinned respectively with the ten thinners tested.

There were two paints, one a straight white-lead paste paint and the other a lead-zinc-inert prepared paint. The ten thinners included four turpentines, four mineral spirits, one painters' naphtha, and one solvent naphtha from coaltar. All painting was done at Madison in three-coat work. Exposures were made out of doors at Madison, Wis.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Gainesville, Fla., and Fresno, Calif. The panels were exposed in a position inclined at 45° to the vertical, facing South. The exposures began in the fall of 1927 and were completed at all stations except Pittsburgh by June, 1930. Inspections were made by the writer at least once a year by methods described in the proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials, 30 II, 852 (1930).

Synthetic Resins Tests

Theodore F. Bradley

A system was presented for the examination of coating compositions for the detection and identification of synthetic resins. The various types of synthetic resins now in commercial use were described, together with data concerning their chemical composition, physical and chemical characteristics, and usual occurrence. The importance of the density and of the refractive index in establishing the identity of these resins was emphasized. The densities and the refractive indexes of a large number of synthetic and natural resins were given. Correlation of these values with the results of the general physical and chemical examination was accepted as the basis for the identification. Qualitative tests including a number of color reactions were given for the detection of halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phenols, phthalates, vinyl esters, rosin, cumarone resins, cyclohexanone, etc. Other tests which were applied included solubility tests, fusion and destructive distillation and determination of the acid, saponification, iodine numbers, and unsaponifiable matter.

Linseed Oil Oxidation

E. W. Brugmann, L. B. Turner and J. W. Perry

The oxidation mechanism presented in this paper was based on a correlation of various chemical properties of oxidized linseed oil films with the oxygen absorption. The experimental work consisted of determining the acid, saponification, acetyl, iodine, peroxide, and carbonyl

numbers of films whose degree of oxidation was simultaneously determined by the static method. The results show that the first reaction is formation of peroxide by addition of one molecule of oxygen per double bond. As peroxide formation proceeds, most of the peroxide rearranges, probably with formation of keto-hydroxy linkages, which, in some unknown way, are involved in the increase in molecular weight which leads to gel formation. A smaller part of the perixode simultaneously undergoes decomposition. Some of the products so formed are volatile and escape from the film, while others, remaining behind, undergo further oxidation and cause an increase in acid number. After film formation has occurred, oxidation of the unreacted double bonds, rearrangement and decomposition of the peroxides, and oxidation of decomposition products continue slowly. Oxidation of the film by side reaction proceeds at a very slow rate.

Oxygen absorption of thin films of linseed oil supported on filter paper has been determined at 30° C. and 15 percent relative humidity by the static method. The percent of oxidation calculated from manometer readings agrees satisfactorily with the change in weights of the film plus weight of volatile products. Using cobalt, manganese, and lead linoleate driers, it was found that above a certain concentration, further addition of drier did not affect the rate of oxygen absorption. This maximum effective concentration of drier was found to depend on the percent of oxidation reached. The relation for each drier was presented. Curves showing the percent of oxidation, film weight change, and volatile products over 2,000 hours were given for oil containing 0.5 and 3 percent of lead, 0.03 and 0.3 percent of cobalt, and, over shorter periods, for oil containing 0.04 and 0.4 percent of manganese. The effect of oxygen partial pressure (6.6-760 mm. Hg) on the oxidation of oil containing 0.03 percent of cobalt was studied. During the initial stages of oxidation, increased oxygen partial pressure increases the rate of oxidation up to a point beyond which further increase in oxygen partial pressure has no effect. The relation between the percent of oxidation and the maximum effective oxygen pressure is given up to 16 percent oxidation. At 18 percent oxidation and above, the rate of oxidation is proportioned to oxygen partial pressure over the range studied. Oil films containing 0.03 percent of cobalt were oxidized at 30° C. in air ranging from none to 75 percent relative humidity. The rate of oxidation is less, the higher the humidity. The percent of oxidation at 75 percent relative humidity is about half that at no relative humidity after fifteen hours' exposure.

Paint Polymerization Study

George L. Clark

A brief general summary was given of X-ray methods and the interpretation of diffraction patterns of polymerized substances, including formaldehyde, cellulose, rubber, proteins, and linseed oil, so far as researches have been carried. Entirely new technic and results on natural and artificial resins were presented, including work from the University of Illinois laboratory and from that of Raman. The measurement of molecular, micelle and ionic micelles in colloidal substances from X-ray scattering at very small angles is a promising new development. New experiments on linseed oil films and preliminary results were reported as bearing particularly on chain versus network formation. The part which X-ray research may be expected to contribute toward further knowledge of paint and varnish films was indicated.

Paint Thinners and Weathering

H. K. Salzberg and F. L. Browne

In most weathering tests of paints, with one or two notable exceptions, emphasis is placed mainly on the effect of pigment and oil on the durability of the film. The effect of the type of thinner used in the paint has been neglected, at least insofar as actual exposure tests are concerned. On the contrary, there has been considerable theorizing on this latter effect, particularly with regard to the special value of turpentine as a paint thinner. The tests described in the paper were made with experimental white and yellow pine panels coated with white paints based on several standard pigment compositions and thinned with several different types of thinners. The panels were exposed to an accelerated weathering cycle in an apparatus of the Nelson type. Though other types of thinners were included in the test, the main purpose of the work had been to compare the turpentine type with the petroleum type of thinner. When comparing the weathered paints, special consideration was given to the effect of wood quality and structure on paint deterioration. Panels having the same wood quality were grouped and comparisons made, within the group, of the paints originally containing different types of thinners. When this was done, the turpentine type of thinner was seen to have contributed more to the durability of the paints applied to yellow pine than the petroleum type. Less decisive differences were found between the same paints applied to white pine.

Paints applied to white pine panels and of the same composition as those reported on above were also exposed outdoors in Pittsburgh for a period of twenty-five months. With these were exposed a series of white paints containing various amounts of oxidized turpentine resin and exposed for a period of sixteen months. A second series of paints reduced with turpentine or mineral spirits was applied to yellow pine panels and exposed outdoors for twenty-one months. The results of these exposures were summarized in this report, attention being paid particularly to comparing the degree of breakdown of paints thinned with turpentine with that of paints thinned with mineral spirits. In the white pine series, the differences were slight but pointed to an indication that turpentine possesses special value as a paint thinner. In the yellow pine series, the special value of turpentine was also apparent. It was found that oxidized turpentine resin could be substituted for a part of the linseed oil without seriously affecting the durability of the paint.

Rosin Characteristics

H. E. Nash

A study was made to find an equation which would best represent the viscosity-temperature curves of rosin as determined by Peterson and Pragoff. The equation finally fixed upon was given by $\log\eta = \log A - b/(T-O)$, where A and O are constants approximately the same for all the common American rosins and derivatives studied, and b is a constant determining the viscosity of the resin. The viscosity data were correlated with the so-called "melting points" as determined by the drop method. The work indicated that the viscosity of many resins can be estimated, for any desired elevated temperature, from the melting point.

J. Merriam Peterson and Emile Pragoff, jr.

The viscosity temperature relationships of several wood and gum rosins were studied over the temperature range of 125° to 200° C. Viscosity determinations were made by means of a Bingham viscometer with an error thought not to exceed 1 percent. Comparisons were made of viscosity and analytical data to indicate how purification, heat treatment, and saponification affect the viscosity of rosin. Rosin was found to be a truly viscous material.

J. Merriam Peterson

Several physical properties of FF wood rosin were determined over a comparatively wide temperature range. Specific heat measurements were made between 67° and 245° C., using the method of mixtures. The vapor pressure-temperature curve from 198° to 270° C. was determined by use of a modified Ramsay and Young method, and the latent heat of vaporization was calculated from these data. Densities were measured at temperatures ranging from 20° to 238° C., and the coefficient of cubical expansion was determined from 0° to 200° C. Time-temperature curves investigated between 50° and 160° C., indicated no transition points in this temperature range. The data were considered sufficiently accurate for use in average engineering calculation.

Paint Leveling and Thixotropy

Elliott L. McMillen

Ordinary consistency measuring instruments do not detect the slight differences in consistency between good and poor leveling paints, chiefly because they do not allow measurements at the low shearing stresses which are responsible for the leveling of the paint film. The new Kampf viscometer, which is practically frictionless, makes possible measurements of consistency at lower shearing stresses than heretofore possible. Under these low shearing stresses the paints studied are thixotropic in that stirring or brushing increases their fluidity, the paints again thickening after the disturbance closes. The thixotropic change in the consistency of the paint subsequent to its application governs its leveling characteristics.

Xylose-Anilin Resin

Jack Montgomery

Xylose, produced from cottonseed hulls, when heated in equimolecular proportion with anilin to 80° C. for ten minutes, gives a thickly viscous resin, soluble in acetone. The acetone solution is an easily applied, quickly drying, varnish of mahogany tint. The finished work withstands hot water, alkalies, and acids, except that concentrated nitric acid gives a redder tint.

Carbon Black Tinting Strength

G. L. Roberts and E. P. W. Kearsley

Limited available published work was discussed, and the results obtained by investigating the effect of (a) compression, (b) moisture, (c) adsorbed gases, (d) heating, (e) surface tension depressants, (f) deflocculation, on the tinting strength of carbon black were presented. From these experimental data it was concluded that tinting strength is (a) not an absolute function of particle size, and (b) is inversely proportional to gases adsorbed on the individual particle surface. This indicates the physical properties of carban black to be mainly in agreement with some recent theories presented.

Polymeric Structure

S. E. Sheppard

In the synthesis of crystallizable organic compounds a greater or less residual is frequently obtained in the form of tars, resins, etc. An earlier generation was content to state that these ignoble bodies were formed by polymerization, a direct conjunction of unsaturated molecular units, or by condensation, conjunction of unsaturated molecular units occurring in consequence of anhydrization, deamination, or the like. But the study of these materials was largely abandoned to the tender mercies of the colloid chemist, although their analogy with natural organic colloids deserved a wider interest. Apart from useful spade work, the colloid workers at first gave little help in clarifying the situation. Ideas concerning particle size, micellar structures, and interfacial tension led to a rather ad hoc theorizing, unrelated to our more fundamental atomic and molecular theory of chemistry. This situation has been changed, partly by X-ray investigation, partly by other methods of determining molecular dimensions and orientations, but also by the return of organic chemists to this neglected field. This field covers in reality such essential materials as cellulose, rubber, proteins, and resins, natural and synthetic. Increasingly definite evidence for the chemical constitution of these bodies has been obtained. X-ray spectroscopy acknowledges that the unit cell of crystalline structures need not be an integral multiple of the chemical molecule, but may consist of unit parts of submultiples of higher molecular entities. Modern ideas of valence have been brought into the melee. The conceptions of primary valence chains or macromolecules lead to fruitful discussion of their relation to the colloid chemist's micellar aggregates. Right here the chemist is brought into immediate consideration of the elastic properties of matter as depending on the strength of molecules.

Polymerization, Association and Condensation

Eugene C. Bingham and L. W. Spooner

Association takes place with a very great but caluculable decrease in fluidity. Condensation takes place with a much less decrease in fluidity, due to the elimination of water. Each molecule of water lowers the temperature required to give a certain fluidity nearly 150° C. Polymerization takes place without the elimination of water, but there is an elimination of unsaturation which is also highly effective in lowering the fluidity. The above fundamental concepts make it possible to design materials with specific rheological properties.

Bronze Lacquer Gelling

Charles Bogin, Vaughn Kelly and William Maroney

The gelling of lacquers containing gold bronze can be prevented or greatly delayed by the use of certain acids and salts in the proportion of 0.25 to 1 percent. Boric, citric, malic, tartaric, and lactic acids, as well as their salts, are effective, approximately in the order named. Boric acid is preferable on account of low price, minimum darkening and tarnishing effect, and greater dependability. When used in proportions greater than 0.25 percent, part of it precipitated in the film on drying, but this does not apparently affect the appearance or gloss of the finish. The effect of solvent variations is minor. While very rich solvent mixtures are superior to lean ones, the difference is small in comparison with the effect of traces of inhibitors. Ethyl alcohol in moderately large proportions is distinctly injurious, and the nitrocellulose used should therefore preferably be dampened with butanol. The proportions of inhibitor necessary depend somewhat on the grade of the bronze powder and its concentration, on the purity and age of the nitrocellulose, on the presence and proportions of resins, and, finally, on the degree of protection desired. One-quarter to one-half percent is sufficient for most industrial uses, but more may have to be used occasionally. Dark-colored bronzes tend to cause earlier gelling than light-colored ones, due probably to the action of the oxides. Resins have moderate gel-inhibiting qualities. Bronzing cotton is somewhat superior to the ordinary grades of dope and one-half second cotton. Gelling is delayed longer when special bronzing cotton is used than when the ordinary grade of dope and lacquer cotton are employed. The gelling phenomenon has no relation to the acidity or alkalinity of the nitrocellulose solution, except that those acids which have no gel-inhibiting effect are harmful insofar as they tend to dissolve some of the bronze and increase its concentration in the soluble, or active, form. In shelf goods, the concentration of bronze reaches a very high value at the bottom of the can, due to settling, while the degree of protection necessary is the maximum, as a non-gelling life period of several years is desirable. The authors were not sure, therefore, whether the inhibitors named would meet these rigorous conditions fully. The main use for the inhibitors is in the industrial fields. Aluminum bronzes do not cause gelling readily, and cellulose acetate solutions are also probably free from this defect. Boric acid, in the proportions necessary to prevent gelling, does not tarnish brass or steel surfaces.

Petroleum

Gas Oils Carbureting Value

August Holmes

The attempts by the gas manufacturers to define the qualities which a gas oil should have in order that it may be suitable for carbureting water-gas have not proved entirely satisfactory so far and, moreover, have resulted in the placing of restrictions which tend to prevent the use of entirely satisfactory oils for this purpose. In lieu of a satisfactory chemical method of analysis, the carbureting values of the oils are, in some instances, determined in a small carbureting apparatus in the laboratory, which is somewhat time-consuming. A simpler method was proposed for evaluating the carbureting value of a gas oil based on the specific gravity (d), the average boiling point (T), and the light dispersion (n) of the oil. These factors combined in the form $\frac{(1-d)\ d\ T}{n}$ give values which form a straight line on log-log paper when plotted against the gallons of oil required per 1,000 cubic feet of finished gas.

Gasoline Gum Assay

J. C. Molitor

Comparative data on the gum contents of forty gasolines, obtained by the air-jet and steam-oven methods indicate that the latter method gives values approximately one-third of those by the former method. A study of certain experimental variables leads to quantitative relations involving the effects of volume evaporated and percentage dilution. On the basis of information in the literature on gum deposition in the engine, it was concluded that the steam-oven method gives results indicating directly the amount of gum deposited in the engine.

Motor Fuels from Natural Gas

H. M. Smith, Peter Grandore and H. T. Rall

Apparatus used for studying the pyrolysis of methane was described, and gas analytical methods were indicated. Data were given for experiments at 2 cubic feet per hour from 1000° to 1240° C., at 1200° C. from 1.15 to 2.52 cubic feet per hour, at 1220° C. from 1.66 to 2.93 cubic feet per hour, and at 1200° C. and 2 cubic feet per hour with mixtures of methane and hydrogen, nitrogen, or ethane. The results were shown graphically by isometric figures, and approximate composition of the gaseous, liquid and solid products was given.

Mercaptan-Copper Reaction

Kenneth H. Slagle and E. Emmet Reid

It has been found that copper and copper sulphide dissolve in dilute benzene solutions of the higher secondary mercaptans. Evaporation of such a solution leaves a gummy residue which seems to be a mixture of the cuprous mercaptide with the corresponding disulphide. The secondary mercaptans from s-propyl to s-octyl, the cuprous mercaptides of s-propyl and s-butyl are insoluble in benzene and so no copper is found in the solution.

Paraffin Composition and Form

S. W. Ferris, H. C. Cowles, jr., and L. M. Henderson

In the examination of the physical properties and crystal forms of highly purified paraffin waxes derived from a Midcontinent crude, it was observed that the higher boiling fractions contained waxes having markedly different melting points and crystal structures, although boiling at the same temperature. In the series of purified waxes having the same boiling point the wax having the highest melting point formed plate crystals when crystallized from a variety of solvents of widely varying viscosity and, in the case of the higher boiling series, the lowest-melting purified fractions produced needle crystals. The crystal structure of the highly purified plate type waxes, although slightly modified, is not changed to the needle type by varying the viscosity of the solvent or the rate of crystallization. Photomicrographs were presented showing the crystal forms of the various purified waxes.

Solvents for Lubricating Oils

S. W. Ferris, E. R. Birkhimer and L. M. Henderson

Several materials, notably sulphur dioxide, have been used to separate, by selective extraction, paraffinic and naphthenic constituents of lubricating oils. In the present work preliminary tests were carried out on 110 substances as possible selective solvents, and 21 of these were subjected to exhaustive tests on the separation of three different stocks. The results were critically examined, using viscosity-gravity constant of the respective fractions as an index of degree of separation. The relationship between the viscosity-gravity constant of the undissolved oil and the percentage of the volume of undissolved oil on the basis of the volume of solvent was shown to be practically independent of temperature of extraction, provided the temperature of extraction is at least 25° C. below the critical solution temperature of solvent and stock, and, therefore, solvents can be satisfactorily compared on this basis.

Carbon Black Yields

A. W. Francis

The best grades of carbon black are made by burning hydrocarbon gases with a continuous flame. The yields are seldom over 3 percent, because the upper inflammability limits of the hydrocarbons are so low that an excess of oxygen is always present to consume most of the carbon. Stifling the flames is futile. Since an increase in pressure raises the upper inflammability limits, much higher yields of carbon black can be obtained by burning hydrocarbons continuously in an atmosphere of compressed air. Yields of high-grade carbon black were trebled at 100-pounds pressure in small-scale equipment, and computations were made indicating that this can be increased much more. The process also permits utilization of the heat of combustion of the gas.

Viscous Oils from Olefins

F. W. Sullivan, V. Voorhees, A. W. Neeley and R. V. Shankland

A systematic investigation of lubricating oils from the polymerization of olefins with aluminum chloride was carried out. A variety of pure olefins up to C_{16}, including all of the isomeric C_4 and C_5 monoolefins and certain cyclic olefins, were investigated, as well as unsaturated distillates from cracking various materials. The temperature coefficient of viscosity of the polymers decreases with increasing molecular weight of normal olefins and increases with increasing branching of the chains for isomers. The extreme range covered corresponds to viscosity index (Dean & Davis) of from 140 to less than —300. A commercial process has been developed for the production of oils by this means. The products are well suited for uses where constancy of viscosity with varying temperature or high oxidation stability are required.

Hydrocarbon Gas Analysis

A. E. Robertson and R. Rosen

A method for the analysis of ternary mixtures of the hydrocarbons ethane, propane, and butane, was described, which involves merely an ordinary distillation of the condensed gaseous mixture. The two temperatures at which two fixed percentages are distilled off, when referred to a graph prepared on the basis of a series of synthetic mixtures of these gases, determine the composition of the gas. The effect of unsaturated hydrocarbons and isobutane when they are present in addition to the normal saturated hydro-

carbons was considered. The application of the method to the control analysis of certain refinery gases was presented in the second part of the paper.

Rubber

Carbon Black Adsorption

W. B. Wiegand and J. W. Snyder

The D. P. G. or similar adsorption test, although correlating better than the volatile matter test, is not as yet capable of predicting with precision the rubber compounding behavior of standard (rubber) carbon black. Carbon black adsorption is much more marked in the alkaline than in the acid range. While heat-activated carbon blacks show a marked increase in D. P. G. adsorption, heat-deactivated carbon blacks shows greatly reduced alkaline and slightly increased acid adsorption, which probably explains the anomalous iodine adsorption of heated blacks noted in the literature. In litharge compounds containing an excess of added fatty acid, both heat-deactivated and high-adsorption blacks improve the cure, doubtless through removal of excess acid. For entirely unaccelerated rubber mixings heat-deactivated (low-adsorption) carbon black exhibits striking improvement in physical properties. The adsorptive properties of carbon blacks have been turned to advantage in the field of rubber insulation and of insulating oils. High-adsorption, high-oxygen, heat-activated carbon blacks were shown to advance the cure of rubber mixings vulcanized with metadinitrobenzene. Specially activated carbon blacks have been developed which show a higher (alkaline) adsorptive effect than the active chars now on the market.

Chicle Composition

Charles W. Stillwell and George L. Clark

A comparative study of the X-ray diffraction patterns for whole chicle, both crude and refined, and for the several fractions into which chicle may be conveniently separated brings out the following facts:—(1) Whole crude chicle is a mixture of at least three crystalline constituents—the gutta, the resin, the "benzene-insoluble"—and one or more amorphous fractions. (2) Refined chicle is essentially the same in structure as is crude chicle, except that the gutta is probably highly dispersed and amorphous. (3) Calcium oxalate monohydrate exists in chicle as such and is the crystalline constituent of the "benzene-insoluble" fraction. (4) Chicle gutta is identical with guttapercha and balata, its exact nature depending on how one interprets the facts relating to the last two. (5) The structural units of chicle do not assume a preferred orientation under tension, and chicle differs in this respect from rubber.

Sugar

Aluminum Tannate as Sugar Clarifier

Yun Hao Feng and James R. Withrow

Correction for volume occupied by insoluble aluminum tannate shows that the paste aluminum tannate has no appreciable effect on the polarization of high grades of sucrose, glucose, and fructose. An increase of temperature increases the polarization of the normal sucrose solution in the presence of aluminum tannate .030V. for each degree centigrade, just as in the absence of aluminum tannate. There is no appreciable effect on the polarization of sucrose, glucose, and fructose by using dry aluminum tannate by Horne's method. Between 2 and 3 grams of powdered aluminum tannate (about 20 percent water) is required for clarification of 26.048 grams of raw sugars.

Sugars in Honey

R. E. Lothrop and R. L. Holmes

A study had been made of the effect of a number of factors governing the oxidation by alkaline iodine solutions of dextrose, levulose, and sucrose, such as time, temperature, concentration, rate of addition of reagents, etc., and a modification of the method for determining dextrose and levulose in honey based on the selective oxidation of dextrose was proposed. Under the given conditions, levulose and sucrose are oxidized only to a very limited extent. The slight oxidation of levulose apparently is due largely to the Lobry de Bruyn rearrangement, and it was shown to be influenced by time and temperature to a considerable extent. The degree of oxidation of sucrose is small, and is not influenced by time to any extent. Results of determinations of dextrose and levulose in a considerable number of honeys by the proposed iodimetric method indicate that levulose is preponderant in normal floral honey, values for the levulose-dextrose ratio ranging from 1.02 to 1.70. Results obtained by this method and the high and low temperature polarization method showed comparatively close agreement.

Starch from Sweet Potatoes

R. T. Balch and H. S. Paine

The sweet potato is the second largest vegetable crop grown in the United States, the Irish potato holding first position. It has been variously estimated that 10 to 30 percent of the sweet potato crop is graded as culls, owing to the rigid requirements for market potatoes. These cull potatoes are now wasted or inadequately utilized. The sweet potato being primarily a starch producer, the possibility of utilizing the cull and excess crop as a source of commercial starch had been investigated and was reported in considerable detail. A procedure was devised for manufacturing starch whereby objectionable color can be largely eliminated from the starch, regardless of the color of the potato flesh. The method involves the use of SO_2 in the water used in grinding the potatoes. This treatment apparently keeps the pigments carried by the starch in a reduced form until they are extracted later in the process by a dilute NaOH solution which is thoroughly washed from the starch before it is dried. The other operations, namely, the grinding of the potatoes, the separation of the starch from the pulp, purification of the starch by settling, and drying of the starch, are essentially the same as for white potato starch production. Photographs of laboratory and semicommercial equipment suitable for sweet potato starch production were shown. Sweet potato starch had been produced, which, for textile purposes, is equivalent to imported, high quality white potato starch. Attention had also been given to the utilization as a stockfeed of the starch factory by-products, consisting of the spent pulp, which contains a substantial percentage of starch, and the effluents, which contain valuable sugars and proteins. Further studies pertaining to starch extraction, the physical properties of sweet-potato starch, the nature of the pigments present in the sweet potato, and the utilization of the by-products are being conducted.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Reduces Dividend Rate

Directors of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company at their meeting April 2 placed the common stock on a $2 annual dividend basis with the declaration of a 50-cent distribution payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. The previous dividend was at the rate of $6 per share per annum. In its announcement of the dividend the board stated:—

During the year 1930, regular $6 dividend was maintained in the fact of adverse conditions in the belief that indications for 1930 profits were favorable. In one respect only have these favorable indications proved to be correct, and that with respect to the price of the company's raw material supplies for the current year. The increase in volume anticipated for our chemical division is not yet apparent and the exceptionally mild Winter affected adversely the volume of alcohol used for anti-freeze purposes.

Further marked weakness in selling prices of alcohol manufactured by the company has developed.

In declaring the dividend of 50 cents for the first quarter of 1931 the board has been governed by the fact that it is felt that such disbursement may be made without an impairment of the company's surplus account, as also by the fact that the company's cash position is very satisfactory and that its net current assets today are in excess of $30 a share. In addition, fixed assets are valued at approximately $59 a share, after allowing liberal depreciation from appraised valuation.

Drug Manufacturers Plan For Golf at Convention

Under the direction of Harold W. Simpkins, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, and Victor E. Williams, of the Monsanto Chemical Works, New York, plans for the golf tournament at this year's meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association have practically been completed.

There are two good golf courses in the vicinity of the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., where the meeting will be held May 4 to 7. The official tournament will be held May 6 on the course of the Princess Anne Country Club, which adjoins the hotel.

The qualifying round must be played before the day of the tournament, and competitors are expected to turn in the lowest score made before that date. Three prizes will be offered in the qualifying play, for first and second low gross and for a blind bogey. Three flights will be started in the tournament, and the play will be eighteen holes medal. Twelve prizes will be awarded, for low net score, low gross score, for low gross, low net, and second low net in each flight, and for a blind bogey. Registration for the tournament is to be made at the convention registration desk. The entrance fee will be $2.50. The green fees at the Princess Anne course are $3 on Saturday and Sunday, $2.50 on other days.

Konjola Answers F. T. C.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

An answer to the Federal Trade Commission's complaint against its advertising practices has been filed by Konjola, Inc., Cincinnati, successor to the Mosby Medicine Company, against which the complaint was issued.

The company states in March, 1930, it entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission and that both it and its predecessor have faithfully observed the provisions of the stipulation. It claims that it uses in its advertising only bona fide testimonials of actual users of the product in question, "Konjola," and that these statements are not re-edited by the company, as the Trade Commission charged. "Konjola" contains twenty-nine ingredients, all of which have positive therapeutic action and are approved as to their therapeutic value as shown in the United States Pharmacopeia, the answer says, and adds that the product has been submitted by the manufacturers for consideration by the Department of Agriculture and that the printed matter used in connection with its sale has been found not objectionable.

Konjola Sued for Using Photograph in Advertising

Konjola, Inc., the Mosby Medicine Company, and Earl C. Groce were made defendants in a suit for $50,000 damages filed in the Baltimore City Court, April 2, by Mrs. Carrie E. Williams, that city, who claims that the defendants published in conjunction with a medicine advertisement, her picture, whereby, she contends, she has been libeled and her personal "rights of privacy" trespassed upon.

The Kohler Manufacturing Company, proprietary medicines, Baltimore, has acquired title to the property at 15 East Lombard street, where it has had its place of business for years.

Mixer Medicine Company Answers F. T. C. Charge

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

The Mixer Medicine Company, Hastings, Mich., has filed an answer to the Federal Trade Commission's complaint in which it was charged with misrepresentation in the sale of remedies for a number of diseases, including cancer.

Charles W. Mixer, the proprietor of the company, asserts that he has never claimed to be a physician, but that his father who discovered these remedies was a physician with a long and reputable practice. He states that his medicine, "Cancer and Scrofula Syrup," can and does cure cancer, and that he has many testimonials, the voluntary statements of persons who have been cured by its use, to prove its efficacy. One of these, which he regards as a fair sample of the testimonials, is included in the answer to the commission.

The company does not advertise in newspapers or magazines, the answer says, and does not circulate its advertising booklet except to persons who inquire for it. It is stated that all the printed matter used in connection with the sale of the medicine has been examined and approved by the Pure Food and Health Department of Michigan.

Drug Incorporated Buys Vitalis from Lewis Bros.

Vitalis, a widely known hair preparation, has been acquired by Drug, Incorporated, this city, from Lewis Brothers, Inc., also of this city and as of April 1 the manufacture and sale of the product was entirely transferred to the Bristol-Myers Company, a subsidiary of Drug, Incorporated. The purchase was effected out of surplus and without issuance of stock. Acquisition of this product gives the Bristol-Myers unit the manufacture and sale of six nationally advertised special products in the drug field, namely, Vitalis, Ipana toothpaste, Sal Hepatica, Ingram's shaving cream, Ingram's milkweed cream and Gastrogen tablets.

The new owners of Vitalis will apply additional advertising and sales support to the product during the current year. Harold B. Thomas, who had been in charge of sales and advertising of the product under Lewis Brothers' ownership, will be associated with the sales department of the Bristol-Myers Company in promoting the sale of Vitalis.

Botanicals Cultivation Is Supervised by Italy

For the purpose of controlling and stimulating the cultivation of medicinal plants, the Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forests has published a decree obliging those engaged in cultivating and processing medicinal plants to be certified horticulturists. Sale of such plants is strictly reserved to pharmacists having a degree of horticulture. The government has created a central committee of official horticulturists to supervise activities and a fund of 500,000 lire has been established to carry on this work, according to the Department of Commerce.

Representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation, in the San Luis valley, Colorado, recently visited the alcohol plant at Johnston, Col. The bureau contemplates the erection of a similar plant in the valley, which is one of the best growing sections for potatoes in the State.

Sulphuric Acid Output by Superphosphate Makers Lower in January

Production of sulphuric acid by seventy-four manufacturers of superphosphate operating 103 plants during January was 164,399 tons, according to reports made to the United States Bureau of Census. This compared with 181,467 tons in December and 198,852 tons in January, 1930. Statistical data, including details of production, purchases from non-fertilizer producers, consumption in fertilizer manufacture shipments and stocks of sulphuric acid in the hands of superphosphate makers from January, 1929, to January, 1931, follow:

Short tons

	Produced by reporting concerns.			Purchased from non-fertilizer producers.			Consumption in making fertilizer, including shipments to other fertilizer producers.			Shipments to other than fertilizer manufacturers.			Stocks end of period		
	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.
1931—January	164,399	92,966	71,433	55,929	30,475	25,454	188,229	100,894	87,335	38,063	33,550	4,513	107,294	71,293	36,001
1930—January	198,852	98,964	99,888	43,232	21,823	21,409	246,040	105,439	140,601	35,089	28,426	7,263	100,822	66,991	33,831
February	191,778	98,467	93,311	37,399	19,246	18,153	220,234	101,537	118,697	32,779	27,544	5,235	95,905	59,199	36,706
March	188,908	102,443	86,525	28,942	17,882	11,060	201,744	102,541	99,203	37,294	30,540	6,754	95,286	56,579	38,717
April	181,077	103,795	77,282	25,455	14,201	11,254	201,993	105,525	96,468	32,287	26,913	5,374	84,490	50,920	33,570
May	188,887	108,004	80,883	36,593	20,768	15,825	210,779	111,486	99,293	32,095	26,152	5,943	86,196	51,435	34,761
June	164,553	94,494	70,059	46,286	26,715	19,571	190,202	100,904	89,298	31,695	26,750	4,945	91,929	53,745	38,184
July	150,158	85,686	64,472	37,903	25,482	12,421	200,863	111,318	89,545	30,218	25,074	5,144	86,316	56,367	29,949
August	172,667	100,029	72,638	27,457	14,548	12,909	183,645	91,607	92,038	25,822	20,934	4,888	94,284	62,260	32,024
September	169,534	96,165	73,369	30,543	12,909	17,634	178,933	77,637	101,296	27,993	23,360	4,633	109,018	73,354	35,664
October	192,187	110,185	82,002	35,602	19,199	16,403	221,650	105,469	116,181	36,544	31,555	4,989	109,207	74,739	34,468
November	*188,735	*110,862	77,873	*40,227	*25,832	14,395	*185,310	*88,264	97,046	*35,876	*31,601	4,275	*115,945	*80,404	*35,541
December	181,467	100,994	80,473	49,514	33,643	15,871	206,586	109,746	96,840	29,453	25,630	3,823	110,887	79,665	31,222
Totals, year	2,168,863	1,210,088	958,775	439,153	252,248	186,905	2,447,979	1,211,473	1,236,506	387,745	324,479	63,266	.....	.....	.....
1929—January	204,995	107,059	97,936	43,180	27,024	16,156	238,452	118,157	120,295	35,030	25,344	9,686	107,677	68,994	38,683
February	195,890	103,167	92,723	36,044	16,997	19,047	196,682	97,085	99,597	35,671	27,165	8,506	119,584	69,941	49,643
March	182,866	96,089	86,777	32,839	18,210	14,629	196,438	90,225	106,213	39,497	31,411	8,086	108,541	62,530	46,011
April	166,488	98,560	67,928	40,887	20,328	20,559	192,768	94,211	98,557	46,686	40,660	6,026	93,346	52,144	41,202
May	164,058	98,267	65,791	42,072	26,416	15,656	181,869	95,948	85,921	38,027	31,693	6,334	91,539	54,758	36,781
June	161,058	92,294	68,764	47,502	27,219	20,283	193,053	98,872	94,181	37,500	31,318	6,182	91,609	54,457	37,152
July	146,132	80,537	65,595	43,593	27,152	16,441	185,813	94,947	90,866	33,664	27,136	6,528	87,939	52,501	35,438
August	183,443	104,674	78,769	42,509	21,427	21,082	206,645	100,891	105,754	44,393	36,040	8,353	91,455	57,413	34,042
September	171,826	95,853	75,973	30,879	9,339	21,540	178,676	68,170	110,506	38,209	30,387	7,873	96,563	61,493	35,072
October	205,392	109,917	95,475	39,396	19,986	19,410	218,578	104,070	114,508	40,793	34,049	6,744	91,557	61,222	30,661
November	194,376	101,060	93,316	34,598	20,209	14,289	206,716	93,919	114,797	31,063	25,150	5,913	108,817	72,338	36,479
December	190,574	93,473	97,101	31,755	28,973	8,782	220,790	107,241	113,549	30,927	24,089	5,828	113,577	73,789	39,788
Totals, year	2,166,808	1,180,950	985,948	470,654	263,390	207,274	2,418,480	1,163,736	1,254,744	450,501	364,442	86,059	.....	.....	.....

* Revised.

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Insecticides & Fungicides
267

Heavy Chemicals

Domestic and Imported Barium Carbonate Prices Are Reduced--Lead Arsenate Quotations Again Lowered --Copperas Firmer--Blue Vitriol Steady--Tin Salts Hold

The lowering of quotations on both the domestic and imported precipitated barium carbonate and a further reduction in the prices of lead arsenate featured the market for the heavy chemicals during the week just ended. While the spot trading was a comparatively slow affair, contract movement of the various materials was said to have noted a slight expansion at the start of the new month and second quarter of the year. In fact, a generally improved sentiment regarding the prospects for the current quarter was in evidence.

The reduction in the prices of lead arsenate was the result of the keenness of the competitive bidding for the seasonal requirements of the manufacturers of the disinfectants who were placing sizable inquiries.

The recession in steel mill operations to 55 percent of capacity, compared with 57 percent of capacity a week ago, tended to give the market for copperas a decidedly firmer tone, although the demand for that commodity was lagging at intervals during the period under review.

The seasonal demand for blue vitriol acted as a counteracting influence to the easing tendency noted in the copper metal market during the week. While the seasonal shipments of blue vitriol to the agricultural districts were not expected to be equivalent to those of the same period a year ago, leading sellers intimated that requirements would reach a substantial volume and were the best that could be expected under the depressed conditions existing in the farming sections.

Imports of copper by the United States during February totaled 13,539 short tons, being a decrease of 3,944 tons from January. Exports from the United States in February amounted to 22,868 short tons, being lower by 11,141 tons than the January total.

Trading in the tin salts was a comparatively dull affair throughout the week. Some sellers of tin oxide were shading the quotation down to the equivalent to the slightly lower quotation in the tin market, but leading sellers were naming the levels of the previous week. The other tin salts were unchanged.

The next meeting of the International Tin Committee will be held at the Hague about the middle of May, according to a London dispatch. Since the informal meeting in January the governments of Bolivia, the Netherlands, East Indies, Malaya and Nigeria have been applying the restriction plan and the committee is now asking Siam, Burmah and certain other countries to adopt the plan.

Arsenic.—Sellers indicated that a more active inquiry was noted for the red material last week, while buyers of the white article were placing sizable orders for seasonal requirements. All quotations were identical to those in effect previously.

Barium Carbonate.—Prices for both the domestic and imported materials were reduced $1.50 per ton to $56.50 to $58.50 per ton, according to quantity. The chloride merchandise noted a fairly active call, while the hydrate item moved to routine channels of consumption. Prices of the other salts were unchanged.

Bleaching Powder.—The spot was a rather dull affair last week, but leading producers stated that the shipments in the first quarter had measured up satisfactorily, while the orders booked for current quarter delivery were slightly in excess of the previous three months period. Prices were unchanged.

Blue Vitriol.—The further decline in the price of copper to 9¾c. per pound failed to disturb the current quotations on blue vitriol. Leading sellers indicated that the present prices of copper sulphate were based on a 9¼c. per pound copper market. At the same time the shipments of blue vitriol to the agricultural districts were progressing with some sence of regularity during the week just ended. Orders on the books for delivery through the second quarter of the year were said to be something more than encouraging, and would compare favorably with total in same period of a year ago.

Chlorine.—The market for the cylinder commodity presented a more uniform appearance. Sellers were adhering closely to the level of the 4½c. per pound. Leading producers stated that the shipments in the first quarter were fairly good, but second quarter deliveries gave reasons for a more optimistic feeling.

Copperas.—A firmer tone was shown in this item by virtue of the slight slackening of activities at the steel plants. Steel mill operations were placed at 55 percent of capacity, compared with 57 percent of capacity a week ago. However, the buying of copperas continued at a slow pace, with the result that prices were unchanged from the levels of the previous week. Regarding the outlook for steel mill operations it was generally believed that a resumption of the upward movement of production schedules would take place during the latter part of this month, under the stimulus of the buying by the automobile industry, railroad systems and the pending public utility projects.

Glauber's Salt.—New developments tending to disturb the quiet noted in the anhydrous material during recent weeks was wanting during the period under review. Other items moved through a comparatively dull week. All quotations were without alteration.

Lead Acetate.—The continued quiet of the basic metal market and the slowness of the demand here last week caused dealers to quote the levels of the preceding week.

Nickel Salt.—The uninterrupted betterment in automobile production since the start of the year served to bring about an increased interest in forward shipments to the plating industry of the single and double salts. The output of the automotive trade for April is expected to reach close to 400,000 units, which is approximately 75,000 units in excess of that produced in March. Prices for the various salts were unchanged.

Potash Caustic.—The call was fairly active at times during the week and prices remained unaltered. Leading dealers intimated that first quarter shipments would be exceeded by the orders on the books for delivery through the current quarter.

Potash Chlorate.—A few early inquiries were noted from the fireworks rade relative to seasonal requirements. The match industry was taking a good volume against existing contracts. Quotations were steady at the levels of the preceding week.

Saltcake.—Buying had little to offer in the way of improvement over the preceding week, with the spot market fairly active one day and exceptionally dull the next day. However, leading sellers stated that a fair volume of both the white and chrome cake was

Current prices on heavy chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Barium carbonate, precipitate, $1.50 per ton. Lead arsenate, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compared as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.4	151.4	151.6	158.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Alums.—The market for the potash and ammonia alums was comparatively quiet last week, and prices were fairly steady. Conditions in the sulphate commodity were relatively unchanged, with the major consumers taking a fairly good volume against contracts. All quotations were without change.

Ammonia, Aqua.—The further betterment in the textile operations in New York and nearby districts caused a good volume of this material to be moved last week. The unsettlement has about disappeared, due to the fact that the major consumers have about covered for their needs. Trading in other territories displayed a firm undertone. All prices were in conformity with those of the previous week.

Antimony.—Cables from the primary market were firmer, but the local call continued in the doldrums. Leading sellers were quoting the 7c. per pound level. The market tended easier.

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Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

moving against outstanding orders. Prices were unchanged.

Soda Ash.—The spot market consisted of the filling of a few stray jobbing orders, with prices displaying a steady to firm tone. A slight expansion in the shipments was shown at the start of the second quarter, and leading producers were confident that aggregate volume of business turnover in the current quarter would be in excess of the material shipped during the initial three months of the year. Prices were unchanged.

Soda Caustic.—Although the buying in the spot market was highly irregular throughout the period under review, leading sellers stated that shipments were moving with a fair degree of regularity against existing contracts, with indications apparent that the contract movement would note further improvement. Prices were unchanged.

Soda Chlorate.—The buying of the major railroad system for the purpose of utilizing this material as a weed killer gave the market a favorable appearance last week. Prices were steady at the previously established levels.

Soda Phosphate.—The improvement in the production schedules in the textile mills in the New England and Paterson, N. J., districts, plus the fact that these major consumers had covered for seasonal requirements, the spot market was a rather quiet affair. Prices were unaltered.

Tin Salts.—While some sellers were shading prices to the equivalent of the current quotation of 26½c. per pound in the basic metal market, leading sellers were holding the price of tin oxide firmly at 29½c. per pound. The other tin salts were unchanged.

Zinc Salts.—The market was strictly routine last week, with the spot market rather sluggish at intervals during the week. Quotations, however, were steady at the levels in force previously.

Acids

The market for the various acids was a comparatively quiet affair last week, with all quotations held at the previously established levels. A slight broadening in the buying of citric acid was noted, as a result of the reduction in the prices in the preceding week. A generally improved sentiment was shown in sulphuric commodity, due to the optimism prevailing in industrial centers. The betterment in the tanning industry served to bring about an increased interest in forward shipments of lactic item. Likewise the scheduled output of close to 400,000 units in the automobile industry for April caused a favorable appearance in the trading in chromic acid.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.6	101.6	101.8	106.8

Acetic.—The continued betterment in the textile industries and other trades consuming this material served to bring about increased interest in forward shipments. Leading sellers indicated that the market noted a steady tone in the spot trading, while contract movement in the first quarters was reported to have reached a substantial total. Prices were unchanged.

Chromic.—An improved sentiment was noted in this market last week as a result of the anticipated production schedules of the automobile manufacturers during April. Quotations were steady to firm at the levels previously established.

Citric.—Following the reduction in the prices of this commodity in the previous week, a slight broadening in the demand side of the market was noted. Quotations were unaltered.

Formic.—A fairly active call was experienced here at the start of the new month, but prices were unchanged. Leading sellers intimated that a satisfactory volume of business was transacted in the first quarter.

Lactic.—Tanners were showing more interest in future requirements during the week just ended. The better feeling was attributed to the improved outlook noted in the tanning industry. No change in the quotable range was uncovered.

Muriatic.—Conditions were relatively unchanged from those noted here during recent weeks, with the spot market moving through a comparatively slow week, but contract movement proceeding at a most satisfactory rate. Prices were steady to firm.

Oxalic.—The comparative slowness of the call in the spot market failed to have any influencing effect on the steady to firm tone noted here for some time past. Leading sellers indicated that a substantial volume of business was moved in the first quarter, with indications apparent that second quarter shipments would be slightly better.

Phosphoric.—The call was fairly active during the period under review. Quotations were steady to firm at the levels of the previous week.

Sulphuric.—The optimism prevailing in the industrial quarters were indirectly reflected here last week. That the general belief is that a further gradual upswing would be noted during the second quarter was evident by the interest shown in future shipments. Prices were without change.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Because of the concentration in the sulphuric acid business on time contracts there is little scope for variations in the spot market. The producers continue to quote 60 degree pyrites acid at $10 per ton, with 66 degree supplies at $14.50, while the figures on brimstone acid remain 50 cents higher in each case. The current prices on oelum also are unchanged at $19 per ton for 20 percent pyrites and at $20 for 20 percent brimstone stocks.

Tartaric.—No improvement was noted in the buying side of the market, but prices were fairly well maintained at the levels previously established for both the domestic and imported materials.

Insecticides

The outstanding feature of the market for the various insecticides was the further reduction in the prices of lead arsenate. The one cent per pound reduction was attributed to keenness of the competition for the seasonal requirements of the manufacturers of the disinfectants who were preparing for the heavy demand that was expected to be made on their products in the various agricultural districts. The market otherwise presented an unchanged price position. Manufacture of lime sulphur solution has been resumed by co-operative orchardists in Washington State and the volume of output is expected to run at least as large as that in the 1930 season.

Bordeaux Mixture.—The call was fairly active here last week as a result of the placing of sizable inquiries by the manufacturers of the disinfectants. Quotations were without alteration.

Calcium Arsenate.—A slight improvement in the demand was noted at the start of the new month and second quarter of the year. The betterment in the request was attributed to the filling of seasonal requirement by the makers of the disinfectants. Prices were unchanged.

Copper Carbonate.—Shipments of this material were reported to have progressed at a satisfactory pace throughout the first quarter of the year. Prices ruled without change.

Lead Arsenate.—Leading sellers reduced the price of this commodity 1c. per pound to 10c. to 14c. per pound, according to quantity. The keenness of the competitive bidding for the seasonal business caused the breakdown in prices rather than any material change in the basic market.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Although the spot market was irregular at intervals during the period under review, shipments of this material to the major channels of consumption against outstanding orders progressed at a favorable pace last week. Prices were without alteration.

Filter Companies Plan Large Holding Concern

A plan to consolidate the Oliver United Filters, Inc., with the Dorr Company will be voted on by stockholders of the first-named company at a special meeting, April 14. It is proposed to convey the assets of the two companies to the Dorr-Oliver Corporation, which is to be capitalized at between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 in exchange for the latter's securities. Both companies will be continued as subsidiaries of the new corporation of which John Van Nostrand Dorr, San Francisco, is to be chairman and Edwin Letts Oliver, this city, president.

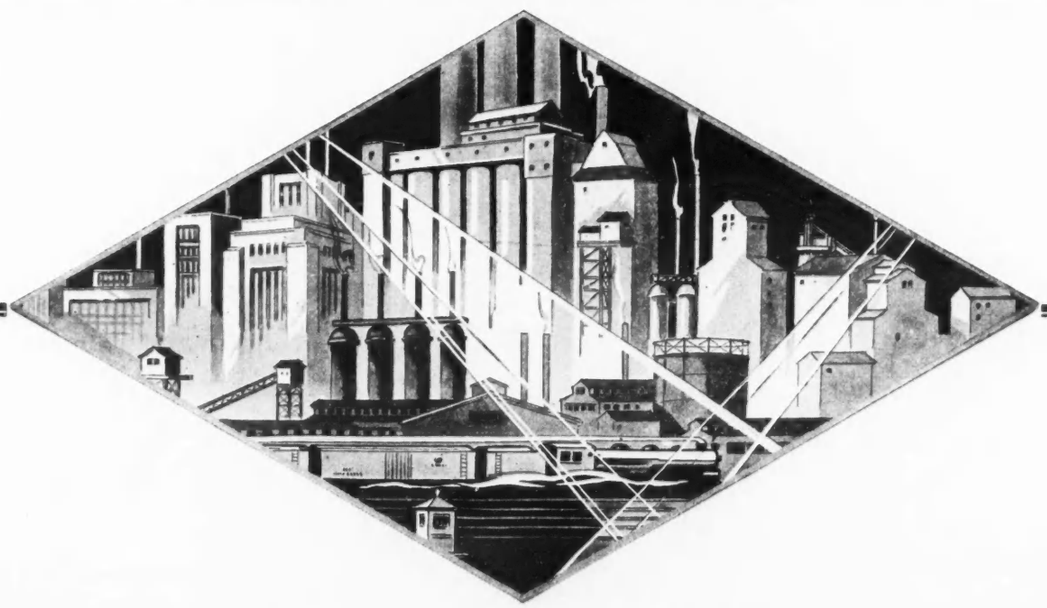
Paper Makers Chemical Buys Georgia-Louisiana

The Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, Easton, Pa., has acquired the business and chemical manufacturing properties of the Georgia-Louisiana Corporation at Atlanta, Ga., and Marrero, La. Operations will be carried on under the name of the Paper Makers Chemical Corporation.

The Paper Makers Chemical Corporation has plants in sixteen cities in the United States, one in Ontario, and one in England.

Royalties on Patents Declared Non-Taxable

The Supreme Court of Appeals of North Carolina has handed down an opinion in the case of the State versus the Chemical Construction Company, Charlotte, N. C., holding that income derived from royalties on United States patents is untaxable by the state. The company was assessed $6,907 in income taxes on royalties from United States patents held by it and paid the sum under protest. The Wake County, N. C., Supreme Court declared the tax illegal and the State appealed.



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In 1925, purchase of the New York branch of L. H. Butcher & Co., importers of earth colors and pigments, increased the list of Witco products. A growing New England market made a convenient office imperative, and one was opened at Boston the following year. A substantial part of the St. Louis Sulphur & Chemical Company's business was brought under Witco control in 1927. And meanwhile, collecting stations had been established in Africa, through which large quantities of Palm Oil were being imported.

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(Third advertisement of a series chronologizing the growth of a part of America's great chemical industry.)

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Grasselli Employees Show Fire-Fighting Methods

At a recent meeting of the New Jersey Industrial Fire Chiefs' Association at Newark, N. J., employees of the Newark plant of the Grasselli Chemical Company, subsidiary of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., gave a demonstration of methods used in fighting dangerous fires in chemical factories and resuscitation methods used on victims of smoke and chemical fumes. About 75 men of the plant have completed the annual first aid course conducted by the Newark Safety Council of the National Safety Council, and a number have taken special courses in industrial fume and gas hazards.

The management of The Grasselli Chemical Company and the supervisory force takes a great interest in safety work. The duties of each supervisory man include the care and protection of men under his jurisdiction.

Monsanto Chemical Plant Sets a Safety Record

A remarkable record from the standpoint of safety engineering has been achieved by the Monsanto, Ill., plant of the Monsanto Chemical Works, which at midnight of March 28 had completed 400 days without a lost-time accident in the plant. On March 24 the plant had established a record of 1,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident. The plant employs 400 men in the manufacture of sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids and other heavy chemicals. Much construction work goes on continuously, tankcars are repaired and all sorts of heavy work is undertaken. A lost-time accident is one in which a man injured in the plant loses one whole day because of the accident, a man-hour being the time represented by one man working one hour.

This plant is one of seven operated by the Monsanto Chemical Works, all of which have been making remarkable safety records, the St. Louis plant having gone 233 days since its last lost-time accident. A trophy, known as the President's Cup, is awarded for the best safety record. An excellent review of the safety methods used by the company in handling acids was recently presented by H. T. Gammon, assistant works manager of the Monsanto, Ill., plant, in a paper read before the Madison County, Ill., Safety Council, and which was reprinted in Factory and Industrial Management for February.

Pyrites Production in 1930

Production of pyrites in the United States in 1930 aggregated 357,512 long tons, valued at $1,028,680, which compared with an output of 333,465 tons, valued at $1,350,141, in 1929, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington. The figures included by-product pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrates from Tennessee, pyrite concentrates from New York, and partly desulphurized tailings from Wisconsin zinc operations. Pyrites were produced in California and Virginia, as heretofore, while new production of pyrites was made in New York State, where the St. Joseph Lead Company produced 15,474 tons of concentrates at its Balmat mine.

The quantity of pyrites sold, or consumed, by producing companies totaled 350,177 tons in 1930, 336,456 tons in 1929 and 310,250 tons in 1928. The 1930 pyrites production contained approximately 124,226 tons of sulphur; in 1929, 120,371 tons, and in 1928, 113,305 tons. Imports of pyrites in 1930 were 368,114 tons, valued at $1,037,017, a decline in quantity of 28 percent in comparison with the 514,336 tons, valued at $1,507,648, imported in 1929. Of the 1930 imports, Spain furnished 325,992 tons; Canada, 42,117 tons, and Russia, 5 tons.

Chromite Ore Deposit Leased by Gould & Co.

A deposit of high-grade chromite ore, described as the largest of the kind in the country, has been acquired under a lease by H. W. Gould & Co., mining and metallurgical engineers, San Francisco, according to H. W. Gould. It is known as the Seiad deposit, situated in Siskiyou county, California, and sixty-three miles from Yreka, in the Klamath National Forest. The deposit is reported as being well situated for development and possessing a good mill site and abundance of timber and water power. The same company also owns the Scott Bar chromite deposit, about fifteen miles from the Seiad property. Together the two properties are said to comprise the largest chromite tonnage in the country. Both properties produced considerable tonnage during the war period.

The William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, has been awarded a contract for $2,800 worth of drugs for use of the City Hospital, Louisville, by George W. Stege, city buyer. The Louisville Apothcary Company, Louisville, was given a contract for $225 worth of supplies.

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Barium Carbonate	Muriatic Acid
Barium Chloride	Salt Cake
Barium Sulphate (Blanc Fixe)	Soda Ash
Bleach	Sulphuric Acid
Caustic Soda	Tri-Sodium Phosphate

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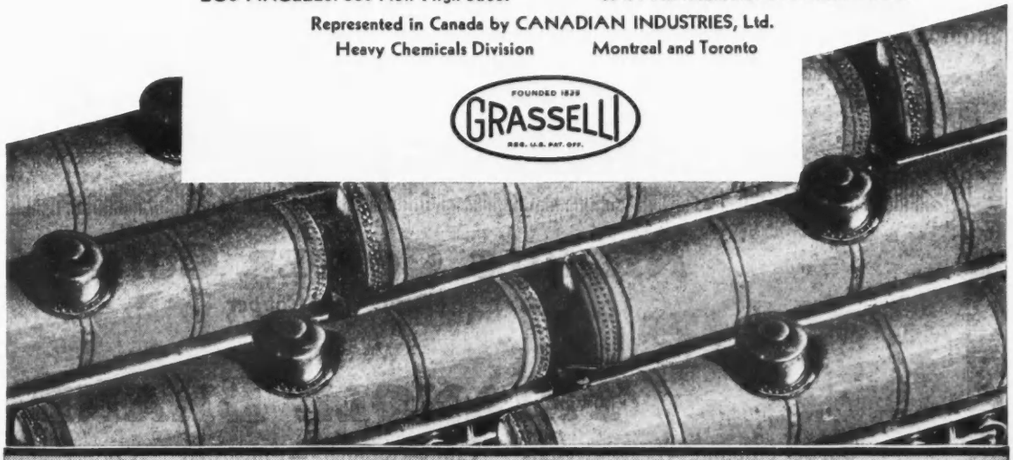

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British Chemical Industry Showed Strength in 1930

The strength of the British chemical industry, built up in recent years, enabled it to come through 1930 in a better position than the majority of British industries, according to a survey made by Trade Commissioner Roger R. Townsend, which the Commerce Department has just released. Since the industrial disturbance in 1926, he points out, the chemical industry of the United Kingdom had made consistent progress up to the end of 1929.

The index of production for chemical and allied trades during the first three quarters of 1930 the survey shows, revealed a marked decline from the averages of the two preceding years. It was also substantially below the general index for all manufacturing industries in 1930; whereas, in the two preceding years the chemical index had been slightly above the general index.

Unemployment in the chemical industry increased in 1930 at a more rapid rate than in British industry as a whole. Notwithstanding this development, the percentage of unemployed in this industry, although it had doubled during the year, was still not so high as that for the entire country.

Referring to foreign trade, Mr. Townsend's report shows that the United Kingdom maintained its favorable chemical trade balance last year, with an excess of exports amounting to more than $11,000,000. Imports of chemicals into the country in 1930 had a value of $114,000,000, while the figure for exports was $125,000,000. One phase of the British foreign trade in chemicals of outstanding interest was the marked decline in re-exports, which, last year, amounted to less than $9,000,000, a figure lower than the prewar volume. The lessened foreign demand for British chemical products was most pronounced in some of the best foreign markets. Shipments to the United States and the overseas empire countries were restricted in 1930, while the continuance of disturbed conditions in the Far East, especially in India, also had an adverse effect.

Concluding his study, Mr. Townsend declares that the year 1930 was one of consolidation rather than expansion. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the largest single unit of the British industry, led the movement in concentration by moving several of its plants to Billingham.

Chemical Building Erected in Montreal

MONTREAL, April 1, 1931.

The first Canadian building designed and erected exclusively for general commercial chemical work is now nearing completion in Montreal and is on the point of being occupied by J. T. Donald & Co., Ltd. It consists of three stories and basement and is of modern fireproof construction throughout.

On the first floor is a large chemical and engineering library and general offices, in addition to a series of rooms for private consultation with clients. The second floor contains research and organic laboratories, the first equipped for the investigation of general chemical problems, particularly those arising in various branches of Canadian industry. On the third floor are the main analytical laboratories and the inorganic laboratories. These serve many interests in the assay of ores, the examination of steel, brass and metals generally, and the testing of glass, oils, paints and fertilizers.

The new building, which resembles a college or university building, is on Guy street near Dorchester.

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CARBONATE OF POTASH

Turner Gets Persulphates

Joseph Turner & Co., dealer in heavy chemicals, this city, has been appointed sole selling agent for two of the Buffalo Electro Chemical Company's products, namely, ammonium persulphate and potassium persulphate. The selling arrangement on the Buffalo Electro Chemical Company's peroxide product will not be disturbed by the appointment of Turner & Co. as selling agents for the persulphate salts.

Chemical Freights in N. Y.

Reductions in freight rates on various chemicals have been approved by the New York Public Service Commission, applying to carload shipments over the New York Central Railroad from New York to Brooklyn stations at Long Island, Pidgeon street terminal; New York free lighterage district, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, Highbridge, Melrose Junction, Westchester avenue, Bronx station, and Port Morris to stations on New York Central lines. The new rates follow:—

Abrasive material to Suspension Bridge, 10 cents per hundredweight; acids from Brooklyn stations, Long Island City and New York lighterage district to Rochester, 25 cents per hundredweight; alum from Port Morris to numerous stations, same rates as are in effect from Westchester avenue; saltpeter to stations, Model City to Greece, inclusive, 23.5 cents per hundredweight and to stations Sea Breeze to Furniss, inclusive, and Oswego to Liverpool, inclusive, 23 cents per hundredweight; rosin, to Rensselaer, 16 cents per hundredweight; soda products taking Group 1 rates from Brooklyn stations, Long Island City and New York lighterage district to stations, Pulaski, Watertown to Dexter, inclusive, and Black River to Carthage, inclusive, 24 cents per hundredweight; to Harrisville, 26 cents per hundredweight; to Newton Falls, 27 cents; to Castorland, Lowville, Glenfield, Lyons Falls, Port Leyden, Ogdensburg, Gouverneur, Canton, Potsdam, Norwood and Massena, 24 cents per hundredweight; crude sulphur from Brooklyn stations, Long Island City and New York lighterage to Chauncey, 11.5 cents per hundredweight. The rates become effective April 24.

British Chemists Show Will Be Opened May 11

The thirty-eighth Chemists' Exhibition, the well-known British drug show, will be held May 11 to 15 in the New Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, London. The location is the center of the West End and specially convenient to visitors in London.

This annual drug exposition was organized by the British & Colonial Druggist, Ltd., publisher of a drug trade journal. Members of the drug and chemical trades of other countries, who are in England during the week of the exhibition, will receive a cordial welcome, the sponsors say, on presentation of their professional or business cards.

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Petroleum Firms' Earnings

Cheseborough Manufacturing Company

	Year ended Dec. 31— 1930.	1929.
Net profit after taxes and charges	$1,415,877	$1,586,597
Net per share	$11.79	$13.22

Panhandle Producing & Refining Co.

	Year ended Dec. 31— 1930.	1929.
Net loss after taxes, depletion, depreciation and other charges	$449,401	*$151,619
Net per preferred share	.....	$6.61

* Net profit.

South Penn Oil Company

	Year ended Dec. 31— 1930.	1929.
Net profit after depreciation, depletion, taxes and other charges	$1,378,072	$5,139,296
Net per capital share	$1.15	$4.28

Deep Rock Oil Corporation

	Year ended Dec. 31— 1930.	1929.
Gross earnings	$18,728,391	$18,694,300
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	16,633,164	14,556,746
Net operating earnings	$2,095,227	$4,047,554
Interest charges	1,018,284	852,773
Balance	$1,076,943	$3,194,781
Preferred dividends	350,000	350,000
Balance	$726,943	$2,844,781
Appropriation for retirement (depreciation) and depletion reserves and amortization of debt discount and expense	$726,943	$1,829,344
Balance for common dividends and surplus	.....	$1,015,437

Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation

	Year ended Dec. 31— 1930.	1929.
Net income after depreciation, depletion, inventory adjustments and other charges	$1,493,056	$7,083,378
Net per common share	$0.80	$4.09
Number of common shares	1,857,912	1,857,912

Petroleum Data: February

Production of crude petroleum in the United States during February was 60,645,000 barrels, a decrease of 5,346,000 barrels from the 65,991,000 barrels in January, according to reports received by the Bureau of Mines. Production in February, 1930, was 74,243,000 barrels. Daily average output of crude oil in February was 2,166,000 barrels, compared with 2,129,000 barrels in January. Gasoline production was lower in February, totaling 31,328,000 barrels against 32,708,000 barrels in the preceding month. Domestic demand for motor fuel was also smaller, aggregating 26,133,000 barrels, compared with 26,844,000 barrels in the initial month of 1931. Exports were lower in February. Crude oil stocks continued to decline, amounting to 503,980,000 barrels at the end of February against 508,746,000 barrels in the preceding month and 512,797,000 barrels at the end of last year; total stocks of oils were 658,285,000 barrels against 661,757,000 barrels at the end of January.

Details of production, demand and stocks on hand or both crude and refined petroleum in January, together with comparisons for the preceding month, follow:—

	Barrels— February.	January.
Crude petroleum—		
Total production	60,645,000	65,991,000
Daily average production	2,166,000	2,129,000
Foreign and domestic runs to stills	65,249,000	70,026,000
Pipeline, tankfarm and refinery stocks	503,980,000	509,185,000
Gasoline—		
Production	31,328,000	32,708,000
Domestic demand	26,133,000	26,844,000
Stocks on hand	43,355,000	42,818,000
Kerosene—		
Production	3,171,000	3,560,000
Domestic demand	2,272,000	2,596,000
Stocks on hand	6,477,000	6,555,000
Lubricants—		
Production	2,036,000	2,441,000
Domestic demand	1,583,000	1,715,000
Stocks on hand	10,911,000	11,013,000
Gas and fuel oil—		
Production	26,536,000	29,174,000
Stocks on hand	32,159,000	33,977,000
	Pounds—	
Wax—		
Production	38,640,000	42,560,000
Domestic demand	21,802,000	22,690,000
Stocks on hand	229,414,000	233,044,000

Petroleum Freights Cut

Reduced freight rates on petroleum and petroleum products have been approved by the New York Public Service Commission. The new rates are as follows:—

On New York Central Railroad, east, from New York lighterage (within free lighterage limits of New York harbor) to stations Burke to Rouses Point, inclusive, on Rutland railroad 31.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction 1 cent, effective April 19. New York Central Railroad, east, including liquefied petroleum gas in class V tank cars, from Blissville (on Long Island Railroad) to stations on Rutland Railroad, Ogdensburg to Rouses Point, inclusive, except Norwood, 31.5 cents per hundredweight; changes affect reductions, effective April 19.

On New York Central, east, including liquefied petroleum gas in class V tank cars, from Blissville (Long Island Railroad) to Delaware & Hudson stations:—Clemmons to Plattsburg, inclusive, Salmon River to Ausable Forks, inclusive, Morrisonville to Bloomingdale, inclusive, and Beekmanstown to Rouses Point, inclusive; 31.5 cents per hundredweight; reductions effective April 19. New York Central, east, from New York lighterage to stations on Delaware & Hudson:—Clemons to Plattsburg, inclusive, Salmon River to Bloomingdale, inclusive, and Beekmanstown to Rouses Point, inclusive, 31.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction to Salmon River to Bloomingdale, inclusive, 3 cents, and to other stations 1 cent; effective April 20.

On West Shore Railroad from Newburgh to stations, Burke to Rouses Point, inclusive, on Rutland railroad, 31.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction 1 cent per hundredweight; effective April 19.

General Asphalt Will Appeal Suit to Lords

The British Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the British High Court in the suit of the General Asphalt Company, Philadelphia, against the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Dutch-Shell group. Subsequently the asphalt company stated that an immediate appeal will be taken to the House of Lords, which is the final court under British law. In its decision the appeals court held that the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company was not bound to buy the oil of or give consideration to the company which owned the Vigas concession in Venezuela, in order to induce it to deliver royalty oil to the General Asphalt Company, and declared this part of the agreement inoperative. The appeal of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company was therefore allowed and the action of the General Asphalt Company dismissed.

Previously the British High Court had decided the suit in favor of the General Asphalt Company on the grounds that the defendants had broken their agreements, but allowed the defendants the right to appeal the case.

Trade Briefs

The Koppers Gas and Coke Company and subsidiaries have reported a net profit of $3,140,113 for the year ended December 31, 1930, after interest, Federal taxes and other charges. This compared with a net of $6,600,066 in 1929.

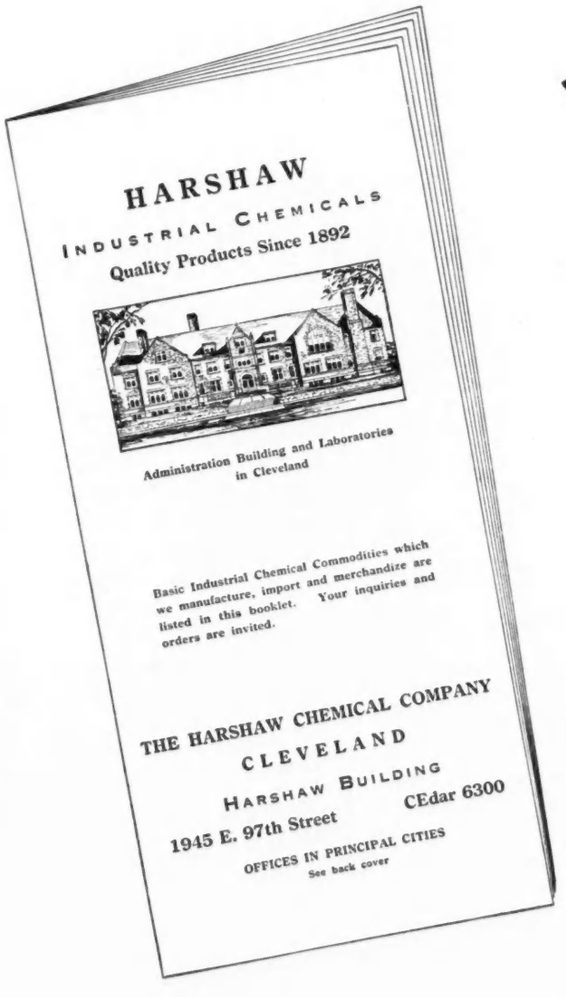
Isaac Fogg and W. T. Penniman were elected vice-presidents at an organization meeting of directors of Atlas Powder Company. Mr. Fogg will also continue in the office of secretary and treasurer. Other officers were re-elected. The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ percent on the preferred shares, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The Callahan Zinc and Lead Company has reported a net loss of $65,910 for the year ended December 31, 1930, after costs and expenses, but before depreciation and depletion. This compared with a net loss of $57,770 in 1929 before depreciation and depletion.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company reported a net income of $273,759 for the year ended December 31, 1930, after interest and depreciation, but before depletion. This was equal to 23 cents a share and compared with $4,753,802, or $4.02 a share earned in 1929.

The Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company has reported a consolidated net income of $1,369,971 for the six months ended February 28, 1931, after all charges including provision for Federal taxes. The net was equal to $1.07 a common share, after preferred dividends, and compared with $1,447,059, or $1.08 a common share, in the corresponding period of 1929.

For the year ended December 31, 1930, the Miami Copper Company reported net income totaling $726,712 after expenses and depreciation, but before depletion. This was equal to 97 cents a share and compared with a net of $3,821,081, or $5.11 a share, reported in 1929. In 1930 the company charged $1,087,746 to plant obsolescence written off during the year.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Fertilizer Materials

Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Ammonia Continue Well Bought -- Estimate Season's Consumption Will Be 40 to 45 Percent Below that of Preceding Year

More activitated purchasing of fertilizer materials that commenced a few weeks ago was held last week. However, aside from growing needs for supplies of sulphate of ammonia and, to a lesser degree, nitrate of soda, there was but little additional motion toward the consuming markets. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and potashes have been moving in round lots into Georgia, the Carolinas and surrounding south Atlantic states, but the gulf and other sections that were afflicted by the drought last summer were not looked to with much encouragement. Estimates of the reduction of fertilizer consumption compared with last season run high, with some of the factors here having declared that it would amount to forty or forty-five percent. Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, declared that sales of fertilizers as shown by government tag sales were 1,204,390 tons in ten southern states during March, against 1,687,594 in March, 1930. Sales for eight months ended with March were 2,175,731 tons, against 3,254,611 in a like period last season. There was a widespread price-cutting movement in mixed goods last week.

Price movements in crudes were few last week. The spot blood position continued unchanged, and, with supplies having been reduced, the prices were steady. A similar position featured the local tankage market. Other organics were steady, notwithstanding a lack of attention from the consuming trade. Perhaps the strongest in the list of organics was imported bone meal, which, according to reports of sellers, was not very freely available for shipment from Europe.

Attention in potashes remained centered on the new price schedule for next season which was expected to make its appearance around the close of the month. While the importers have no indications from abroad as to what course the new prices will take, it was thought in the general trade that a reduction will be forthcoming.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Blood, ground, Chicago, 10c. per unit.	Blood, imported, April shipment, 10c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
82.4	82.4	82.4	90.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The movement of supplies into consumption continued to show some growth. Spring work in the gulf and southwestern states was facilitated by the appearance of more favorable weather last week, but the use of nitrate has been far off from last season and sellers did not look with much encouragement to that or other sections that have been stressful since the drought last summer. The movement in the south Atlantic states continued to increase, despite the fact that the ground was too wet last week to work much in the cotton belt. There has been a small volume of reselling at shaded prices in the south which appeared to have been diminishing and the prices named by importers of Chilean material and the manufacturers of synthetic remained in a firm position at $2.05 per 100 pounds in bags. There were no further developments last week regarding the progress of the final detail for the completion of the Chilean combine.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Sellers continued to report a good movement for this ammoniate last week. Of course, demand was sub-normal for this time of the season, but the sellers were rather encouraged and the current movement was in excess of that expected early in the season. There were some sales below the market figure of $35 to $36 per ton last week and there were also offerings from abroad at prices less than those named as the market here, but neither weakness was of sufficient import to influence the general structure which was firm.

Castor Pomace.—With the buying trade well covered on their requirements for the remainder of the season, the market continued to show quiet. Recent business consisted of occasional needs by fertilizer mixers to finish up their current runs. Prices were nominal at $16 per ton here with a possibility of shading that figure by 50c. per ton on a firm bid.

Dried Blood.—While buying last week could not be termed active, there was a sufficient volume in motion toward consuming channels to continue the elements of steadiness that were noted a week ago. Importers' quotations were easier again, and it was quite evident that the foreign holders were anxious to liquidate their supplies so as to arrive here before the close of the fertilizer season. The current price for domestic on spot was $2.85 per unit and the imported material was named at $2.70 per unit, a decline of 10c. to 15c. from prices a week ago. A fortnight ago the market for imported was $2.95 per unit. The strengthening position noted at Chicago a week ago continued last week and resulted in an advance of 10c. per unit for the high-grade ground product. The ruling price was $2.35 per unit.

Fish Scrap.—Extreme quiet ruled in the Baltimore area last week. Some small amount of re-selling was reported. Such herring scrap as may be produced represented the only available new supply of unground until the menhaden season opens in June. Quotations for meal remained at $60 per ton at Baltimore and wet acidulated at $3.25 and 50c. per unit-ton.

Hoof Meal.—The downward march of prices was halted last week. The domestic product at Chicago remained at $2 to $2.25 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chicago, while the imported product was also unchanged at $2.50 per unit-ton to arrive. While the prices did not show an open movement, there was not much interest from the trade, and the position was disposed toward easiness.

Nitrogenous Material.—Offerings of supplies were heavy again last week. The market was $2.25 per unit-ton flat, the former outside range of $2.30 having been withdrawn as unobtainable. Consumers continued to show a minimum of interest.

Tankage.—The supply position here continued to hold prices in a steady position. Supplies were not actually short, there having been a sufficient volume to go around, but there was no distressing surplus. Asking quotations for domestic here were varied at $2.75 and 10c. to $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton for unground and $2.50 and 10c. to $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton for ground. The Chicago market was steady.

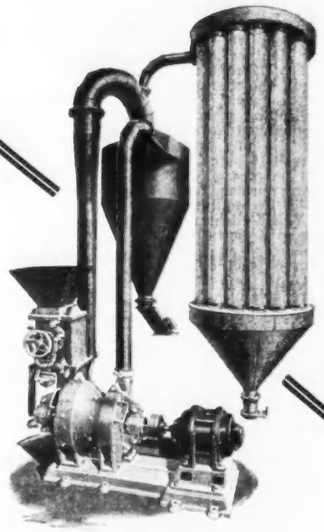
Potashes

Deliveries of potash salts during March were slightly off from March a year ago, but for the initial three months of the year the sellers of these products continued to maintain a rather close margin with the sales during the first quarter of 1930. There have been no developments regarding prices on imported salts for next season, but these are expected before the first of May.

Phosphates

Prices for imported bone meal did not move from the position occupied a week ago but strength was still present and, from the price angle, this condition supplied the feature to the group of phosphatic crudes which were still dull last week. The heavy shipping season for superphosphate was now at hand but the manufacturers in the Baltimore area could not point to much demand. There were no open price changes in the list of phosphates last week.

Superphosphate.—January production of bulk material was 341,574 tons, compared with 381,083 in December, and 476,130 tons in January, 1930, according to the Department of Commerce. Shipments were 51,727 tons, compared with 45,673 in December and 76,184 tons in January, 1930, while



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Glauber's Salts: During a 4-hour run, handling this sticky material, the Pulverizer will show an average capacity of 125 pounds per hour. Due to the pasty nature of the material, the fineness could not be determined, but it was estimated at about 90% through 140-mesh.

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stocks at the close of January were 1,503,190 tons, compared with 1,457,866 at the close of December and 1,386,672 at the close of January, 1930. Stocks of wet base and mixed goods were 1,129,249 tons in January against 969,982 in December and 1,302,471 tons in January, 1930. Last week the market was only moderately active despite the presence of the heavy shipping season and prices remained unchanged at $8 per ton for the run of the pile and $8.50 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stocks.

Bone Materials.—Strong prices for imported bone continued to feature this group. In some cases, dealers here were unable to place orders for prompt shipment from Europe as the makers were said to have been sold up on their output. Quotations for other bone products were steady.

Phosphate Rock.—A more or less seasonal let-up of buying operations left this commodity in a very quiet state last week. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal because there was no contracting being done.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The sulphur market continued to occupy a steady position the sellers have been able to point to some betterment in demand. In some directions there has been purchasing hesitancy shown because of talk that prices might come down. The probability of a price reduction seemed quite remote, however, particularly with the prospects of a tax of $1.50 per ton being levied on production in Texas.

Pyrites remained in the position that it formerly occupied with prices named at about 12c. to 13c. per unit.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1931.

Most of the materials that figure in the trading are just about holding their own. The market, in fact, may be considered nominal, with individual requirements determining prices and with many transactions concluded on a basis pertaining to the transactions without regard for the general state of affairs. The prevailing quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP—There was a complete absence of developments with the prospect of some 500 tons of herring scrap produced in a normal season the only factor to come in for special consideration. Fish meal figures are around $60 a ton with acid fish at $3.25 and 50 per unit-ton.

TANKAGE.—Stocks have become reduced and with anything like a seasonable demand, a positive shortage might develop. Some of the sellers have revised their ideas, with as much as $2.75 and 10c. per unit asked for 11 and 15 high grade ground stocks, and with range running down to $2.50 against $2.60 and 10c. for the high a week ago. Unground supplies are quoted at $2.50 and 10c. with some offerings reported under that level.

BLOOD.—News is somewhat conflicting, with importers having lowered their price to $2.85 per unit, and with other quotations at $2.80, which means a gain as against the previous week.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — The producers of this material continue to ask $8 per ton for run of pile and $8.50 for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The situation remains unchanged with importers still naming $2.05 per 100 pounds for 100-ton lots and $2.08 for carload shipments.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—Observers here state that extreme dullness prevails in this division of the crude market, with the quotations down around $2.25 per unit.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—This ammoniate remains one of the firmest items in the crude material list, with the current figures given around $3.00 10c. and 70c. per unit.

WHALE GUANO—Some interest is still being shown in this material, with the quotations holding around $3.25 per unit, with occasional small lots changing hands.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Among the various items on the crude list this material is holding up exceptionally well, with the advance made weeks ago to $35 per ton being maintained.

POTASH—The business done in the salts is small.

BONE—No downward trend is reflected in quotations, which vary rather widely. The figures mentioned are still around $26 $29 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw and $22 to $25 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed stocks.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, April 2, 1931.

Somewhat irregular and even reactionary tendencies have been noticed in the fertilizer market here in the last few days. Buying has been only fair and the volume done has not been such as to develop much optimism. The price structure on most of the blood and tankage products has tended to ease off somewhat, with buyers taking out mainly their routine requirements and little else. Bone materials likewise are tending dull, with prices just about holding their own, although some stiffening is indicated in certain products.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD—High-grade, ground and unground, $2.25 per unit, nominal, delivered Middle West; unground, suitable for feeding, extra good, 10 to 12 percent, $2.25; plain to good, $2.10 to $2.15.

TANKAGE—High-grade, ground, fertilizer, $2, sales; unground, $2 asked; unground bone tankage, $14 to $15 per ton; hoof meal, $2; liquid stick, $2, nominal.

BONE MATERIALS—Ground, steamed bone, $24 to $25 per ton; unground, $20 to $22; raw bone meal, $30 to $45; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $24 to $25; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $20 asked; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $15; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $35 to $40, nominal; soft pressed beef cracklings, $30, nominal; hard pressed cracklings, 52½c. to 55c. per unit of protein.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, April 2, 1931.

Trading in fertilizer materials continues light, consisting mainly of small orders for quick shipment. On account of conservative buying by mixers, very little resale material is entering the market. Nitrate of soda prices to carlot buyers whether manufacturers, dealers or consumers seems to have approximated one price. Importers are holding to schedules, but resales are accounting for leveling up prices in a number of places according to reports.

Price demoralization in mixed goods is reported widespread, the largest reductions being made for cash business. Funds from Congress for drouth relief are now available in the southeast. These funds will go almost wholly for the purchase of fertilizers, but the sum is not great enough to make much difference on the total sales in this region.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE—$11 per ton, Atlanta basis.

NITRATE OF SODA—$2.05 to $2.08 per 100 pounds, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—$35 to $36 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL—7 percent basis, $23 to $24 per ton, mills.

TANKAGE—$3.15 per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL, ports.

BLOOD—$3.15 per unit ammonia, ports.

NITROGENOUS—$.25 to $2.35 per unit, ammonia, ports.

FISH—Whale guano $2.25 and 10c. per unit ton, ports.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES—At importers' schedule.

POTASH—At importers' schedule.

Sulphur Freight Rate Upheld by Commission

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

The maintenance of freight rates on carload shipments of bulk crude sulphur at a level almost as high as the fertilizer freight rate was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a complaint brought by the Jackson Fertilizer Company involving the rate from Gulf Hill, Texas, to Jackson, Miss. The present rate of $6.05 per net ton was found by the commission to be not unreasonable in view of rates between other points in the South and Southwest. Commissioner Eastman, however, dissented on the ground that, as sulphur is a low-grade ingredient of fertilizer and loads about twice as heavily as fertilizer, there is no reason why it should generally take the fertilizer rates. He pointed out that crude phosphate rock receives rates lower than those on fertilizer and suggested that a rate of $5.50 would be ample in the case of sulphur.

Superphosphate Output Lower in January

Production of bulk superphosphate during January as reported to the United States Bureau of Census by eighty-three manufacturers operating 154 plants was 341,574 short tons, compared with 381,083 tons in December and 476,130 tons in January, 1930. Details of production, shipments and stocks of superphosphate for January and a comparative record by months for the past two years follow:—

Short tons

	Production (Bulk superphosphate)			Shipments			Stocks end of period					
								Bulk		Wet base and mixed goods		
	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total U. S.	Northern district.	Southern district.
1931—January	341,574	179,080	162,494	51,727	29,170	22,557	1,503,190	531,480	971,710	1,129,249	500,772	628,477
1930—January	476,130	200,054	276,076	76,184	41,547	34,637	1,386,672	546,672	840,000	1,302,471	516,924	785,547
February	393,150	187,259	205,891	103,908	44,414	59,494	1,238,863	525,389	713,474	1,320,137	580,391	739,746
March	372,899	199,125	173,774	327,900	126,707	201,193	939,683	441,710	497,973	935,592	447,899	487,693
April	388,241	190,166	198,075	366,207	169,101	197,106	621,258	333,815	287,443	389,216	229,159	160,057
May	384,229	194,976	189,253	151,878	111,208	40,670	736,291	351,342	384,949	284,554	137,786	146,768
June	349,179	192,520	156,659	36,467	29,339	7,128	894,449	392,549	501,900	330,888	184,915	145,973
July	366,322	190,124	176,198	24,171	22,404	1,767	1,071,028	416,739	654,289	473,452	295,501	177,951
August	333,948	171,852	162,096	25,121	22,378	2,743	1,206,145	455,536	750,609	568,865	350,503	218,362
September	328,735	147,255	181,480	117,978	104,818	13,160	1,258,547	431,802	826,745	450,581	167,906	282,675
October	394,265	174,976	219,289	74,790	42,691	32,099	1,347,561	464,276	883,285	627,570	225,101	402,469
November	362,340	167,242	195,098	53,764	25,311	28,453	1,407,113	492,100	915,013	734,589	273,381	461,208
December	381,083	195,372	185,711	45,673	31,161	14,512	1,457,866	521,149	936,717	969,982	402,795	567,187
Totals	4,530,521	2,210,921	2,319,600	1,404,041	771,079	632,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929—January	408,544	196,532	212,012	44,372	15,872	28,500	1,550,861	593,582	957,279	1,372,786	670,974	701,812
February	322,313	160,410	161,903	128,242	69,919	58,323	1,479,382	594,060	885,322	1,435,218	709,944	725,274
March	320,391	162,140	158,251	340,733	128,333	212,400	1,077,839	510,428	567,411	876,614	507,386	369,228
April	357,787	195,209	162,578	372,216	172,195	200,021	659,332	385,301	274,031	417,642	293,629	124,013
May	345,916	188,868	157,048	114,672	79,465	35,207	727,126	408,745	318,381	282,773	175,823	106,950
June	370,195	186,679	183,516	52,743	26,058	26,685	875,896	457,117	418,779	303,210	183,635	119,575
July	358,656	194,419	164,237	29,623	22,595	7,028	1,009,802	485,291	524,511	484,296	309,613	174,683
August	364,961	174,342	190,619	31,264	27,042	4,222	1,084,381	471,495	612,886	697,721	384,148	223,573
September	304,736	124,507	180,229	134,111	111,495	22,616	1,122,777	449,017	673,760	545,346	265,055	280,291
October	392,323	187,726	204,597	62,401	44,452	17,949	1,234,084	496,272	737,812	732,752	344,188	388,564
November	369,798	185,429	184,369	36,850	22,764	14,086	1,298,270	533,982	764,288	998,568	491,490	507,078
December	379,347	192,420	186,927	33,338	24,085	9,253	1,313,828	533,854	779,974	1,309,689	669,092	640,597
Totals	4,294,967	2,148,681	2,146,286	1,380,565	744,275	636,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Superphosphate Plant Planned for Ontario

Canadian Industries, Ltd., has broken ground at Hamilton, Ontario, for the erection of a superphosphate plant. This will be the first factory of its kind in Ontario. It will cost $400,000.

Canadian Industries, Ltd., some two years ago absorbed the Grassell Chemical Company's interests in Canada, including that company's plant at Hamilton, which it purposed to use for the manufacture and shipment of fertilizers. A dry mixing plant was established and commenced operations last Summer.

Ontario fertilizer firms engaged in fertilizer mixing have heretofore imported all their superphosphate requirements; but with the completion of the new Hamilton plant, Canadian Industries, Ltd., is planning to cater to these requirements in addition to looking after its own needs.

Canadian Industries, Ltd., is already manufacturing superphosphate at New Westminister, B. C., and Beloeil, Que., and is also operating a dry-mixing plant at Halifax, N. S. A site has been acquired at St. John, N. B., where the company is planning to erect a fertilizer plant this year.

Soda-Potash Nitrate Freight Rule Extended

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

Soda-potash nitrate may be included up to 20 percent of the entire weight of the carload in mixed carloads with fertilizer or fertilizer material taking sixth-class rates in shipments in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and northern Virginia, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered. This permits the railroads to maintain lower rates for long hauls on this traffic between certain points than rates to intermediate points where such authorization already covered shipments of fertilizers. The order is to extend only until rates are established as prescribed in the recent general revision of class freight rates throughout the East.

Cosach Financing Plan Is Being Carried Through

Stockholders of the Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation and the Lautaro Nitrate Corporation will hold special meetings on April 17 to vote upon the plan for the affiliation of the companies with the new Nitrate Company of Chile, or "Cosach." Approval of the plan would be the second step in the formation of the Chilean government trust, so to speak, the first step having been the offering of $15,000,000 of Cosach bonds in London and other parts of Europe as part of an international financing plan totalling $50,456,500. In addition, it was stated, bonds totalling $19,000,000 have been sold privately to bankers.

In a letter to stockholders E. A. Cappelen Smith, president of the two latter companies, said payment of the income guaranteed to the Chilean Government by Cosach would be made by the issuance to the government of $40,149,000 of the 7 percent sinking fund bonds, representing 110 percent of the 1932 and 1933 instalments, which total $36,600,000.

Upon formation of Cosach, stock will be exchanged at four shares of Cosach Class B stock for each share of Anglo-Chilean. This will require 7,027,000 shares of Cosach Class B stock. In addition, 1,291,325 Cosach shares will be distributed to Anglo-Chilean stockholders upon liquidation of accounts payable and not transferred to Cosach.

Lautaro Nitrate, which is controlled by Anglo-Chilean, will have its capital stock reduced by the 2,441,668 shares owned by Anglo-Chilean. There will be a pro-rata distribution of 2,181,665 Cosach shares among the other stockholders of Lautaro.

Application for listing Cosach Class B shares is to be made to the New York Stock Exchange, while Chilean Nitrate shares, which are listed on the Curb Exchange, will be withdrawn.

A balance sheet of Cosach, as of June 30, 1930, shows total assets of $758,285,306, and total current assets of $85,932,546, including cash of $33,069,070. Current liabilities were $76,571,613, including loans and notes payable of $32,348,743, and a debt to the Chilean Government of $17,715,678.

Procter & Gamble Buys Portsmouth Cotton Oil

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Company, makers of vegetable shortening and salad oils, has been acquired by the Procter & Gamble Company. Terms of the acquisition have not been indicated by R. R. Deupree, president of the Procter & Gamble Company, who announced the purchase. The announcement stated that the Portsmouth plant will receive its raw material from the Cottonseed Crushing Mills, controlled by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble. The Procter & Gamble interests consider the location of the Portsmouth plant as of especial advantage in effecting economies in the manufacture of edible products because of its closeness to raw material supplies. Procter & Gamble operates similar plants at Cincinnati, New York, Macon, Ga.; Dallas, Texas; Long Beach, Calif., and Hamilton, Ont.

France Raises Lard Duty

France has increased the minimum import duty on refined lard from 250 francs to 350 francs per 100 kilos, net, according to information cabled to the Department of Commerce by the acting commercial attache at Paris. The new rate applies to shipments from the United States and other countries paying the minimum rates under the French tariff.

California Tax Law Affects Oil Producers

The recent amendment to Section 8G of the California franchise tax law will probably increase that tax on corporations owning and operating oil and gas wells in the state, according to a statement of Commissioner Albert A. Manship. It was stated that the new law, in its effect, incorporates Sections 113 and 114 of the Federal act with respect to allowable depletion on oil and gas wells, and additional deductions based upon January 1, 1928, valuations are no longer permissible. Under the new law all domestic corporations will be required to pay the minimum tax and the deduction for Federal taxes is reduced by certain additional allowances permitted under the California law.

R. A. Broomfield has been elected an executive vice-president of the Barnsdall Corporation, this city.

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Coaltar Products

Price of Benzoic Acid Reduced--Benzol Quotations Steadier--Further Expansion in Toluene Shipments--Steel Mill Operations Lower--Coaltar Colors Firmer

Downward readjustment in the prices of various grades of benzoic acid constituted the changes in the market for the coaltar products during the week just ended. A highly irregular demand characterized the trading in all directions. While major consumers restricted takings to actual requirements, a satisfactory volume of business however, was reported to have been shipped against contracts.

The reduction in the prices of benzoic acid was attributed in some quarters of the market to the sudden developments of keen competition, while other dealers indicated that the reduction was purely a readjustment in order to bring the acid prices in line with the recent reduction that had taken place in the values of soda benzoate.

Buying in the division of the basic coaltar was strictly a routine affair last week. The recession in steel mill operations to 55 percent last week, compared with 57 percent, gave rise to the talk of a slight squeeze taking place in the benzol market in the not too distant future.

This opinion was based on the thought that steel mill operations would necessarily have to be stepped up considerably in the current quarter in order to make any impression on the substantial surplus of coke on hand. However, steel trade circles held that the recession last week in operations was strictly seasonal and that the basic industries would step up operations at a faster clip during the latter part of the second quarter. The orders for steel specifications coming from the railroads, public utilities, especially the automobile industry, were expected to be the principal factors for improved steel mill operations.

The betterment in the automobile industry served to bring about a fairly active call for toluene last week. Sellers were shipping a good supply of this material to auto manufacturers, who were preparing to produce close to 400,000 cars in April. Inasmuch as the peak production in the motor vehicle trade is not expected to be reached before July, the strong tone in toluene was likewise expected to continue without interruption through the next few weeks.

Buying of the intermediates and coaltar acids was a rather slow affair. The textile and tanning industries were taking a fairly good volume of the coaltar dyes.

Current prices on coaltar products are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follow:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Benzoic, U.S.P., 11c. per lb. technical, 2c. per lb

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.4	121.4	121.4	122.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene.—Steel mill operations receded two percent to 55 percent of operating capacity last week, marking the second recession in the steel mill operations since the start of the year. This decline in steel mill operations was attributed to the decline in automobile specifications. However, the cautious attitude of the automakers toward stepping up production schedules was not expected to have any influence on the output in that industry in April which was expected to reach close to 400,000 units, being a substantial increase over the March output. This decline in steel mill operations brought about the comment in the trade relative to the possibilities of a slight squeeze taking place in benzol, being based on the thought with the steel industry noting a slight decline in operations, this would naturally forestall for a time the increasing of coke operations, due to enormous quantities of coke on hand. However, steel trade interest viewed the decline in mill operations as being strictly seasonal, and that a betterment in operations would be noted during the second quarter of the year. Benzol was unchanged at the price levels of the previous week.

Creosote Oil.—Fair demand was noted in the market for the wood preservative grades last week, with the major portion of the shipments directed toward the companies treating the railroad ties in preparation for the replacement program of their clientele. All prices were without alteration. A canvas of the employment situation in the wood preserving industry indicated that of the eleven companies reporting, two are operating on full time, while others are maintaining their full quota of employees by meeting the requirements of reduced output through shorter hours rather throughout layoffs.

Cresols.—The market here noted a steady to firm undertone in the spot trading, despite the highly irregular character of the call. However, contracts shipments were reported to be moving with a high degree of regularity, with the manufacturers of the disinfectants takings fair sized seasonal orders. Quotations were without alteration.

Cresylic Acid.—A more active inquiry was noted from the manufacturers of the disinfectants who were preparing for the heavy seasonal demand that was expected to be made on their products during the current month. Stocks abroad were said to be in ample supply, but prices here were fairly steady at the levels of the previous week.

Naphthalene.—A slight improvement was noted in the takings of the flake and ball material during the week just ended. However, reports relative to the making of concessions in effort to obtain a portion of the small amount of business noted in the spot market were heard, but open quotations of leading sellers revealed no variation in the quotable range.

Phenol.—Spot trading noted a firm undertone. Contract shipments were progressing at a satisfactory pace during the first few days of the second quarter. Shipments in the first quarter were said to have been encouraging. Prices were without alteration.

Solvent Naphtha.—Conditions here were relatively unchanged from those of the preceding week, with the contract movement restricted to actual requirements and the call in the spot market highly irregular. Prices were without change.

Toluene.—Consumers were adhering to the policy of depending upon the quick shipments of the dealers rather than enlarging inventories, with the result the market last week noted the movement of sizable quantities of this material, especially to the automobile trade. The lacquer manufacturers were also taking a good supply. Prices were decidedly firm, but unchanged.

Xylene.—Occasional consumers replenishing supplies gave the market a fairly active appearance last week. No change in quotations was uncovered.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, April 2, 1931.

Chicago coaltar bases continued about unchanged, under the influence of a market dullness that is not being broken up by the ordinary type of dealings currently reported. Buying for the account of the paint and related trades has been of rather moderate proportions and nothing has developed to change the nature of the market recently. Benzene demand for motor fuel purposes is reported fairly good. Ruling prices are:—Benzene, 90 per cent, 19c. per gallon; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 28c.; solvent naphtha, 25c.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—Demand was highly irregular throughout the period under review, but prices were firm at the levels of the previous week.

Anthraquinone. — Consumers held shipments to actual needs, but quotations were steady at the previously established levels.

Benzaldehyde.—The call was spotty, but the firm undertone of the market was uninterrupted. Quotations were without change.

Betanaphthol.—With the start of the new month, buyers showed an inclination to expand takings, but the volume of the turnover lacked the strength sufficient to bring about a change in the price situation.

Chlorobenzene. — Routine consumers supplied the activity here last week. Quotations conformed with those in effect previously.

COOPER GUARANTEED PRODUCT

Solvent Naphtha
Benzol
Toluol
Tar Acid Oils

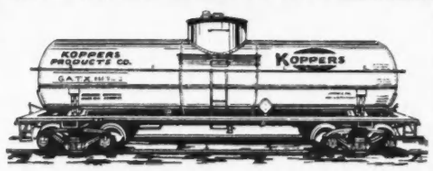
Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U. S. P.
Saponified Cresol, Pale Cresylic Acid

Drum and Tank Wagon Delivery

STOCKS AT

Chicago, Illinois	W. E. Lape, 1909-25 Clifton Ave.
Detroit, Mich.	Baker & Collinson, 6545 Georgia Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio	Henry L. Grund Co., 416 Bulkley Bldg.
Akron, Ohio	R. A. Sperry, 134 E. Miller Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.	H. T. Van Ness, 560 Dorman St.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Globe Chemical Co., Murray Rd. and Big 4 R. R.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS
INCORPORATED
1909-25 CLIFTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



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BAIRD & McGUIRE, INC.
HOLBROOK, MASS. Manufacturing Chemists ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dinitrotoluene.—A slight betterment was noted in the demand with the start of the second quarter, but prices were held at the levels in vogue previously.

Orthotoluidin.—Buying here was strictly routine throughout tne first quarter, and quotations of leading sellers disclosed no change from those in effect for some time past.

Phthalic Anhydride.—The automobile manufacturers were taking a fair quantity against contracts. Quotations were decidedly firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Buyers failed to expand commitments beyond actual requirements last week. Quotations were without alteration.

Benzoic.—Leading sellers reduced the prices of technical material 2c. per pound and the U. S. P. grade 11c. per pound. The new schedule follows:—Benzoic, technical, 38c. to 45c. per pound, according to quantity; U. S. P., 48c. to 52c. per pound.

Gamma.—Movement of this material continued highly irregular last week, with reports relative to the shading of prices heard, but leading sellers were adhering to the schedule in effect previously.

Picric.—No improvement was noted in the demand last week, but prices were steady to firm at the levels of the preceding week.

Salicylic.—The call failed to expand to any appreciable extent during the week just ended. Prices were fairly well maintained, at the levels of the previous week.

Sulphanilic.—A slight improvement was shown in the request last week. However, the betterment in the takings lacked the sizable proportion to cause any change in the price situation.

Coaltar Colors

A fairly active call was experienced in the market for the coaltar colors during the period under review. Inasmuch as the textile and tanning industries were adhering to a hand-to-mouth buying, the slight betterment in those industries brought about a small expansion in the orders last week. A firmer tone was noted throughout the market. The predominating shades in the tanning industry continued to be black, green and blue, while the colors moving to the textile industry were principally the gray, light brown and blue. A few inquiries were noted for the fall shades of dark brown and blue.

Parachlorometacresol Cost Plea Withdrawn

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

A request that the U. S. Tariff Commission investigate the cost of production of parachlorometacresol with the view of recommending a decrease in duty has been withdrawn by the applicant, Lehn & Fink, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J. No reason for the withdrawal was given. The application was filed last July, and while the commission made a preliminary study of this commodity, it never ordered an investigation.

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Cottonseed Oil

(Continued from page 33)

Friday, April 3, 1931.

Holiday

Atlanta Cottonseed

ATLANTA, April 1, 1931.

The market for cottonseed products remains inactive but with prices steady.

Weather conditions are fairly favorable for land preparation. The movement of fertilizers is slow except in the extreme southern belt, where planting is well under way. The fertilizer market index is thus far favorable to reduced acreage, but in view of demoralization in fertilizer prices, farmers are waiting to the last for the most favorable concessions.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 7¾c. per pound.

MEAL.—7 percent basis, $23 to $24 per ton, mill points.

HULLS.—$10 to $10.50 per ton, loose.

LINTERS.—First cut, 3c. to 3¾c. per pound; clean mill run, 1½c. to 2c.; second cut, 1c. to 1¼c.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton	
	Opening. March 28.	Closing. April 2.
April	$32.50@—	$32.00@34.00
May	33.00@—	32.00@34.00
June	33.00@—	32.25@34.00
July	33.00@—	32.25@34.00
August	33.00@—	32.00@34.00
September	32.00@—	31.50@33.00
October	31.50@—	31.00@32.50
November	31.00@—	31.00@32.00

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton	
	Opening. March 28.	Closing. April 2.
April	$27.50@—	$26.25@26.50
May	27.40@27.75	26.25@26.50
June	27.65@27.95	26.25@26.60
July	27.85@28.35	26.35@26.70
August	28.00@28.65	26.50@27.00
September	27.50@—	26.00@27.00
October	27.50@—	25.50@26.50
November	27.50@—	25.50@26.00

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1931.

There was a fair inquiry for crude and refined oil, but demand for meal continued disappointing. Offerings were light, with the prevailing tone steady. Prime crude oil, 6¾c. nominal per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 8½c. per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, 1⅛c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $27 to $27.50 per ton.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, April 3, 1931.

Prime cottonseed oil is offering at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound; 43-percent meal, at $26 per ton; hulls, $10 per ton; mill-run linters, 1½c. to 2¼c. per pound.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	24	0	21	0
Monday	23	6	20	6
Tuesday	23	6	20	6
Wednesday	23	6	20	6
Thursday	23	6	20	6
*Friday	..	..	..	..

* Holiday.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, April 3, 1931.

The cottonseed oil market here continues subject to dullness, and the dealings are mostly for the early needs of the buying trade. Prices do not show much inclination to move either way, and the tone of the market is dull, although apparently conditions are fairly well stabilized. Inquiries are fair. Crude cottonseed oil is quoted 6⅞c. bid, 7c. asked, for April and later shipment, in Texas and Oklahoma, per pound; and at 7c., nominal, in Valley and Southeast. Good, offsummer, yellow fig oil is quoted 8c., delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, April 3, 1931.

Crude cottonseed oil was very quiet during the past week. Holders quoting 7c. per pound, Valley basis, for the few tanks available. Buyers bidding 6⅞c. per pound. Most mills have closed for the season. Cottonseed quiet and a shade easier, but stocks now in strong hands and prices not expected to decline much. Sellers quoting 41 percent meal at $27 per ton, Memphis basis, and $26 per ton Mississippi points, prompt shipment.

Cottonseed Oil Tax Protested by Alabama

The levying, or proposed levying, of a tax on cottonseed oil shortening by several Middle Western States has been vigorously protested by Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture of Alabama. He has at the same time requested all Southern States to join in the action. The Louisiana commissioner of agriculture, Harry D. Wilson, has responded with a promise to take suitable action at once. Wisconsin's commissioner replied that no legislation affecting the product was contemplated and added that his State was a large consumer of cotton by-products. From South Dakota came a reply that the State's tax was aimed at butter substitutes, the law being passed before the present commissioner took office.

W. J. Strauven has been appointed chairman of the cottonseed products committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade.

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Trade Briefs

Restriction of the sale of diethylbarbituric acid and derivatives thereof, and of soda and calcium cyanides is proposed in an amendment to the Ontario pharmacy act, introduced by the provincial minister of health.

A Plattsburgh, N. Y., syndicate has purchased the rights to a large deposit of feldspar in Fraser township, near Renfrew, Ontario, and is planning early development. The deposit was discovered by John T. and Osborne Collins and Robert Davidson, Beachburg, Ont., on their return from a hunting trip, and is located 25 miles from Renfrew. Preliminary investigations indicate that it is very extensive.

Revised regulations governing the importation and sale of prepared medicines of foreign origin in Portugal were established by a decree (No. 19,331) which will become effective August 1, 1931. This decree revokes all previous regulations on the subject.

The Orange Crush Company reported net income of $234,909 for the year ended December 31, 1930, after interest, Federal taxes, and other charges. This was equal to $1.88 per capital share and compared with $257,829, or $2.58 a share, in 1929. The 1930 net included profit on securities sold.

The Estonian import duty on medicinal compounds and preparations has been restored to the minimum tariff rate of 6.11 gold francs per kilo, instead of the former conventional rate of 4 gold francs per kilo, through the recent entry into effect of a second protocol of amendment to the Estonian-French most-favored-nation commercial treaty of March 15, 1929.

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., has reported net income of $308,364 for the year ended December 31, 1930. This was equal to 68 cents a capital share and compared with a net of $764,340, or $1.70 a share, in 1929. Net working capital at the end of the year was $1,614,303, compared with $1,468,263 at the end of 1929. Profit and loss surplus declined from $530,033 to $244,094. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1930, indicated a total book value of $13.58 a share, as compared with $14.40 on December 31, 1929.

At the petition of the Institute of Makers of Explosives, the Interstate Commerce Commission will hold a hearing in its office in Washington, April 16, to consider changes in the regulations in respect of the packing of explosives for transportation by freight by land. Much of the program will have to do with the use of fiberboard boxes.

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Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Prices for Divi-Divi and Mangrove Bark Reduced--Lower Quotations on Valonia Cups and Mixtures--Textile and Tanning Industries Show Further Pickup

The lowering of the quotations on valonia cups and mixtures together with the further reductions in the prices of divi-divi and mangrove bark featured the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs last week. The market as a whole was a rather slow affair, despite the betterment in the textile and tanning industries. These consumers continued to adhere to the hand-to-mouth buying practice.

Although the new crop of valonia was reported to be short, owing to the disposition of the gatherers to leave the crop in the ground to rot because of the small remunerative returns, dealers here lowered the prices of the cups and mixtures in attempt to enliven a stagnant demand. The price of the beards, because of their contents of tannin, continued unchanged. Pealers of mangrove bark have ceased work because of the apathetic condition of the call here.

The dyestuffs division was exceptionally quiet, with only a moderate volume of business moving to the textile industry. The outstanding developments in this direction was the report that the cochineal crop would be short. However, the firmness in that material was attributed mostly to the comparative stability noted in the trading in the Spanish peseta

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

In the sizing materials, the firm tone shown in egg products was the outstanding feature. With the approach of the date, April 16, for the hearing of the status of the duty on the egg products, counteracting reports relative to possible outcome of the Tariff Commission's hearing were heard. One report indicated that an increase would be made, while certain quarters of the market were positive in their belief that the present rate would be undisturbed. However, the market was not influenced by the trade gossip.

The textile industry noted a further betterment in March, with the cotton branch as the outstanding feature of the various divisions of that industry. The latest available figures on the wool consumpion reveals that wool entering manufacturing during February, based on the operation of 474 mills, was 38,420,409 pounds, compared with 33,855,643 pounds for January, and 38,-329,631 pounds in February, 1930.

The buying of tanning materials continues to be somewhat of a puzzle to the general trade. The prices of hides have shown a decidedly better tone of late, but tanners report that the shoe manufacturers continue to purchase for nearby needs only, depending upon the quick deliveries of the tanners rather than enlarging inventories. However, the reduction in the price of the finished products by the manufacturers last week was expected to bring about something more than a seasonal demand for the tanning materials during the next few weeks. In fact, an executive of one of the leading shoe manufacturing companies was quoted as saying that a gradual betterment could be expected in the shoe industry throughout the balance of the year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Divi-Divi, $1.00 per ton. Mangrove Bark, 50c. per ton. Valonia, cups, $2.00 per ton, mixtures, $2.00 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.2	143.2	142.9	157.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Consumers were inclined to expand shipments, but the volume of business noted was of insufficient character to have any influence on the price situation. Quotations were unchanged.

Antimony Salts.—Cables from the primary points indicated a firm tone in the trading there, but the local demand continued to lag for both the oxide and needle, with the result prices were without alteration.

Potash Bichromate.—The irregularity of the call failed to have an influencing effect on the spot prices during the week under review. Leading sellers intimated that first quarter shipments had aggregated a substantial total, and that, judging by the orders on the books, the current quarter would note a betterment over the previous three months' period.

Soda Bichromate.—The further betterment in the operating schedules of the textile and tanning industries caused a slight expansion to be shown in the shipment of this material last week against outstanding contracts. A favorable volume of business for delivery through current quarter was said to be on the books of the leading sellers. Quotations were steady and unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Developments tending to bring about an improvement in the demand failed to materialize during the week just ended. Prices were steady to firm at the levels previously established.

Archil.—Although the market continued to favor the buyers, the call was exceptionally slow. No variation in prices of the preceding week was uncovered.

Cochineal.—Few and far between characterized the trend of the sales in both the gray and Teneriffe silver items, but the firmness of the tone in the primary market trading and the comparative stability of the Spanish peseta served to give the market here a better undercurrent. Quotations were without change.

Fustic.—Further betterment in the textile industry brought about a slight improvement in the demand for the crystals. A fairly active call was also experienced in the trading in the sticks and solid materials. All quotations remained unaltered.

Osage Orange. — The further improvement in certain lines of the textile industry served to bring out a sizable purchase of this material during the week just ended. Quotations were unchanged.

Indigo.—Small-lot purchases supplied the activity in the trading in the natural item, while routine consumers purchasing for nearby needs constituted the call for the synthetic merchandise. All prices were without alteration.

Turmeric.—The demand side of the market failed to note any improvement over the slowness prevalent here during recent weeks. Cables from the primary points were fairly steady. All quotations were without alteration.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—A decided improvement was noted in the demand for the egg product, but prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously. The Tariff Commission is scheduled to hold a hearing on egg products April 16, and, as a result, trade gossip was somewhat mixed as to the possible action.

Dextrin.—The call was only moderately active during the period under review, but prices were fairly well held at the levels of the preceding week.

Egg Yolk.—The call noted a tendency to lag at intervals during the week just ended. Quotations were fairly steady at the levels of the previous week.

Starch.—The break in the corn market, influenced by the bearish April estimate failed to be reflected in the direction of the various corn starches during the week just closed. The call was highly irregular, but prices were steady.

Sago Flour.—Routine consumers constituted the demand here during the first quarter of the year, with prices fairly well maintained at the levels that have been in effect for some time past.

(Continued on page 74)

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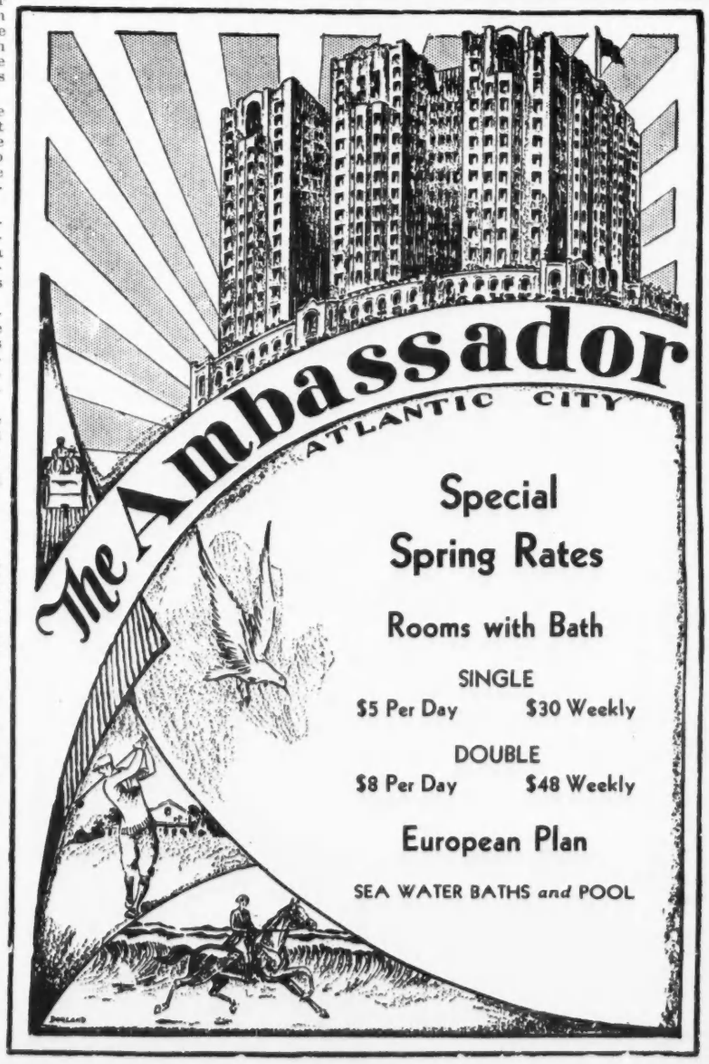

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Alcohol Prices Advance When Producers Meet and End Sacrificial Selling--Methanol, Methyl Acetone Lower--Agar Agar Down but New Crop Is Small

Features last week included further decline in alcohol prices, a successful attempt to end chaos in that market and to establish a higher level of quotations; a reduction in quotations for methanol and methyl actone; reports of synthetic metanol being sold at less than the lowest quotation openly acknowledged by the makers of denatured alcohol; shading of prices for agar agar; and a substantial rise in quotations for codliver oil because of poor production. Demand in the market as a whole was very fair. Heavy contracting of alcohol for delivery over the year was reported concurrent with the further break in prices. Codliver oil was under active request on the rising markets here and abroad. Seasonable items moved freely at very steady prices in most instances.

The break in alcohol prices came early in the week. For the past fortnight, chaos has prevailed and throughout the greater part of the period under review chaos ran unchecked. After midweek, following sales on contract at prices netting the sellers substantial losses, the producers drew together in an effort to check the unhealthy situation. Meetings were said to have been held, leaders in the several producing companies attending and finally bringing about a measure of success. At least, the decline of five cents per gallon early in the week was cancelled and quotations were returned to the basis prevailing prior to that reduction. Furthermore, it was understood that the producers had become firm in their views, ending price cutting and maintaining quotations sturdily.

The decline in methanol and methyl actone prices was a reflection of the drop in denatured alcohol and the competitive position taken by the makers of synthetic methanol. The latter late in the week were awaiting the end of unsettlement in denatured alcohol before quoting definitely on anti-freeze methanol, and, presumably, on synthetic methanol for all purposes.

Fishing on the Norwegian cod banks has been very poor this year. Production of oil has run far behind the records in recent years and the result has been a prediction of shortage of oil for the next consuming season. Prices advanced sharply here and in the primary market. Agar agar was lower under new crop influence but a recovery would not surprise owing to the report that production in Japan had been comparatively small.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Alcohol, denatured—C. D., 5.5c. per gal. S. D. 1, 5c. per gal.	Agar agar—No. 1, 15c. per lb. No. 2, 17c. per lb. No. 3, 3c. per lb.
Codliver oil, $3 per bbl.	Methanol, natural—95%, 5c. per gal. 97%, 5c. per gal.
	Methyl acetone, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
190.5	190.4	195.4	197.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Acetone.—Chemically pure material was priced in tanks at 9¾c. per pound; car lots, drums, 10c. to 10¼c.; less car lots, drums, 10¾c. to 11c. The consumption of this material has decreased in company with the general contraction in business throughout the country. At that, the position of acetone is much better than many other solvents.

Acetylsalicylic Acid.—Stability seemed to prevail; at least no reports of price shading were current in local circles. Production was said to have been scaled down to conform to present consumption.

Adeps Lanae.—Routine request was reported, consumption being rather less than normal, but stocks being such as to eliminate competitive cutting of quotations. In fact, sales being made now involve prices close to actual cost to the seller.

Albumen.—A steady market prevailed for milk albumen. The market was conservatively active. Buyers were rather cautious and in the main were inclined to confine their takings to actual needs. However, the leading sellers of the material were able to maintain a level price position for the material.

Agar Agar.—Production in Japan has been reported smaller and not likely to more than exceed world requirements. However, spot prices have reflected the gain in supplies in the primary market, and No. 1 was quoted at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound last week; No. 2, $1 to $1.05; No. 3, 67c. to 70c.

Alcohol.—Reductions in prices were continued early last week when under competition quotations were reduced 5c. to establish the following quotations:—Tanks, 19c. per gallon; drums, 22c. to 23c.; barrels, 29c. to 30c. Shortly after the above prices became effective, a move to end the kind of competition that had wrecked values during the past fortnight got under way. Earnest efforts toward stabilization were made and were finally successful in some measure. Quotations were advanced 5c. Friday morning, making the market 24c. per gallon in tanks, 27c. to 28c. in drums, and 34c. to 35c. in barrels. The prices included the container in all instances. In company with this higher schedule was a statement that the market was ending the week in firm position at the prices quoted. The successful effort to end sacrificial selling came when the producers drew together in meetings attended by representatives of the principal alcohol producers. Contract sales have been large during the past two weeks. When the market sank to 19c., much business was taken by the distillers. Reports of business being booked at less than 19c. per gallon were noted. While the condition of the market then might have been productive of cutting below the 19c. level, the distillers would not confirm the business. At 19c., alcohol was the cheapest in many years. At 24c., it is still a cheap article; not since 1922 has it been quoted near that position. Finally, the distillers have been practically a unit in declaring that sales at either 19c. or 24c. per gallon have been made at a substantial loss to the producers. The market closed the week, firm to steady.

The following tabulation covers the closing prices for backstrap futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

	Cents per gallon— Mar. 26.	April 2.
1931—		
May	4.35	3.90
July	4.35	3.90
September	4.38	3.95
December	4.49	4.00
1932—		
January	4.50	4.00
March	...	4.00

Amidopyrine.—Demand was comparatively small. The needs of buyers were not large and supplies cared for their requirements easily. Prices seemed to be fairly steady, but allegations of price shading were not lacking.

Ammonia Chloride.—USP was quoted 13c. to 14c. per pound, steady and without suggestion of early change. The demand was irregular involving small quantities in practically all instances.

Antipyrine.—Fair domestic and export request was reported in support of prices noted at $1.90 to $2 per pound. The supplies available were not excessively large, production having been scaled down to conform closely with the probable requirements of consumers.

Arsenic Iodide.—As with most other iodides, so with this; the market was stabilized and free from competitive shading of quotations. Sales were down to jobbing size in most quarters but the total was fair, all things considered.

Barium Sulphate.—Movement of X-ray sulphate was about normal; the demand varies little from week to week. Prices were very steady at 10c. 11c. per pound.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Further developments as to prices were lacking. The market had a firm undertone as to both salts and metal. Demand was changed little from its present volume. Reports from London indicated that the arrivals of bismuth metal there were being absorbed into industry with more than a fair degree of promptness.

Bismuth-Ammonia Citrate.—Quotations were $5.35 to $5.40 per pound, were firm, and were maintained in the

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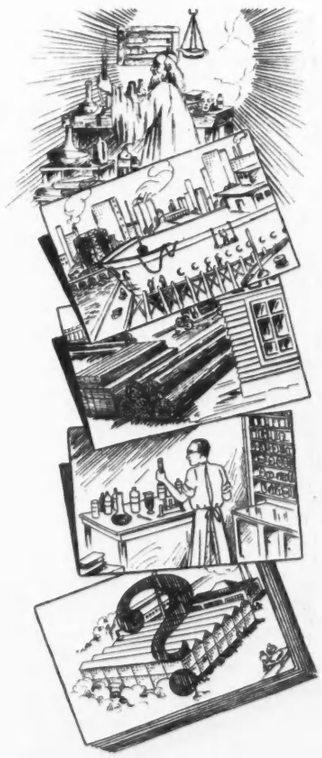
Since then Mercury compounds have come into wide use. In tanneries Corrosive Sublimate disinfects the hides. In the lumber industry it preserves wood against decay. In the shipping industry Mercury Oxide enters into paint that repels barnacles from ship bottoms. These compounds are also used in dairies, poultry yards, on potato and fruit farms and even on golf courses, as valuable fungicides and insecticides. For medicinal purposes the Metal itself and many of the compounds have a large use in the preparation of ointments, salves, lotions, etc., yet it is certain that the properties of Mercury compounds will point the way to further uses still to be discovered.



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FINE CHEMICALS

presence of a very steady demand for quantities about normal in size, according to the leading producers.

Brucine.—Prices were firm. Demand has been better since new outlets for consumption were developed and the producers were in a way to selling the article at prices yielding them some profit.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Demand for metal was said to have improved somewhat by reason of more activity on the part of the platers. However, prices remained unchanged and not better than steady. Salts were unchanged in price and have yet to reflect the full drop in the quotations for metal.

Camphor Monobromate. — Demand held over in very good volume from the winter period of usually larger request. The business done during the past season has been quite satisfactory and kept the market to a firm, well maintained price position.

Castor Oil.—Sellers reported the raw material market failing of price reaction downward since the recent advance. Demand for oil was still irregular and much less than normal. Prices were unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 1.—C.p. castor oil is still marking time in this market. Some of the drug houses have been buyers in fair amounts. Inquiries appear to be for strictly limited quantities for the most part. Ruling prices of the principal sources are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 12⅛c.; drums, less than car lots, 12½c.; barrels, car lots, 12⅜c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¾c.; five-gallon tins, 13⅛c.; one-gallon tins, 15¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 11⅝c.; drums, less than car lots, 12c.; barrels, car lots, 11¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c.

Chloroform.—Business was routine. The market was reported to be quiet. Buyers traded in quantities indicating a decrease in their normal needs. They also bought very close to their actual requirements. Quotations seemed to be fairly steady.

Cinchonidine.—The Dutch makers have kept prices firm. As to demand, it has lagged along with that for most cinchona products during the past year.

Cocoa Butter.—While the raw material market has been rather more steady of late. Bulk butter was shaded ½c. to the basis of 16c. to 16½c. per pound in carlots quantities. Demand was confined to quantities considerable below normal in size.

Codliver Oil.—Prices were advanced to $32 to $33 per barrel. The advance here reflected higher prices in Norway. The market there was reported to be strong and advancing because of the new production of oil being far under than in recent years. Stormy weather has combined with a poor yield of oil per liver to bring about a total of production that suggests an inadequate world supply during the next consuming season.

Bergen, March 18.—Production of cod liver oil since the official season opened totals 15,689 barrels as compared with 24,547 barrels during the corresponding time a year ago. The catch totals 11,341,000 fish as against 20,158,000 for the corresponding period last year. The production of oil is the lowest in ten years.

Collodion.—Though competition was close to being intense, the price position of the article seemed to have been maintained with more than a fair degree of stability during the past week. Business was small enough to keep all sellers actively competitive for a larger share of the orders.

Coumarin.—A steady movement of small quantities to small consumers, was reported in support of an unchanged price position for this article. Due to conservative production and the absence of numerous competing manufacturers, the reduced volume of trade has not been reflected in the price position of the material.

Epsom Salt.—Stable prices were the rule. Business was fair in volume but the orders came in irregularly from day to day. Sellers indicated that production was much if any in excess of the reasonable requirements of buyers during the next quarter.

Ether.—Competition was still quite keen and the tendency to shade prices on goods for industrial use was fairly prominent. The USP article was in more stabilized position.

Formaldehyde. — Export inquiries appear that the total export for the first quarter of the year would run less than it was a year ago. Raw material costs were nominally unchanged but the position of that article one of increasing competition.

Gelatin.—Hand-to-mouth business was noted. Inquiries involved small quantities in most instances and it was clear that buyers were covering close to actual requirements. Quotations were about steady at 52c. to 53c. per pound for silver.

Glycerin.—Dynamite glycerin had a downward tendency last week because of the absence of a normal flow of orders from the manufacturers of explosives. Chemically pure was about steady under the influence of a fairly good request for smaller quantities of material. Contract tenders were reported to have been accepted fairly well.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Despite some hesitation and easiness in certain related markets, c.p. glycerin is holding quite firm and the buying reported at present is in good volume. Saponification grade is a bit easier. Ruling prices are:—Soapiye crude, 80 percent basis, 6¾c. per pound; chemically pure, car lots, 11¾c. to 12c.; c.p., returnable drums, 12½c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 8¼c. to 8½c.

Glycerophosphates.—Spring requirements have been covered adequately on the basis of prices seemingly rather firm in most directions. The business compared very well with that done a year ago.

Hydrogen Peroxide. — Quotations were 5½c. per pound for 25 volume goods in barrels. One hundred volume was quoted at 21c. Demand was steady but showed no signs of expansion at the present time.

Hydroquinone.—While demand was light, prices were steady. Preparations have been made to care for the expansion in demand likely to come with the spring and summer months.

Iodine Resublimed.—With raw material prices stable in Chile, producers of iodine products have maintained firm prices for their commodities. Competition has not been very keen in any quarter. Business was said to be rather less than normal.

Magnesia.—Inquiries were rather numerous but the quantities involved were not very large and failed to raise a volume of sales even close to the normal movement of the material. Competition was fairly keen but quoted prices held.

Methanol.—Demand has sagged materially of late. The ending of winter closed the season of largest consumption and has resulted in a materially reduced movement of spot stocks into the hands of consumers. The local quotations were steady due to the fact that stocks were not widely distributed in quarters likely cut prices sharply when inquiries enter the market. The prices from Japan revealed a steady, maintained position there.

Mercurials.—Demand was routine. The heavy call for calomel has been reduced and the demand for other mercury products has also sagged somewhat. Prices were steady, reflecting the failure of raw material prices to undergo any further reduction.

Methanol.—Quotations for 95 percent and 97 percent methanol were reduced Thursday by 5c. per gallon. The new schedule tanks, 33c. per gallon; car lots drums, 35c.; barrels, 41c.; less car lots, drums, 37c.; barrels, 43c.; 97 percent, tanks, 34c.; car lots, drums, 36c.; barrels, 42c.; less car lots, drums, 38c.; barrels, 44c. Prices for pure methanol were unchanged. Price developments in pure methanol seemed to await on settlement of the chaotic market for denatured alcohol. Information from one of the leading manufacturers of synthetic methanol was that prices had not been set on antifreeze methanol owing to the chaos in denatured alcohol. On the other hand, reports current in this market were that antifreeze methanol was being offered at 1c. less than denatured alcohol. The low price for the latter was 19c. last week, making antifreeze competitive at 18c. That price was not confirmed by the methanol makers, but it was not definitely denied by them.

Methyl Acetone.—Because of a 5c. drop in methanol, methyl acetone was also reduced. The new price was 55c. per gallon in tanks; drums, car lots, 57c.; less than car lots, 59c. to 61c.

Potash Iodide.—Competition was present, but in the routine proportions noted for some time back. Prices were about steady owing to the absence of resale material in the market. Production has been curtailed sufficiently to avoid accumulation of inventories in excess of the probable consumption requirements of the country.

Quicksilver.—Quotations held unchanged. The market was subject to a fair call for small lots but the movement of large parcels seemed to have been checked for the time being owing to the very irregular character of the consuming needs at this time. Domestic metal was quoted $100 to $102 per flask.

Quinine.—Some gain in interest from southern countries has been noted as buyers protected their spring and summer requirements. Furthermore, moderate demand from domestic buyers has been noted in addition to their acceptance of quantities due them under contracts. Prices were unchanged.

Saccharin.—A tendency of demand to broaden has been noted parallel with the passing of winter and the arrival of the season when consumption of saccharin tends to be greater. The price position was quite steady.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of New York and London princes for bullion are provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	..	29¼	13⅛
Monday	22⅝	28⅝	13⅛
Tuesday	22⅝	28¾	13⅛
Wednesday	22⅝	28⅝	12⅞
Thursday	22⅛	27⅝	12⅝
Friday	22⅛	27⅝	* ..

* Holiday.

Soda Benzoate.—Although quotations for benzoic acid USP were cut sharply early last week, prices for soda benzoate were not affected. The quotations for the latter article were cut some weeks back, at which time no change was made in the price for acid. Therefore, the reduction in the price for acid last week would seem to have been a development considerably over due.

Soda Citrate.—The new and lower prices set during the previous week were repeated during the period under review. Some thought that the lower schedule had increased consumption, but others could not confirm. However, the situation seemed to have become clearer and somewhat steadier.

Neil C. Ward and W. Dale Bost have been elected chairman of the board and president, respectively, of the Orange Crush Company. A. E. Reppening was re-elected vice-president and Hays MacFarland, James A. Anderson and W. A. Allen were chosen directors.

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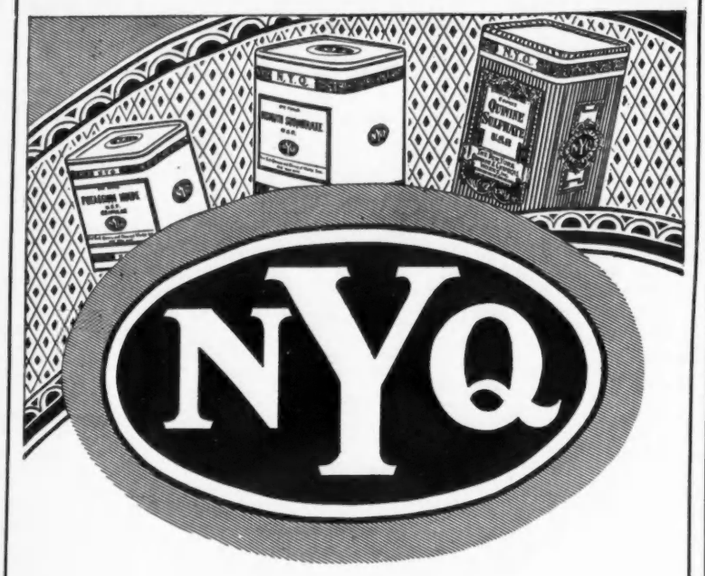

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Botanical Drugs, Spices

Sharp Advance Makes Fleaseed a Feature as Shorts Cover--Senna Pods and Hungarian Chamomile Scarce --African Ginger Drops to New Low--Saffron Is Up

The local market for botanicals failed to develop many feature price movements during the past week. Two advances were somewhat striking in comparison with the rather narrow and usually fractional change in most quotations. Fleaseed and Spanish saffron were advanced sharply and closed the week in strong position. Hungarian chamomile was in similar position. All three articles were in light supply and pronounced scarcity prevailed as to chamomiles. Golden seal root also occupied a position of prominence because of a turn upward in values. Declines and advances were more nearly equal than they had been for many weeks past. Demand in the market was reported to have improved considerably. A better feeling could be found in many quarters and while the element of competition was still one to be reckoned with, the tendency toward more stabilized prices was pronounced enough to be descernible by all.

The advance in fleaseed prices here and abroad was laid to the alleged shortage of stocks, which led one large distributor of packaged goods to enter the market and cover liberally in a market of steadily rising quotations. The advance in golden seal came mainly because of the fact that prices had been driven far below genuine value. The article sought a fairly normal level on the advance and the close was steady.

Hungarian chamomile flowers were in very light supply. Many here were without stock and cannot replace readily short of new crop season. Those with goods here or engaged to arrive were loath to sell much in excess of jobbing quantities, feeling that the market would continue to advance. Buchu leaves were higher, but it still remained to be demonstrated that the advance was one which could be maintained. Senna pods were very scarce; the spot was almost entirely denuded of supplies. The shortage is likely to continue, as it is now in-between seasons and relief from shortage cannot come earlier than new crop season.

Black haw and aletris roots moved in favor of buyers under competition. Cottonroot bark was shaded owing to a comparatively low first cost. African ginger root was slashed savagely to bring spot prices into line with the very low levels at which new crop had been bought in the recent past. Powdered sabadilla was out of demand and the slow market led to substantial shading of quotations.

Current prices on botanical drugs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Anise, star, ¼c. per lb.	Aletris root, 1c. per lb.
Buckthorn, ½c. per lb.	Black Haw, root bark, 1c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 1c. per lb.	tree bark, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 3c. per lb.	Cottonroot bark, 1c. per lb.
Canary seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.	Calendula flowers, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, ¾c. per lb.	Cardamom, green, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ½c. per lb.	Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Doggrass root, cut, 2c. per lb.	Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Fleaseed, 11c. per lb.	Poppy heads, 1c. per lb.
Golden seal root, whole, 20c. per lb.	Pepper, black, Alleppey, ¼c. per lb.
Henna, powdered, 1c. per lb.	Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ¼c. per lb.	Tellicherry, ¼c. per lb.
Senna, Pods, 1c. per lb.	red, Japanese chillies, ¼c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 75c. per lb.	Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, 1c. per lb.
	Sabadilla, powdered, 2c. per lb.
	Unicorn root, true, 1c. per lb.
	Wormseed, American, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
78.9	77.4	78.2	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Peru.—The spot market was steady despite poor request and stocks rather more than immediate needs of buyers would require.

Tolu.—The tendency to shade quotations went no further, but the market was still one favorable in all respects to the buyer for consumption.

Barks

Black Haw.—Quotations for root bark were down to 19c. to 20c. per pound and tree bark was lower at 11c. to 12c. per pound. Both prices were competitive developments during the past week.

Buckthorn.—Sales were made at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, as to quantity, and the market undertones were the firmer because of rather more interest being displayed by buyers.

Cascara Sagrada.—The market was easy. Prices were unchanged, but they seemed to be still soft despite the recent reductions in values. Demand has yet to assume normal size in local circles at least.

Cottonroot.—The market was lower at 8c. to 9c. per pound and a fair amount of business was done at that limit. The article has been readily obtainable in the primary market at attractive figures this year.

Elm.—Outlook for a peel of good size showing a favorable cost to the gatherers was said to be excellent. A fair-sized carryover is expected to remain in the hands of dealers when the new crop is ready for shipment. Spot prices were quiet last week.

Sassafras.—Stocks in the primary market were felt to be rather larger than usual and hence some expect the collection this year to be somewhat smaller than it was a year ago. Prices here were about steady despite light consuming demand last week.

Soap.—While some tended toward 8c. as minimum for cut bark, others offered at 7½c. per pound and reported business done thereat. Other quotations for this article were confirmed in most directions.

Beans

Calabar.—The market was nominal, lacking sales of importance. Quotations were 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Vanilla.—Bourbon beans tended upward. Prospects favored a smaller production in the next crop due to the fact that the returns to the planters have been so poor in recent years that a curtailment in production is more than probable. This has served to give somewhat steadier undertones in most markets and on spot the situation was rather improved over its recently much depressed state. Mexican beans were very steady despite the fact that the new crop is being prepared for market and should arrive in the months immediately ahead.

Berries

Cubeb.—Reports would indicate that the available stocks of this article have been somewhat over-estimated in size. The tendency last week was to take a firmer view of the market. Prices were not affected, however.

Raspberries.—Some quoted 80c. minimum. Others alleged to have small quantities available at 78c. All admitted that the supplies in hand will hardly last through until another crop becomes available.

Flowers

Arnica.—Little was done on spot, but the market kept a steady position at unchanged prices throughout the period.

Calendula.—Somewhat easier position was noted on the spot. Quotations were down to 38c. to 40c. per pound and considerable business was done at the new figure. Competition was quite keen.

Chamomile.—The spot price was minimum at 23c. per pound and in all probability 25c. would have to be paid if the quantity required were much larger than jobbing size. The scarcity is likely to prevail until new crop becomes available.

Insect (Pyrethrum).—Not a great deal was done last week. Buyers seemed to be somewhat slow in placing orders for their major requirements. The tendency was to enter commitments rather slowly and to await further developments before covering

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completely. Prices for powdered goods held unchanged.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers were advanced to $11.75 to $12 per pound on a higher import cost and a not too large unsold spot stock of the article.

Herbs

Buchu.—Quotations were raised to 23c. to 25c. per pound, but due to the highly unsettled market, it was not certain that less than that could be done in a few quarters responsible for most of the distress current in the market for some time past.

Henna.—Powdered goods were higher at 12c. to 14c. per pound as to quality, seller and quantity. Whole goods held unchanged. Demand made a very fair showing throughout the whole week.

Senna.—Pods were advanced to 19c. to 20c. per pound, being the most recent of a series of advances that have been caused by the article's extreme scarcity. It is in-between crop seasons and the present situation is likely to last until replacement supplies are available from new crop collections.

Tansy.—Quiet demand, well within jobbing size, was reported giving fairly good support to prices noted at 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Powdered nuts were in easy position. The supply decreased but slowly, and this tended to make sellers competitive in the local market where demand was irregular at all times last week.

Ergot.—A fair amount of stability was current. The replacement costs have varied little of late and hence the local dealers have been able to hold values steady most of the time. Demand for deliveries out of spot supply has not been very active of late.

Guarana.—Prices were quite the lowest to rule for a long time past, and it was understood that a considerable amount of stimulation to demand has followed the naming of current levels. Stocks were rather widely distributed.

Kamala.—Quotations were 75c\ to 80c. per pound. The market was comparatively quiet. Most of the larger users have covered needs and only the smaller ones have remained to create a modest total volume of sales.

Poppy Heads.—Sufficient business was done to confirm a decline to the basis of 42c. to 43c. per pound under competition.

Roots

Aletris.—The market was shaded to 27c. to 28c. per pound owing to the infrequency with which orders of normal size came to the spot market. Stocks were ample.

Althea.—Business was done at 22c. to 23c. per pound as to quantity. The call was light and irregular. Business was for immediate needs and future requirements were held in abeyance. Stocks were rather plentiful, demand considered.

Dandelion.—With new crop months off, the tendency has been to stiffen the market. Quotations here were 14c. to 16c. per pound and seemed to be steady thereat, irrespective of the very limited demand for parcels more than routine size.

Doggrass.—Cut root continued to advance because of scarcity. Quotations became 18c. to 19c. per pound and the tendency was still upward at a late hour in the period.

Golden Seal. — Whole root reacted upward to the basis of $1.10 to $1.15 per pound and enough business was done at both ends of the range to give the article an improved undertone in most quarters. Powdered root did not share in the improvement in price or demand.

Ipecac.—Weakness continued to abound, but prices were without further recession. The market continued to be highly competitive and price shading was expected to come with most inquiries.

Lady Slipper.—Dealers on the spot cut the market to the basis of 52c. to 55c. per pound. This continued the downward movement that began a year ago and kept the market weak at all times.

Sarsaparilla.—Honduras root was higher at 43c. to 45c. per pound. Mexican and American root held unchanged. The latter, however, was not especially firm so far as support from current demand was concerned.

Unicorn.—True unicorn root was lower at 27c. per pound. False held unchanged, but was not very steady and was subject to pressing competition most of the time. Quotations were 50c. to 52c. per pound.

Valerian.—Prices remained at the new low set in the previous period. Competition was keen.

Seeds

Anise.—Star seed was raised to 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound. Spanish seed remained unchanged. The former development was traced to a firmer position in the primary market.

Canary.—The market was higher again, stressing the strength that during recent weeks pitched prices to a higher key and held them strong with upward tendency here and the primary market. Quotations were:—Argentine, 5c. to 5½c. per pound; Turkish and Morocco, 5½c. to 6c.

Caraway.—Cables from Amsterdam came in higher and stronger in a more active market. Spot quotations were raised to the basis of 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound.

Cardamom.—Green seed was reduced to 45c. to 47c. per pound as to seller, quantity and quality. Bleached and decorticated seed held without change.

Flea.—Prices advanced sharply to 50c. to 55c. per pound. Reports current here indicated that 50c. was close to actual replacement cost in Marseilles. The advance was said by some to have been caused by one large distributor of package goods having entered Marseilles and New York for quantities so substantial in size that the market was forced into its several advances noted in recent weeks.

Mustard.—English yellow was advanced a fraction to 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Other varieties of this seed were unchanged in price. Stocks were very narrow and this has checked against the not especially brisk demand that has featured the market of late.

Quince.—Some quoted $1.15 inside, but others named $1.10. The range was to $2. Stocks were said to represent a broad, wide selection as to variety and quality of merchandise. Demand has yet to improve materially.

Sabadilla.—Powdered was reduced once more; there had been several declines recently. Quotations were noted at 23c. to 24c. per pound. Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Worm.—American seed was reduced to 7c. to 8c. per pound. This movement sided with the relaxed condition of the wormseed market of late and the failure of growers to secure the prices they had expected to develop when the crop last fall was much of a failure.

Spices

Cassia.—Broken China cassia was nominal at 4½c. per pound because of low supplies. Other varieties of cassia were inactive as to demand and without change in price. Sellers held fair and representative stocks of most varieties.

Clove.—Slack demand brought the price for Zanzibar clove down to 25½c. to 26c. per pound. It failed to react against the quotations for Madagascar clove, but the latter was not noted for strength. Demand was fair one day and rather poor the next.

Ginger.—Quotations were slashed to the basis of 6½c. to 7c. per pound for African root. That price was the lowest spot quotation in many years and reflected the very low levels at which shipment root had been bought from the primary market shippers. Other kinds of ginger root were without change.

Peppers.—While stocks were light, demand was also rather small as arrivals in the first quarter of the year had been substantial and provided buyers with an ample supply of material for manufacturing and other purposes. Quotations sagged slightly to the basis of 13c. to 13¼c. per pound for black Alleppey and Lampong pepper; Tellicherry, 13¼c. to 13½c.; red, Japanese chillies, 13¼c. to 13½c. White peppers were without change, but were inclined to be somewhat easier.

Trade Briefs

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Save the Surface Salesmen's Club will be held April 10.

Cook Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, reports net profits for 1930 of $73,070, compared with $399,824 in 1929.

John P. Pausch, dealer in naval stores, has been appointed chairman of the naval stores committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade.

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, discussed with Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama, March 27, data collected by the association relative to the economic possibilities of the Muscle Shoals nitrogen plants.

A proposal that the specific export duties at present equivalent to 3 percent ad valorem be increased in accordance with current market prices to yield an effective 5 percent ad valorem, has been submitted by the Chinese Minister of Finance to the Central Political Council.

Oleomargarin containing more than 50 percent of animal fats produced in this country should be free of tax, provided it contains no imported oils or fats, says the Livestock Advisory Committee in a report submitted to the Federal Farm Board. This, it says, would be in fairness to American livestock men and American consumers.

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Essential Oils

Denial of Shortage Fails to Check Geranium Oil Advance--Wormwood Rise Extended--Java Citronella Is Higher -- California Orange Cut -- Lemon Declines

Continued advance in the price for geranium oils, higher quotations for Java citronella, and a further rise in the quotations for wormwood because of scarcity were the strong features last week in the market for essential oils. Weaker articles included Brazilian bois de rose, white camphor oil, California lemon and orange, and patchouli oils. Demand in the market continued along quiet lines of jobbing request that resulted in sales volume being kept down to a comparatively unsatisfactory level.

Despite the fact that the trade has been informed that no damage by the recent typhoon could have cut the size of the new crop of Bourbon geranium oil, the market here continued to advance. Some sellers were still loath to sell freely; all holders were somewhat cautious in making offerings. Cables from Java came in higher as concerned citronella oil. A fair amount of buying took place on the recent decline and the result has been a firming up of values in all quarters. Ceylon oil failed to show sympathetic improvement.

Wormwood was very scarce on the spot. The primary market had nothing to offer and local dealers were slow in selling more than jobbing amounts. They felt convinced that substantially higher prices would rule during the months between now and

Current prices on essential oils are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

new crop. They therefore restricted their sales to small quantities.

Replacement cost of Brazilian bois de rose was lower and the spot prices receded somewhat as the normal result of such a development. Cayenne oil was unchanged but was still in rather easy position. White camphor oil was available in one quarter at prices made lower because of a reduced price at which recent replacements had been bought and landed here.

Cables covering Messina citrous oils have been few and far between during the past ten days. A few advices reported top quality brands somewhat lower, but it appeared that such oil had been overpriced previously and the lower levels were more truly readjustments than declines. Spot quotations for California orange were slashed to a position where that article could compete with Messina and West Indian oil so far as prices were concerned. Californian lemon was also lower and was offered at prices less than those quoted for the Messina article.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Citronella, Java, 3c. per lb.	Bois de rose, Brazilian, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 15c. per lb.	Camphor oil, white, drums, 1c. per lb.
Bourbon, 15c. per lb.	cans, 1c. per lb.
Wormwood, 25c. per lb.	Citral, 25c. per lb.
	Lemon, Californian, 7c. per lb.
	Orange, Expressed, Californian, 40c. per lb.
	Patchouli, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
88.4	87.3	85.6	121.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Anise.—The market has become steadier and sellers have been greatly disposed to avoid price shading and to cut competition short in view of the fact that the present replacement cost of the article tends to make unsold stocks on the spot considerably more valuable. Business was not better than fair.

Apricot Kernel.—The material moved somewhat slowly into consumption, but the situation was generally steady as recent price reductions on the spot approximated the decline in import costs.

Bergamot.—The market was considerably more quiet. Local holders of top quality brands reported slight decline in replacement costs, but the popular brands remained without change. Demand continued routine in all respects.

Bois de Rose.—The price for Brazilian oil was reduced to 65c. to 70c. per pound because of competitive prices that followed a lowering of the shipment cost of the article. Cayenne oil remained unchanged but was still easy in undertone and tended in buyers' favor.

Camphor.—White oil was lower at 15c. to 17c. per pound in drums and 18c. to 20c. in cans. Sassafrassy oil was unchanged. The lower quotation was due to local competition made possible by one quarter having obtained stocks showing a lower first cost.

Canaga.—Two sellers reported more inquiry, but the rest of the trade seemed to have experienced no gain in interest on the part of manufacturing consumers. Quotations, however, remained steady in all quarters.

Caraway.—Cables came in higher and reported a stronger market abroad. Spot quotations remained without change owing to the fact that even at current prices the trade found demand very dull; hence, the market was competitive enough to offset the bullish advices from abroad.

Cardamon.—Trend in value was downward, but the market was without further open reduction in price. The production cost of the article was away down owing to raw material having been obtainable at prices the lowest for many years.

Cassia.—Quotations were 95c. to $1.10 per pound but firm orders were understood to have been filled for 5c. less than the inside figure. It was understood that but a single seller had named that figure during the week under review. Demand was light and very irregular.

Cedarleaf.—Light demand failed to undermine the price position on spot; sellers maintained previous quotations firmly. The call was from small buyers and the total of trade left a wide margin for improvement.

Cedarwood.—The price was 37c. to 38c. per pound and it was barely possible that one quarter would accept business at 36c. The quantity obtainable would be small. In fact, it would not be large at any price owing to the fact that the cost to replace the material has become firmer again.

Citronella.—Java oil was higher for replacement and on the spot. Quotations were 55c. to 57c. per pound and enough business was done to confirm the inside figure. Ceylon oil failed to benefit by the improvement. It remained unchanged as to price and comparatively dull as to demand.

Clove.—The market held at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound but the maintainence of values was traceable more to the lack of weakness in the future production cost rather than to the presence of an improved demand for spot or later delivery material.

Croton.—The spot was nominal in that it lacked demand of importance. The stock available was small and the price asked was $4.75 to $5 per pound.

Cubeb.—Stocks of raw material were reported not to be too plentiful and the oil market seemed to have a firmer undertone in consequence. Quotations were $2.60 to $2.70 per pound and the tendency late in the week was to quote $2.70 minimum.

Eucalyptus.—Due to the passing of the most active season, the market was slower and somewhat unsettled. However, spot prices were already low and the Australian market showed no signs of further reaction favorable to buyers for import.

Geranium.—Quotations for Algerian and Bourbon oil were advanced to $4 to $4.50 per pound. This seemed to be the result of the higher prices developed recently on a report of damage to the new crop. Despite the fact that the new crop oil was made and in the drums when the damage was reported to have occurred, the oil market on spot has continued to strengthen. The further advance last week was the result.

Lemon.—While cables from Messina have been few and far between of late, the prices there would seem to have been maintained except that the top quality brands have declined somewhat in value. The spot quotation for Californian oil was reduced to 68c. to 70c. per pound and while Messina oil was unchanged, the tendency here was to shade.

Lime.—Prices for distilled oil held firm throughout the period. The supply was narrow and could not be replaced in substantial volume. Also replacement costs high and tended higher. Expressed oil was not so firm as distilled but at least declines in spot quotations have stopped.

Linaloe.—Further declines in prices

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for bois de rose served to ease the spot position of Libaloe without being productive of lower quotations. Demand was almost nil. Stocks were light.

Orange.—Expressed Californian oil was lower at $1.90 to $2 per pound. For weeks past it had been priced far out of line with the Messina and West Indian article. The change was a 40c. reduction in price. Messina and West Indian oil were unchanged, but the market was not active and the market undertone was easier.

Patchouli.—Quotations were shaded to $4.70 to $5 per pound, the range covering questions of quantity. Demand was light and the market was strongly competitive.

Peppermint.—Lack of demand kept the market weak and competitive. The position in the middlewest was especially disturbed and depressed because of the absence of movement into consuming channels. Low prices are predicted to be the sure forerunner of a smaller crop in 1931.

Pimento.—The replacement market was still on the easy side and hence the local quotations were inclined in favor of buyers. They were not openly reduced again but it seemed likely that they could be shaded.

Spearmint.—Due to stocks being much in excess of demand, the market continued weak and depressed. Spot quotations were without change but to a very considerable extent they were purely nominal. A cut in production this year is expected to be the result from low values that have prevailed for months past.

Wormseed.—A buyers market prevailed in all respects. The stocks unsold in the primary market were rather large and the holders were without outlet. Need for cash recently brought cuts in prices and last week it was still clear that firm orders in hand could be placed at less than quoted prices. The spot market reflected the primary market conditions to a marked extent.

Wormwood.—The market was advanced to the basis of $7.25 to $7.50 per pound. The rise once more stressed the scarcity of stocks in local circles and the exhaustion of supplies in the hands of the producers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral.—Quotations were lower at $2.25 to $3.50 per pound, prevailing according to seller and quality. The slow market prevailing for a long time past was responsible for a growth of competition in all quarters.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Due to a declining tendency in the cost of production, the price position of this product seemed to have become somewhat easier of late. Demand has also been quiet enough to make sellers rather more competitive in their point of view.

Methyl Benzoate.—Although manufacturing costs have shown something of a decline because of a shift in the prices for raw material, the spot market price for this aromatic remained without change during the past week.

Terpinyl Acetate.—Competition was not very brisk for the reason that the opportunities to secure orders of substantial proportions were not numerous during the past week. Sellers continued to name unchanged prices and were disposed to await further developments before shifting values.

Coty Extends Bonds

Stockholders of Coty, Inc., have been informed by B. E. Levy, chairman of the board, that the company has extended the maturity dates of obligations incurred in the purchase of Coty companies of Europe in 1929, from a three to a ten-year period. This purchase guaranteed the 5 percent bonds of the Societe Omnium de Participations Industries Deluxe S. A., a Swiss corporation. There were 41,000,000 Swiss francs of such bonds outstanding January 1, 1931, of which one-half was payable October 7.

Mr. Levy informed the stockholders that the corporation had effected an arrangement with Mr. Coty and the Swiss corporation providing for distributing the maturity of these bonds, of which 36,000,000 Swiss francs are now outstanding, so that they will become due in graded instalments over a ten-year period. In no single year, will the amount of principal and interest be in excess of $835,000.

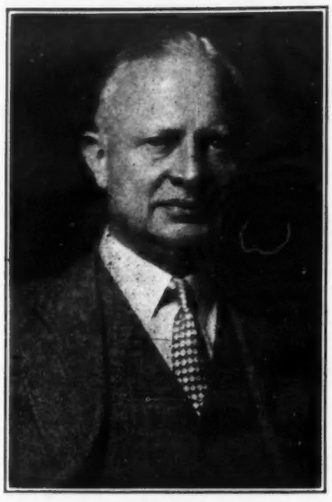
Leonhardt of Fritzsche Is Drug Club President

At its recent meeting for purposes of organization, the new board of governors of the Drug and Chemical Club, this city, elected the following officers: President, Frederick H. Leonhardt, of Fritzsche Brothers; vice-president, A. M. Murray; treasurer, H. H. Clutia; secretary, W. O. Badger.

The governors also appointed the following committees:—

House.—C. J. A. Fitzsimmons, of the Orbis Products Company, chairman; Hugh W. Pearson, of the United States Kalsomine Company; A. J. S. Holton, and W. Williams.

Finance.—A. A. Wasserscheid, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, chairman;



Frederick H. Leonhardt

H. G. Sidford, of the National Lead Company; Elmer H. Bobst, of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., and A .R. Phillips.

Membership.—C. C. Gardiner, chairman; S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., L. E. Thayer, and A R. Hanners

Art and entertainment.—John S. Turn, chairman, and Joseph A. Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co.

Frederick Henry Leonhardt, the new president of the club, is first vice-president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, 78 to 84 Beekman street, this city. He became connected with this house April 15, 1894, having previously been connected with Schimmel & Co., Germany, which is represented in the United States by Fritzsche Brothers.

Mr. Leonhardt was born in Leipzig August 8, 1873, the son of F. W. and Louise (Hartkopf) Leonhardt. After completing his school and college courses, he became connected with the house of Schimmel, whose headquarters are at Miltitz, near Leipzig. He lived in Leipzig until 1894, when he came to the United States. In addition to the Drug and Chemical Club, Mr. Leonhardt is a member of the Chemists', New York Athletic, Douglaston, Columbia Yacht and North Hempstead Country Clubs. He is affiliated with the Community Church in Douglaston, Long Island, where he resides and indulges himself in agricultural avocational pursuits.

Mr. Leonhardt and Anna M. T. Haakonsen were married March 31, 1915, in Brooklyn. They have two children, Dorothea Louise and Frederick Haaron.

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of Record.
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..	Com.	Q.	$1.50	May 1	April
American Can Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	May 15	April 30
American Vitrified Products Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	May 1	April 20
Anaconda Copper Mining Company..	Com.	Q.	87½c.	May 18	April 11
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company...	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	May 1	April 20
Atlas Powder Company	Com.	Q.	1½%	May 1	April 20
Barnsdall Corporation	"A"	Q.	25c.	May 11	April 14
Barnsdall Corporation	"B"	Q.	25c.	May 11	April 14
Bon Ami Company	"A"	Q.	$1.00	April 30	April 15
Bon Ami Company	"B"	Q.	50c.	April 1	Mar. 26
Bourjois, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	68¾c.	May 15	May 1
Buckeye Pipe Line Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	June 15	April 15
Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Co..	Com.	Mo.	25c.	April 6	Mar. 26
Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Co..	Rtc.	Mo.	25c.	April 6	Mar. 26
Corn Products Refining Company....	Com.	Q.	75c.	April 20	April 9
Corn Products Refining Company....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.78	April 20	April 9
Dixie Gulf Gas Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 28
Eureka Pipe Line Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	May 1	April 15
Fiberloid Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 27
Fiberloid Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	April 1	Mar. 27
Gilmore Oil Company	Com.	Q.	30c.	April 30	April 15
Illinois Pacific Coast Company	Com.	Q.	$3.00	May 1	April 20
Interstate Petroleum Company	"A"	Q.	50c.	April 1	Mar. 20
May Oil Burner Corporation	Com.	Q.	15c.	April 1	Mar. 25
Oil Shares, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	75c.	April 16	April 6
Salt Creek Producers Association	Com.	Q.	35c.	May 1	April 15
Solvay American Investment Co.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.37½	May 15	April 17
Schramm-Johnson Drugs, Inc.	Com. "A"	Q.	$2.00	April 1	.....
Schramm-Johnson Drugs, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.87½	April 1	.....
Tide Water Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	May 15	April 17
Swann Chemical Corp.	"A"	Q.	14c.	April 1	Mar. 16
United States Industrial Alcohol Co.	Com.	Q.	50c.	May 1	April 15
Will & Baumer Candle Company	Com.	Q.	10c.	May 15	May 1

Dividends Omitted

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Due.
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company...	Com.	Q.	50c.	April 15
Deep Rock Oil Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 24
Mid-continent Petroleum Corporation.	Com.	Q.	50c.	April 15

Colombia Requires License To Import Drugs, Toiletries

Pharmaceutical specialties, biologicals, special laboratory products, homeopathic remedies, and veterinary medicines imported into Colombia must show on the retail package at the time of importation, according to information sent to the Department of Commerce by the assistant trade commissioner at Bogota, the license number granted by the Comision de Especialidades Farmaceuticas, in accordance with resolution No. 1 published February 18, 1931, and to be effective six months after publication. Laboratory products that do not require a license must show, at time of importation, on their labels that no license is required. The resolution does not abrogate the present requirement of showing the license number in the consular invoice for freight shipments and in the commercial invoice for parcel post shipments of these products.

Dentifrices, toilet and medicinal soaps, lotions and creams for the skin, and pomades and dyes for the hair must be submitted to the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties for analysis and the issuance of a license by that body before they may be imported or sold in Colombia, in accordance with the aforementioned resolution. The license number must be shown on retail package at time of importation and in the consular invoice for freight shipments and in commercial invoice for parcel post shipments of these classes of products.

Obituary Notes

Mrs. Eliza (Tuckerman) Clapp, who died March 24 in her home in Brookline, Mass., was the wife of J. Wilkinson Clapp, head of Otis Clapp & Son, Inc., surgical and medical supplies, Boston. She was eighty-seven years old, a native of Boston. Besides her husband, a son, Lowell T. Clapp, Brookline, and a daughter, Mrs. Edward H. Angier, Framingham, survive.

—

Knute K. Rockne, famous Notre Dame University football coach, who died March 31 in an airplane accident near Bazaar, Kansas, was a chemist by training though never actually employed thereat. He was graduated from Notre Dame University in 1914 with a degree of Bacheolor of Science in chemistry. He was born in 1889 and was a native of Norway, his parents bringing him to Chicago as a baby. He grew up in that city, graduating from Northwestern High School there and then working as a railroad brakeman and as a mail clerk to earn funds for his college course. He was twenty-two years old when he entered Notre Dame as a student. In 1914 he married Miss Bonnie Skiles of Kenton, Ohio. His wife, a daughter and three small sons survive him.

—

Stanley Andrew Mallete, treasurer of the American Car and Foundry Company, this city, died March 30 after a short illness at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was born in Union City, Conn., and was sixty years old. His wife, and two daughters survive.

—

Ruth Edna Somers, fourteen-months old daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Andrew L. Somers, Brooklyn, died March 29 after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Somers is a vice-president of the Fred L. Lavariburg Company, dry colors, New York.

—

Alexander Lackman, factory superintendent for the Emery Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Pa., died March 29 in his home in that city. He was seventy-three years old and was recognized as a leading inventor and manufacturer of many types of oil-producing and refining machinery. At one time he owned his own chemical and machinery works in Aussig, Austria. He was brought to this country to assume charge of the extensive Emery chemical and manufacturing interests in and near Bradford, Pa.

—

Lee P. Brebelbis, at one time among the largest petroleum producers in the Bradford, Pa., region for half a century, died March 30 in Oil City. He was eighty-five years old and had retired several years ago.

—

Harry H. Johnson, an official of the Aluminum Company of America, died April 1 at his home in New Kensington, Pa.

—

Frank H. Mason, credit and collection department manager for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died March 30 at his home in that city. Death followed an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Mason was sixty-one years old. He had been in continous employ of the du Pont company since 1910. His wife, Mrs. Mary E. Carroll Mason; and a son, J. Tenney Mason, survive.

—

Chester A. Walter, secretary and treasurer of the Meigs, Bassett and Slaughter Company, chemical engineers, Philadelphia, died of heart disease April 2 in this city. He was stricken while walking in the street. He was registered as a guest of the Chemists' Club, this city. His home was in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

make—

quality

BUTYRIC ETHER
ACETIC ETHER

These two esters belong in Plum, Pear, Pineapple, Tutti-Frutti, Scotch and many other flavors.

INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

ANACONDA
PHARMACEUTICAL
(U.S.P.)
ZINC OXIDE

MADE FROM
ELECTROLYTIC ZINC

99.99% PURE

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

ANACONDA ZINC OXIDE DEPT.
OF I. L. R. CO.

EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA
AKRON, OHIO NEW YORK CITY
WAREHOUSE STOCKS LOCATED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Firm Prices for Yellow Carnauba Restored on Spot --Sumatra Benzoin Lower--Surplus Stocks of Japan Wax Liquidated Here--Candelilla Wax Quite Scarce

Restoration of prices for yellow grades of carnauba wax, very firm prices for African beeswax, improvement in market undertone in Japan wax, and scarcity of candelilla wax at the source of supply were the features outstanding in the market for gums and waxes last week. The gum group failed of important developments. Demand for most gums was irregular and light at all times. Stocks in hand were reported ample in most instances.

Importers of yellow grades of carnauba wax were in the market with firm prices at levels substantially higher than those prevailing when quotations were practically withdrawn two weeks ago. A feature of the restoration of quotations was the adoption of a price range wider than usual and intended to make large buyers pay prices higher than those charged the smaller purchasers. This was a move dictated by the need to conserve spot stocks of the yellow grades. Nothing was offered from Brazil and European inquiries in this market suggested that a shortage existed there. In most respects, the market was quite the strongest to prevail for a long time past.

The strength in candelilla wax was due to the rise in prices for carnauba. Furthermore, the primary market production had been cut by low prices at which the producers had been forced to sell for months past. The result has been development of scarcity everywhere. Japan wax was well maintained in the primary market, where values were recently advanced in fairly substantial manner. Also, liquidation of surplus spot supplies seemed to have come to an end and the market here returned to a firmer position at higher prices recently named.

African beeswax was also firmly maintained. Stocks here were in strong hands and the strength noted in Europe continued to keep holders loath to part with substantial quantities save at advancing prices. The situation was one entirely opposed to buyers' interests.

Sumatra benzoin was somewhat lower under the absence of a sustained demand from manufacturing consumers. Camphor was very steady, spot prices and quotations in Japan being close to production costs, duty considered. Gamboge was in slow demand, but undertones were apparently somewhat firmer. Myrrh was dull and competitive.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Carnauba, flor, 6c. per lb.	Benzoin, Sumatra, 2c. per lb.
No. 1, 6c. per lb.	
No. 2 yellow, 7c. per lb.	

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Steady undertones were the rule because of stocks being light. As to demand, it was small and without sign of early increase, according to leading factors in the material.

Asafetida.—Inquiries were somewhat more numerous, but they were still subnormal as to quantities wanted and also as to number of requests. Quotations were fairly steady, as sellers were not disposed to compete for business at less than 20c. per pound for lump and 34c. to 39c. for powder.

Benzoin.—Trade was slow and small. Sumatra gum was offered at lower levels, spot business being possible at 31c. to 32c. per pound for a USP article, without bringing into the market any marked increase in orders. Supplies were not excessively large.

Camphor.—Although demand lagged most of the time during the past week, the market still had fairly undertone. This was due to the alleged fact that the prices paid in Japan were close to production cost and hence could not be well lowered however demand might decrease. Local quotations were maintained under quiet trading.

Gamboge.—The market was not very active, yet the undertone on spot seemed to be somewhat firmer. Less talk of shading prices was heard during the past week, and open quotations seemed to be maintained more sturdily in all quarters. Stocks could cover any reasonable improvement in demand from consumers.

Mastic.—Quotations prevailed at 49c. to 50c. per pound but seemed to be about nominal in the absence of more than jobbing request.

Olibanum. — Business booked last week was somewhat ahead of that in the previous period. The market had a firmer position in most quarters and no shading of quotations was reported.

Sandarac.—Orders continued to indicate only hand-to-mouth requirements on the part of buyers. Quotations were 18c. to 19c. per pound, but to a considerable extent were nominal in view of the lack of substantial orders from consumers.

Waxes

Bees.—The market was very firm at 25c. to 26c. per pound and the supplies available on the spot were not very large nor were they subject to ready increase through purchase abroad. Demand was also said to be well maintained.

Candelilla.—Stocks were light and replacements were hard to obtain. Low prices to the producers were said to have checked output effectively. Quotations on the spot were very firm at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, reflecting the strong market prevailing in carnauba wax.

Carnauba. — While something like real prices were quoted openly last week, to a very considerable extent the quotations were nominal. The range was far wider than normal, too. The tendency was to ask higher prices when large quantities were in demand than when small lots were under request. Local quotations were noted as follows:—Flor, 32c. to 34c. per pound; No. 1, 30c. to 32c.; No. 2 North Country, 18c. to 19c.; No. 2 yellow, 28c. to 30c.; No. 3 chalky, 14½c. to 15½c.; No. 3 North Country, 15c. to 15½c. The primary market failed to offer yellow wax. A shortage existed in Europe; buyers there made inquiries here for substantial quantities.

Japan.—The market was very firm and sales were made in 10 case lots at a minimum of 10½c. per pound. The surplus spot stocks seemed to have been liquidated and the local market placed on a basis comparable with the higher and firmer market that had developed in Japan during the past two weeks.

Shellac

Prices in the New York market failed to change during the past week. Developments in London were comparatively unimportant. No net change in price was recorded for the week. A dip in values on Monday was followed by a rise that restored prices to the levels prevailing at the close of the previous period. Cables from Calcutta opened the week unchanged and then sagged ½c. becoming steadier at the decline. The Easter holidays closed the Calcutta and London markets beginning Thursday night. The Indian Lac Association estimates the Byscocki crop at 180,000 packages.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represents corresponding prices here and include handling and other charges):—

	April 2		March 27	
	Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
May	74	18	74	18
August ..	76	18.4	76	18.4

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per cwt. May.	August.
March 28	74s.	76s.
March 30	72s.	74s.
March 31	72s.	74s.
April 1	73s.	75s.
April 2	74s.	76s.
*April 3	..	..

* Holiday.

The holidays in London prevailed on April 3, April 4, and April 6.

Gum Tragacanth---Gum Arabic
Importers
THURSTON & BRAIDICH, 27 Cliff Street, NEW YORK

LARGEST SUN BLEACHERY IN THE WORLD
BEEHIVE BRAND BEESWAX
SUNBLEACHED
The Standard of Quality for Over Seventy Years. Purity Guaranteed
Spermaceti Ceresine Glycerine Stearic Acid Red Oil
Established 1855
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Direct Importers
CARNAUBA WAX — JAPAN WAX
BEESWAX — OZOKERITE
CANDELILLA WAX — SPERMACETI
Sole Selling Agents
"Riebeck" Brand
PURE CRUDE MONTAN WAX
PURE BLEACHED MONTAN WAX
MONTANILLA WAX
MONTAN PITCH
STROHMEYER & ARPE CO.
Sapco Building, New York City

GENUINE
DC, DIAMOND I and VSO
WITH CERTIFICATE IN EACH CASE
Exclusively Imported and Distributed in the U.S.A. and Canada by
ADOLPHE HURST & CO., Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue ESTABLISHED 1889 New York City
Write or 'phone collect for prices and terms

I G-WAXES
NEW
PURE
UNIFORM
for
Floor Waxes
Polishes of all kinds
Parafined, Coated, Glazed and Carbon Papers
Textile, Leather and Fibre Finishes
Rubber Compounds
Lubricating and Waterproofing Compounds
Lacquers, Varnishes, Shellacs
Cosmetics
Candles
GDC
GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
230 FIFTH AVENUE
New York, N. Y.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for pure T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	April 2.	March 27.
April	15c.	15½c.

Day-to-day prices were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
March 28	15½c.	Quiet
March 30	15½c.	Easier
March 31	15c.	Quiet
April 1	15c.	Quiet
April 2	15c.	Inactive
*April 3	..	.....

* Holiday.

The holidays in Calcutta prevailed on April 3, April 4, and April 6.

Calcutta Shellac Shipments

Shipments of shellac from Calcutta to the United States, the United Kingdom, and to the Continent for the month of March were estimated as follows:—

	1931.	1930.	1929.
United States, orange	7,000	9,700	13,800
garnet	....	1,100	800
button	....	100	200
seedlac	2,300	2,700	1,600
Totals	9,300	13,600	16,400
United Kingdom	9,900	9,300	12,500
Continent	5,400	8,100	6,300
Grand total	24,600	31,000	35,200

Shipments from Calcutta during the first quarter of the year were as follows:—

	1931.	1930.	1929.
United States, orange	15,200	30,700	47,100
garnet	300	3,300	3,700
button	100	400	500
seedlac	9,200	6,500	5,100
Total	24,800	93,600	104,200

Shellac Ships Enroute

The following tabulation gives the names of shellac carriers, sailing date from Calcutta, and probable arrival date at New York:—

	Sailed Calcutta.	Due at New York.
Tampa	Feb. 15	April 1
City of Canton	Feb. 22	April 15
Maidan	Feb. 26	April 7
Steel Trader	Mar. 3	April 14
City of Salisbury	Mar. 4	April 24
Stockwell	Mar. 11	April 22
Forthbank	Mar. 16	April 29
Wilscox	Mar. 21	April 28
City of Christiania	Mar. 25	May 14
Markhor	Mar. 27	May 8
Oakbank	April 10	May 28

McKesson & Robbins Net Declined in 1930

(Continued from page 18)

Consolidated earnings, adjusted in respect of interest on mortgages and notes liquidated by the new issue of debentures, and available for debenture interest, amounted to $4,086,884.35 for the year 1930, or 3.42 times annual interest on the debentures outstanding at December 31, 1930. After all charges and conservative valuations of inventories and reserves, the preference dividend was earned 1.68 times. This dividend is, therefore, amply protected. After the preference dividend, 96 cents was earned on the common stock. Operations so far this year would indicate that the present dividend rate of $1 per annum is being earned and it will be your company's present policy to continue to pay the dividend if earned.

The attached balance sheet reveals a strong financial position on December 31, 1930. Cash and readily marketable securities amounted to $3,110,733.07. Total current assets of $55,719,469.25 were available to pay your current liabilities of $9,256,901.14, or a current position of 6 to 1. During the year $314,000 face value of our bonds were purchased and cancelled, thus anticipating the sinking fund requirements of $250,000 due July 15, 1931, and $64,000 of the $250,000 due January 15, 1932.

These assets are being regularly depreciated on a schedule established by the American Appraisal Company. The central manufacturing plant has rapidly absorbed the manufacturing activities of the individual subsidiaries throughout the year 1930, the process of centralization and elimination of subsidiary laboratories is being continued and will be completed during 1931.

It was inevitable that an organization such as ours, with broad national and international business on its books, should participate to some degree in the troubled conditions confronting the entire world. As a result of the depression and the misfortune of our customers in the drought areas and areas severely affected by bank failures, your management has found it advisable in 1930 to make a provision out of profit and loss in respect of doubtful accounts amounting to $300,000 more than in the year 1929.

During the latter part of 1930 substantial economies have been effected in operating expenses through elimination of personnel and the consolidation of departments, but the full effect of these economies was not reflected greatly in the year's operations. It is believed, however, that 1931 will reflect these economies more definitely. While the reduction of expenses did not fully offset the decline in revenue by reason of the decline in sales and much smaller units of sales, it must be realized that our industry renders a very important public service to druggists, physicians and the public and that we must, therefore, maintain highly skilled and experienced employees who are essential for the proper administration, selection and handling of drug orders and that this type of public utility must be maintained even more efficiently in times of stress and suffering even though our units in the affected localities may be temporarily unprofitable. Economies effected should be of distinct advantage to your company in the future, as any return to normal sales volume or even to an additional 15 or 20 percent increase in our business would necessitate very little increase in overhead.

Notwithstanding the general world-wide depression and decrease in sales due to curtailment of the consumer's purchasing power, your management has deemed it inadvisable to curtail its national advertising program and has maintained and will continue to maintain in 1931 its national radio broadcasting program over the National Broadcasting Company's coast-to-coast network, every Tuesday evening at 9 p. m. New York time, as per list of radio stations to be found in insert herein. We invite our stockholders and their friends to "tune in" on one of the most convenient stations listed herein. Your officers and directors notice increasing public recognition of our products and of the prestige of our company as a result of this program and will appreciate your co-operation towards this result.

The production and sale of products and preparations of our own manufacture increased substantially during 1930 compared with 1929. This is encouraging when it is known that the sales of most manufactured products decreased. During the year 22 new McKesson specialties were developed in our extensive research laboratories and marketed. The public acceptance for McKesson products has continued to make rapid gains, the period affording your management unusual opportunity to improve and expand their distribution.

Our research laboratories, working in conjunction with outside laboratories, clinics and members of the medical profession, have made wonderful progress in the development of new products useful in the treatment of anemia and cancer, as well as developing new processes in the isolation and concentration of vitamins A and D, and in the production of new and most powerful non-toxic germicides.

Your management confidently anticipates a restoration of normal earning power as rapidly as general business conditions improve. It is interesting to note that during the year 1930 our list of stockholders increased by 3,618.

FLEXIBILITY

Thanks to the *flexibility* of his instrument, an accordion player is able to produce music in any desired volume from a "whisper" to the full blare of a complete orchestra.

in your car supply

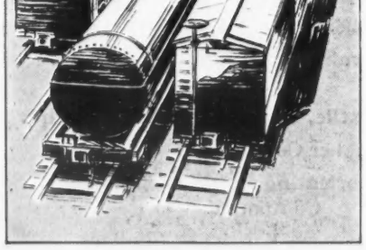
Few companies have a constant and unvarying volume of shipping. Usually there are good years and poor years, busy seasons and less active ones.

Obviously, the most economical car supply under such conditions is a *flexible* one—one that may be altered, enlarged or reduced as conditions demand.

This explains why North American Leasing Service is being adopted by an increasing number of shippers each year.

For the life of the lease North American Tank, Refrigerator and Palace Live Poultry Cars are yours. You have the advantage of shipping your product in modern, perfectly conditioned cars. You control these cars as if you owned them. BUT—you have no capital invested in them. You have no depreciation or obsolescence charge-offs. You do not pay to maintain a fleet that is too small at some seasons of the year and too large at others. In a word, you get a car supply that is *tailored to your requirements.*

This is an important subject. May we discuss it further with you? Address North American Car Corporation, Executive Offices, 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.



A North American Car Lease places at your disposal, for long or short term, a single car or an entire fleet . . Tank, Refrigerator or Palace Poultry Cars.

A North American Car Lease

IS SOUND BUSINESS ECONOMY

New York Drug Bowlers

The teams of the American Cyanamid and E. R. Squibbs & Sons were the leaders in the weekly contests of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York on March 30. Each carried off two out of three games rolled. The scores by teams were as follows:—

	Pins.		Pins.
Squibb & Sons	822	Mallinckrodt (38*)	741
Am. Cy. Co. (66*)	815	Church & Dwight	692
Squibb & Sons	875	Church & D. (10*)	756
Mallinckrodt Chem.	774	Am. Cy. Co. (39*)	727
Am. Cy. Co. (66*)	826	Church & Dwight	816
Squibb & Sons	813	Mallinckrodt (38*)	728

The standing of the teams is as follows:—

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	High score incl. handicap.
Colgate-Palmolive-P. Co.	42	27	15	1,008
E. R. Squibb & Sons	45	26	19	1,009
Lanman & Kemp	45	26	19	928
R. & H. Chemical Co.	45	25	20	905
Mallinckrodt Chem. Co.	45	23	22	904
Church & D. Co., Inc.	45	17	28	915
Amer. Cyanamid Co.	45	12	33	849

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, April 1, 1931.

By winning two out of its three games with Sharp & Dohme, the Bromo-Seltzer quintet last Monday night maintained its position in first place, with McCormick & Co., were close behind, also taking two of their three contests with the Armstrong Cork Company. The various team score were as follows:—

	Pins		
Noxzema	805	945	871
Loewy Drug Company	855	786	846
Sharp & Dohme	773	862	815
Bromo-Seltzer	887	910	810
McCormick & Co.	793	979	885
Armstrong Cork Company	914	908	872

These games leave the several teams in the following positions:—

	Games		
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Bromo-Seltzer	26	13	.667
McCormick & Co.	25	14	.641
Noxzema	22	17	.564
Armstrong Cork Co.	15	21	.417
Loewy Drug Co.	15	24	.385
Sharp & Dohme	11	25	.306

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co., this city has appointed the Vadsco Sales Corp., Long Island City, as sole distributors for "Alco Rub," a rubbing alcohol.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

All matter under this head copyright, 1931, by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

New York Imports

ACID—1 cs, Fred Henjes, Jr, Deutschland, Hamburg
TARTARIC—370 cks, 44,121 lbs, Wm Neuberg, Deutschland, Hamburg
AGAR AGAR—10 bls, 2,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Tai Ping, Kobe
ALMOND MEAL—10 kegs, 1,150 lbs, Ungerer & Co, American Banker, London
ALOE—24 cs, Berengaria, London
ALUMINA HYDRATE—30 cks, 8,324 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Waukegan, Havre
ANISE—25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exilona, Marseilles
ANNATTO SEED—25 bgs, Zacapa, Kingston
25 bgs, A Trigo, Ponce, Aguadilla
25 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Ponce, Aguadilla
ANTIMONY, ORE — 1,220 bgs, National Lead Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
REGULUS—12 kegs, Charles Gitlan & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
SULPHURET—5 cks, 2,420 lbs, General Rubber Co, American Banker, London
ARGOLS—444 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, American Legion, Buenos Aires
146 bgs, Harshaw Chem Co, Exmoor, Naples
31 bgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Maria, Trieste
250 bgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
245 bgs, Malayan Prince, Naples
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—3 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Banker, London
ASBESTOS—4,482 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Argosy, Murmansk
982 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distr Co, West Cawthon, Beira
250 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, West Cawthon, Capetown
300 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, West Cawthon, Capetown
BALSAM — 5 cs, Ultramares Corp, Santa Teresa, Cristobal
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 bbls, 5,020 lbs, International Ore & Metal Selling Co, Sarcoxie, Havre
HYDRATE — 74 cks, A Klipstein & Co, American Banker, London
BARYTES—400 bgs, Berlin, Bremen
BELLADONNA ROOT—12 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
BIRCH BARK—82 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Saguache, Murmansk
BLEACHING POWDER—75 cs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Andania, Liverpool
BLUE ULTRAMARINE—15 pkgs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Andania, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—400 bgs, 40,381 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
400 bgs, 40,286 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
941 bgs, 95,156 lbs, Stump & Walters, Deutschland, Hamburg
340 bgs, Manahan Chem Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
BRISTLES—2 cks, M Broverman, Berengaria, London
99 bbls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Saguache, Murmansk
320 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Saguache, Murmansk
20 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, American Banker, London
7 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, Tai Ping, Hankow
200 cs, National City Bank, Malayan Prince, Shanghai
BRONZE POWDER—14 cs, A Hurst & Co, Berlin, Bremen
10 cs, T Riesner, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
6 bbls, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
11 cs, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
4 cs, P F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, P F Drakenfeld & Co, Karlesruhe, Bremen
10 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Karlesruhe, Bremen
3 dms, W J Byrnes, Inc, Karlesruhe, Bremen
17 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
31 cs, Heusel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Deutschland, Hamburg
6 cs, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
5 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, Brown Bros Harriman & Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
10 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, West Cawthon, Capetown
8 bls, Allaire Woodward & Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
15 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, West Cawthon, Capetown
CAMPHOR, REFINED—15 cs, National City Bank, Tai Ping, Kobe
CANARY SEED—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Extavia, Istanbul
263 bgs, 54,962 lbs, A G Dunn, Exmoor, Casablanca
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, J J Toledano & Co, Exmoor, Kenitra
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Exmoor, Kenitra
CARDAMOM—10 cs, City of Derby, Colombo
22 cs, Trentbank, Colombo
40 cs, Volkart Bros, President Fillmore, Colombo
34 cs, President Fillmore, Colombo
40 cs, Van Loan & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 cs, Volkart Bros, Silvercypress, Colombo
CASEIN—834 bgs, 110,088 lbs, Atterbury Bros, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
167 bgs, 22,044 lbs, Tunman & Thurlow Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
2 bgs, Casein Mfg Co, Canadian Britisher, Brisbane
84 bgs, The Kalbfleisch Corpn, American Legion, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—250 bales, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Tai Ping, Canton
300 bales, Tai Ping, Canton
50 bales, I Harrison & Whitney, Malayan Prince, Hongkong
98 bales, B H Old & Co, Malayan Prince, Hongkong
250 bales, A G Dunn, Malayan Prince, Hongkong
300 bales, Van Loan & Co, Malayan Prince, Hongkong
CASTOR SEED—14,259 bgs, 19,906 bu, Ralli Bros, City of Derby, Cocanada
2,800 bgs, 9,800 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Tampa, Bombay
CHALK—4 cs, T Goebel & Co, Balin, Bremen
BLOCK—500,000 kilos, 1,100,000 lbs, Taintor Trading Co, Waukegan, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED—293 bbls, H J Baker & Bros, Andania, Liverpool
CHEMICALS — 1 ck, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Berlin, Bremen
21 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
115 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
15 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
CHEMICALS—6 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Berlin, Bremen
1 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Berlin, Bremen
5 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Berlin, Bremen
375 cks, Karlsruhe, Bremen
10 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Karlsruhe, Bremen
100 bbls, Hummel & Robinson, Karlsruhe, Bremen
1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
10 cs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Karlsruhe, Bremen
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
6 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
40 bbls, 5,016 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
3 cks, 2,585 lbs, Hummel & Robinson, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cs, Schering, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
147 cs, 119,185 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
23 cs, 5,604 lbs, Eugene, Inc, American Banker, London
50 bbls, 13,673 lbs, Adolph Hurst & Co, Sarcoxie, Havre
336 cs, W E Miller, Florida, Havre
19 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Andania, Liverpool
PHOTO—2 cs, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHILLIES—30 bgs, 7,054 lbs, American Banker, London
CINNAMON—200 bls, McKesson & Robbins, City of Derby, Colombo
50 bls, Volkart Bros, President Fillmore, Colombo
200 bls, Volkart Bros, Silvercypress, Colombo
CHROME ORE—50,000 kilos, 1,210,000 lbs, Electro - Metallurgical Co, Extavia, Salonica
5,000 tons, Electro-Metallurgical Co, West Cawthon, Beira
CLAY—8 cks, T Goebel & Co, Berlin, Bremen
450 bgs, 99,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
1,250 bgs, 277,750 lbs, Industrial Chem Sales Co, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bbls, 4,400 lbs, F L Kraemer & Co, Sarcoxie, Havre
BURNT—500 bgs, H A Robinson & Co, Andania, Liverpool
CLOVES—185 bgs, Catz American Co, Palembang, Macassar
127 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
PRODUCTS—20 dem, Hygrolite, Inc, Berlin, Bremen
COCHINEAL — 10 bgs, 1,400 lbs, Travis & Parks, Deutschland, Hamburg
COBALT METAL — 30 cks, Belgo American Trading Corp, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
OXIDE—5 cs, 681 lbs, Chase National Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Coamo, St Domingo City
200 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, St Domingo City
198 bgs, Yglesias Co, Coamo, St Domingo City
4,389 bgs, D Bacon, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
500 bgs, Fort St George, Trinidad
100 bgs, Anglo South American Bank, Stuyvesant, Carupano
50 bgs, Meyers & Co, Stuyvesant, Carupano
500 bgs, Stuyvesant, Puerto Cabello
700 bgs, Western Prince, Trinidad
350 bgs, Lamport & Holt Line, Western Prince, Trinidad
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Medea, Puerto Cabello
550 bgs, Medea, Puerto Cabello
452 bgs, New York Trust Co, Sheridan, Para
1,550 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Guayaquil
600 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Caraquez
102 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Inc, Bolivar, Kingston
83 bgs, Everett Heaney & Co, Bolivar, Cristobal
200 bgs, Bolivar, Cristobal
200 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Aztec, Santiago
821 bgs, Williams, Trehune, Ward, Apia
1,091 bgs, Morris Hedstrom, Ltd, Ward, Apia
11 bgs, Atlantic National Bank, Palembang, Batavia
983 bgs, Lara, Maracaibo
4,725 bgs, Andania, Liverpool
450 bgs, Sardinian Prince, Trinidad
118 bgs, Norton Lilly & Co, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
60 bgs, Malayan Prince, Batavia
100 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Jean, San Juan
COCONUT—213 bgs, 21,300 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Coamo, San Juan
314 bgs, 31,400 lbs, J Simon & Co, Coamo, San Juan
36 bgs, 3,600 lbs, Arthur Schwartz Corp, Fort St George, St Lucia
1,100 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Banana Sales Corp, Cananova, Cuba
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Di Giorgio Fruit Co, Yoro, Kingston
2,037 bgs, 203,700 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston
750 bgs, 75,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Food, Bolivar, Kingston
446 bgs, 44,600 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
350 bgs, 35,000 lbs, F W Bussing & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Cristobal
240 bgs, 24,000 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Gatun, La Ceiba
268 bgs, 26,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Ponce, Aguadilla
82 bgs, 8,200 lbs, Pitman & Schepp, Ponce, Aguadilla
67 bgs, 6,700 lbs, M Trucco, Ponce, Aguadilla
163 bgs, 16,300 lbs, Hollinghurst & Co, Ponce, Aguadilla
153 bgs, 15,300 lbs, F W Bussing & Co, Ponce, Aguadilla
302 bgs, 30,200 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Ponce, Aguadilla
123 bgs, 12,300 lbs, Jean, Mayaguez
DESIC—300 cs, 39,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co, City of Derby, Colombo
250 cs 32,500 lbs, National City Bank, City of Derby, Colombo
COCONUT, DESIC—1,035 cs, 134,550 lbs, Wood & Selick, Tai Ping, Manila
250 cs, 32,500 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Silvercypress, Colombo
540 cs, 70,200 lbs, Wood & Selick, Silvercypress, Manila
358 cs, 46,540 lbs, Wood & Selick, Malayan Prince, Colombo
COLORS—9 cs, F L Kramer & Co, Berlin, Bremen
EARTH—2 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Berlin, Bremen
ENAMEL—1 cks, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
COPAIBA BALSAM—60 cs, 6,000 lbs, Sheridan, Itacoatiara
COPPER, PRECIP — 1,126 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Canadian Britisher, Brisbane
COPRA—7 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston
8,508 bgs, Burns Philipp & Co, Ward, Apia
CORKWOOD—3,649 bales, Brown Bros & Co, Extavia, Philippeville
CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Florida, Bordeaux
100 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc Florida, Bordeaux
DISINFECTANT — 2 dms, Amtorg Trading Corpn, Saguache, Murmansk
DRYERS—1 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Berlin, Bremen
DUTCH METAL—4 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Karlesruhe, Bremen
DYES, ALIZARIN—49 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
ANILIN—7 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
3 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Deutschland, Hamburg
7 cks, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 bbl, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 cs, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
3 bbls, Heemsoth Basse Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
7 bbls, L & R Organic Prod, Inc, Westernland, Antwerp
7 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
EGG YOLK—1,190 pkgs, Henningsen Bros, Inc, Tai Ping, Shanghai
EPSOM SALT—150 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corpn, Berlin, Bremen
FENUGREEK SEED—225 bgs, 44,550 lbs, Rene Moelhausen, Exmoor, Kenitra
165 bgs, President Fillmore, Marseilles
FISH MEAL—4 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Silvia, Halifax
FLAXSEED — 9,318 bgs, 20,499 bu, Bunge North Amer Grain Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
8,632 bgs, 18,990 bu, Bunge North Amer Grain Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
8,667 bgs, 19,067 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—93 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Trentbank, Bombay
198 bgs, Grace National Bank, Tampa, Bombay
67 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Tampa, Bombay
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—4 bales, 1,126 lbs, United Chem Drug Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
FULLERS EARTH—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, London Citizen, London
GAMBIER—323 cs, President Fillmore, Singapore
GELATIN—4 cs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Berlin, Bremen
10 cs, Paul Puttmann, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
3 cs, P C Zuhlke, Deutschland, Hamburg
GINGER ROOT—75 bgs, D Steengrafe, Bolivar, Kingston
100 bgs, Park, Benziger & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
8 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Bolivar, Kinston
25 bgs, Murray & Nickell Mfg Co, Bolivar, Kingston
GLASS DUST—1 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Deutschland, Hamburg
PLATE—2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Berlin, Bremen
1 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
20 cs, J Rubin & Son, Inc, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
11 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
11 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
26 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
37 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
4 cs, L Solomon & Son, Westernland, Antwerp
WINDOW—10 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Berlin, Bremen
10 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
8 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
3 cs, Davies, Turner & Co, Andania, Liverpool
GLUE—100 bgs, Deutschland, Hamburg
40 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Westernland, Antwerp
26 cs, W E Miller, Westernland, Antwerp
20 bgs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
200 bgs, N L Lederer, Maria Trieste
30 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Andania, Liverpool
MARINE—35 cs, 2,205 lbs, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Banker, London
120 cs, Caledonia, Glasgow
GLUESTOCK—326 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Malayan Prince, Naples
GRAPHITE—79 bbls, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Silvercypress, Colombo
250 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Silvercypress, Colombo
229 bgs, New York Trust Co, Silvercypress, Colombo
481 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Silvercypress, Colombo
GREASE, WOOL—20 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
15 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
20 crates, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
40 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
GUARANA—4 cs, Sheridan, Manaos
4 cs, Berney, Para
GUM—67 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Deutschland, Hamburg
ARABIC—100 bgs, 22,440 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Mahratta, Pt Sudan
350 bgs, 77,928 lbs, National Bank of Egypt, Mahratta, Pt Sudan
50 bgs, 11,116 lbs, Chase Natl Bank, City of Derby, Pt Sudan
GUM, ARABIC—400 bgs, 80,760 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Trentbank, Pt Sudan
520 bgs, 101,684 lbs, R J Hunter & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
600 bgs, 117,260 lbs, R J Hunter & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
ASAFETIDA—28 pkgs, City of Derby, Colombo
COPAL—500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
155 bgs, Emile Francque, Antwerp
200 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
200 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Westernland, Antwerp
700 bgs, Innes & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
40 bgs, Grace Natl Bank, Westernland, Antwerp
100 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
60 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
80 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Westernland, Antwerp
55 bgs, Berury, Para
159 baskets, Innes & Co, Palembang, Macassar
219 baskets, Palembang, Macassar
135 bgs, J H Faunce, Inc, Audania, Liverpool
82 baskets, Kidder-Peabody Acceptance Corp, Malayan Prince, Macassar
66 baskets, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Malayan Prince, Macassar
565 baskets, Malayan Prince, Macassar
DAMMAR—700 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Malayan Prince, Batavia
50 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Palembang, Telok Betong
192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Silvercypress, Singapore
50 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Malayan Prince, Singapore
50 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Malayan Prince, Singapore
210 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Malayan Prince, Singapore
140 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Malayan Prince, Singapore
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Malayan Prince, Singapore
30 cs, Malayan Prince, Macassar
GALBANUM—160 bgs, 41,776 lbs, American Banker, London
GAMBOGE—5 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Malayan Prince, Singapore
GHATTI—24 bgs, 4,686 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
60 pkgs, 11,726 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
INDUSTRIAL—40 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
KARAYA—133 bgs, 22,242 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Deutschland, Hamburg
134 bgs, Trentbank, Bombay
304 bgs, Trentbank, Colombo
146 bgs, 23,452 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
KAURI—46 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
7 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
20 cs, J D Lewis, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
20 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
297 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
21 cs, Davies, Turner & Co, Canadian Transporter, Auckland
METHI—13 bgs, City of Derby, Aden
OLIBANUM—20 bgs, City of Derby, Aden
15 cs, City of Derby, Colombo
40 cs, 11,176 lbs, Gallagher & Ascher, Deutschland, Hamburg
SHIRAZ—250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, City of Derby, Colombo
500 bgs, Travis & Parks, Deutschland, Hamburg
TRAGACANTH—12 cs, City of Derby, Colombo
21 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
32 cs, American Banker, London
200 bgs, American Banker, London
YACCA—225 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Canadian Britisher, Port Adelaide
GYPSUM—500 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Berlin, Bremen
600 bgs, Berlin, Bremen
233 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Karlsruhe, Bremen
HAIR, HORSE—150 cs, Amtorg Trading Corpn, Saguache, Murmansk
280 bls, Amtorg Trading Corpn, Saguache, Murmansk
10 cs, Block Bros, American Banker, London
HUMAN—1 cs, Independence Forwarding Co, Westernland, Antwerp
HENNA, LEAVES—184 bgs, 19,030 lbs, Mahratta, Port Said
55 bgs, President Fillmore, Marseilles
HERBS, MEDICINAL—5 cs, Meht & Daniels, Deutschland, Hamburg
23 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Maria, Trieste
3 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Maria, Trieste
IPECAC ROOT — 1 bg, Ultramares Corpn, Tana, Rio de Janeiro
8 bgs, Enrique Gomez, American Legion, Montevideo
IRON, OXIDE—28 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Berengaria, London
22 cks, J A McNulty, Andania, Liverpool
25 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Andania, Liverpool
9 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Andania, Liverpool
SAND—20 bbls, 11,704 lbs, Hummel & Robinson, Deutschland, Hamburg
JALAP ROOT—34 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
KAOLIN—1 bbl, 488 lbs, Adolph Hurst & Co, Sarcoxie, Havre
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—31 bales, 8,371 lbs, United Chem Drug Co, Deutschland Hamburg
40 bales, 11,506 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman & Co, Tampa, Suez
LITHOPONE—500 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
25 cks, African Metal Corpn, Westernland, Antwerp
LOCUST BEANS FLOUR—250 bgs, Banque Coml Italian Trust Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
MACE—1 bbl, Arthur Schwartz Corpn, Fort St George, St Lucia
21 cs, Irving Trust Co, Palembang, Macassar
25 cs, Palembang, Macassar
20 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Munamar Grenada

MACE—10 bbls, Thomas Scott & Co, Munamar, Gretana
29 cs, Catz American Co, Malayan Prince, Macassar
MAGNESIA—30 cs, J Personeni, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
CALCINED—5 cs, Schofield Donald & Co, Andania, Liverpool
CARBONATE—10 cs, Schofield Donald & Co, Andania, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—3,600 bgs, Trentbank, Madras
MANGANESE ORE—715 pockets, General Dry Batteries, Ponce, Ponce
880 pockets, Exolon Co, Ponce, Ponce
MANIOC FLOUR—275 bgs, 56,815 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
MEDICINAL PREPS — 40 cs, J Personeni, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—30 cs, Bridges Neumer & Co, Tai Ping, Yokohama
METAL LEAF — 5 cs, J Lackow, Berlin, Bremen
MOLASSES—1,419,150 gls, Dunbar Molasses Corp, Dora, Cienfuegos
MYROBALANS — 240 pockets, Hammond & Carpenter, Mahratta, Calcutta
3,000 pockets, Hammond & Carpenter, Trentbank, Calcutta
NICOTIN—1 dm, Amtorg Trading Corp, Saguache, Murmansk
NUTMEGS—2 bbls, Arthur Schwartz Corp, Port St George, St Lucia
42 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Silvercypress, Singapore
98 bgs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Munamar, Grenada
OCHER, POWDERED—10 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Berengaria, London
20 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—1 dm, 521 lbs, Ungerer & Co, American Banker, London
10 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Exmoor, Palermo
ANISE—5 dms, Lehn & Fink, Inc, President Fillmore, Hongkong
10 dms, J B Horner, President Fillmore, Hongkong
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Malayan Prince, Hongkong
10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Raynard, Malayan Prince, Hongkong
BERGAMOT—2 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
10 cs, 418 lbs, Campagoni-Parento, Inc, Exmoor, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,980 lbs, Ungerer & Co, Exmoor, Messina
17 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
CHINAWOOD—150 dms, Brooklyn Trust Co, President Fillmore, Hongkong
475 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, President Fillmore, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, 2,856 lbs, R C Treatt & Co, American Banker, London
9 dms, 6,048 lbs, American Banker, London
11 dms, McKesson & Robbins, President Fillmore, Colombo
CITRONELLA—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, President Fillmore, Colombo
2 dms, Volkart Bros, President Fillmore, Colombo
12 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Tampa, Colombo
COCONUT—770 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Tai Ping, Manila
1,006 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Silvercypress, Cebu
430 tons, Malayan Prince, Manila
COD—75 cks, 3,750 gls Murray Oil Product Co, Silvia, St John's
200 cks, 10,000 gls, Robert Badcock & Co, Silvia, St Johns
52 cks, 2,600 gls, F W Damon, Silvia, Halifax
10 cks, 500 gls, Robt Badcock & Co, Silvia, Halifax
50 cks, 2,500 ls, Bowring & Co, Silvia, Halifax
CODLIVER—50 bbls, Wm Benkert & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 cs, Weston A Price, Silvia, St John's
CORN—200 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
30 bb's, Andania, Liverpool
200 dms, Corn Products Refg Co, Waukegan, Havre
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Berlin, Bremen
1 cs, C W Sellers, Berengaria, London
6 cs, Lionel Trading Co, Berengaria, London
12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Deutschland, Hamburg
4 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
4 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
17 cs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, President Fillmore, Marseilles
ETHEREAL—5 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Deutschland, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS—50 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Canadian Britisher, Melbourne
50 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Canadian Britisher, Melbourne
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Ward, Melbourne
5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Ward, Melbourne
22 dms, Orbis Product Trading Co, Ward, Melbourne
LEMON—50 cs, 2,090 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exmoor, Palermo
50 qr cs, 1,848 lbs, Stanley Jordan & Co, Exmoor, Messina
25 qr cs, 924 lbs, Wood & Selick, Exmoor, Messina
100 qr cs, 4,400 lbs, American Express Co, Exmoor, Messina
25 qr cs, 935 lbs, J B Horner, Exmoor, Messina
40 qr cs, 1,430 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, Exmoor, Messina
100 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Malayan Prince, Messina
25 cr, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
4 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
120 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
LIME—5 cs, Park Benziger & Co, Fort St George, St Lucia
2 cs, T A Hedley, Western Prince, Trinidad
2 pkgs, Western Prince, Trinidad
OIL, LUBRICATING—40 dms Schlieman Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
107 cms, Kuhne-Libby Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
220 dms, Stanco, Inc, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
5 dms, M W Kellogg Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
MANDARIN—40 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Malayan Prince, Messina
OLIVE—40 cs, International Madison Bank Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
25 dms, Bank of America, Cabo Mayor, Seville
250 cs, Hijos de Ybarra, Cabo Mayor, Seville
225 cs, Bank of America, Cabo Mayor, Seville
75 cs, Brooklyn Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
250 cs, International Madison Bank, Cabo Mayor, Seville
275 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
30 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
21 cs, Nicola Moffia, Malayan Prince, Naples
50 cs, Giovanni Cuccia, Exmoor, Palermo
198 pkgs, Columbo Co, Exmoor, Palermo
25 cs, Alessandro Passantino, Exmoor, Palermo
84 pkgs, Exmoor, Palermo
159 cs, Exmoor, Catania
51 cs, Giuseppe Giacomo, Exmoor, Catania
52 cs, American Shipping Co, Exmoor, Palermo
432 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exmoor, Messina
250 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exmoor, Milazza
175 cs, F H Leggett & Co, Exmoor, Leghorn
100 cs, Antonio Scaramellino, Exmoor, Genoa
415 cs, F H Leggett & Co, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
145 cs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
70 cs, General Transport Co, Conte Biancamano, Naples
35 dms, President Fillmore, Genoa
50 cs, Schroeder Bros, Inc, President Fillmore, Genoa
1,845 cs, President Fillmore, Genoa
240 cs, Von Bremen Asche de Bruyn, Inc, President Fillmore, Marseilles
35 cs, Fiske & Brown, President Fillmore, Marseilles
60 cs, C H Arnold & Co, Olympic, Southampton
1,000 cs, F Romeo & Co, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
100 cs, Antolini Co, Inc, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
100 cs, B Filippone & Co, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
100 cs, Gianusa & Rao, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
150 cs, Frank Mosca, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
150 cs, C Basilea & Co, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
200 cs, Samuel Kirsch, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
250 cs, Bortolo Bendin, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
100 cs, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
400 cs, F Romeo & Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
50 cs, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
10 dms, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
200 cs, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
25 dms, W A Taylor & Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
175 dms, First National Bank, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
100 cs, National City Bank, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
120 dms, Lekas & Divas, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, International Madison Bank, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, Bank of Athens Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 dms, Mayer Gulden Annis, Inc, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, National Bank of Greece, Cabo Mayor, Seville
150 cs, Hijos de Ybarra, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
150 cs, Bank of America, Cabo Mayor, Seville
50 cs, Chase National Bank, Cabo Mayor, Seville
50 cs, International Madison Bank & Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
300 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, Union Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
770 cs, Cabo Mayor, Seville
ORANGE—23 cs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Raynard, Bolivar, Kingston
4 qtr cs, 167 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Exmoor, Palermo
25 qtr cs, 1,100 lbs, J B Horner, Exmoor, Messina
20 qtr cs, 704 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, Exmoor, Messina
15 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
20 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
PALM—207,344 kilos, National City Bank, Palembang, Belawan Deli
304,247 kilos, Palembang, Telok Betong
148 bbls, Silvercypress, Singapore
25 bbls, Wm Porter & Co, Andania, Liverpool
PALMKERNEL—568,960 kilos, Best Foods, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
PATCHOULI — 2 cs, 112 lbs, American Banker, London
PIMENTO LEAF—2 dms, Brown Bros & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
PINENEEDLE—4 dms, 2,885 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, American Banker, London
OIL, RESIDUE—22 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
ROSEWOOD—6 dms, Sheridan, Manaos
1 cs, Ultramares Corp, Sheridan, Manaos
5 dms, Berury, Para
SEAL—70 cks, Bowring & Co, Silvia, St Johns
5 cks, Robert Badcock & Co, Silvia, St Johns
25 cks, Robert Badcock & Co, Silvia, Halifax
SPERM—100 bbls, I R Boody & Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
10 bbls, Caledonia, Glasgow
SULPHUR—300 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Extavia, Izmir
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Extavia, Salonica
150 bbls, M J Scorello, Exilona, Bari
WINTERGREEN—2 dms, Palembang, Batavia
ORRIS ROOT—18 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley & King, Exilona, Leghorn
200 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Exilona, Leghorn
PAINT—100 cs, E I DuPont de Nemours Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
PARAFFIN—800 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Andania, Liverpool
PATCHOULI LEAVES—(Correction) In previous issue J B Horner was credited with 50 bls, should have read Brown Bros & Co, Fairfield City, Penang
PEAT DUST—600 bls, McHutcheson & Co, Berlin, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—602 bgs, Trentbank, Colombo
500 bgs, Union Trust Co, Palembang, Telok Betong
255 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Palembang, Telok Betong
415 bgs, Palembang, Telok Betong
140 bgs, Silvercypress, Singapore
250 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Malayan Prince, Telok Betong
250 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Malayan Prince, Telok Betong
500 bgs, Malayan Prince, Batavia
910 bgs, Catz American Co, Malayan Prince, Telok Betong
265 bgs, Catz American Co, Malayan Prince, Macassar
WHITE—166 bgs, National City Bank, Palembang, Batavia
81 bgs, National City Bank, Palembang, Batavia
250 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Palembang, Batavia
84 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Palembang, Batavia
82 bgs, Palembang, Batavia
210 bgs, National City Bank, Malayan Prince, Singapore
255 bgs, Catz American Co, Malayan Prince, Macassar
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—3,300,720 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Robt E Hopkins, Aruba
81,937 bbls, 3,441,354 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, H W Stewart, Aruba
3,394,434 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, I C White, Aruba
20,000 bbls, 840,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Aragua, Las Piedras
107,000 bbls, 4,494,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
63,526 bbls, 2,752,092 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Harold Walker, Aruba
90,000 bbls, 3,780,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
58,645 bbls, 2,463,090 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, C A Canfield, Aruba
109,000 bbls, 4,578,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
115,000 bbls, 4,830,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Canadolite, Mamomal
70,000 bbls, 2,940,000 gls, Warner Quinlan Co, Hagood, Tampico
118,000 bbls, 4,956,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Victolite, Mamomal
147,000 bbls, 5,974,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, J D Archbold, Mamomal
19,000 bbls, 798,000 gls, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Corp, San Tiburcio, Tampico
64,486 bbls, 2,708,412 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Fred R Kellogg, Aruba
PIMENTO—200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Bolivar, Kingston
50 bgs, J A Manton, Bolivar, Kingston
PINENEEDLE EXTRACT—1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Karlsruhe, Bremen
PLASTER—200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Berlin, Bremen
6,028 bgs, Karlsruhe, Bremen
POTASH, BROMIDE—24 cks, 7,466 lbs, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—50 cs, Berlin, Bremen
15 dms, 10,179 lbs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
MURIATE—2,200 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Berlin, Bremen
750 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Karlsruhe, Bremen
90,700 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Karlsruhe, Bremen
200 bgs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp
240 bgs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Westernland, Antwerp
PRINTING INK—2 cs, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
2 dms, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
PUMICE LUMP—7,643 bgs, 660,000 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exmoor, Canneto
POWDERED—75 bgs, 16,500 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exmoor, Canneto
110 bgs, 24,200 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exmoor, Canneto
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,136 bgs, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, New York Trust Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, International Product Corp, American Legion, Buenos Aires
1,266 bgs, The Tannin Corp, American Legion, Buenos Aires
6,145 bgs, First National Bank, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—24 bgs, 5,264 lbs, American Banker, London
12 bgs, 1,904 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, American Banker, London
ROOT MEDICINAL—6 bgs, 660 lbs, S B Penick & Co Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
SAFFLOWER—48 bgs, President Fillmore, Alexandria
SANDALWOOD BILLETS—1,145 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Trentbank, Madras
SEED MEDICINAL 8 bgs, 1,119 lbs, S B Penick & Co Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
12 bgs, S B Penick & Co Inc, Maria, Trieste
22 bgs, Peek & Velsor Inc, Maria, Trieste
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, Trentbank, Colombo
19 bls, Brown Bros & Co, Silvercypress, Suez
SHELLAC—100 bgs, The Mantrose Corpn, Mahratta, Calcutta
150 bgs, A R Haeuser & Co, Mahratta, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Mahratta, Calcutta
75 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Mahratta, Calcutta
20 cs, Ralli Bros, Mahratta, Calcutta
125 bgs, Harrimann Bros & Co, Mahratta, Calcutta
SHELLAC—25 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Trentbank, Calcutta
25 cs, Ralli Bros, Trentbank, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Trentbank, Calcutta
50 bgs, H V F Price, Inc, Mahratta, Calcutta
100 bgs, H V F Price, Inc, Tampa, Calcutta
100 bgs, Tradesmen National Bank & Trust Co, Tampa, Calcutta
100 bgs, Rogers-Brown-Crocker Bros, Tampa, Calcutta
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Tampa, Calcutta
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tampa, Calcutta
100 bgs, A R Haeuser & Co, Tampa, Calcutta
50 cs, A R Haeuser & Co, Tampa, Calcutta
75 cs, H W Peabody & Co, Tampa, Calcutta
100 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Tampa, Calcutta
200 bgs, Tampa, Calcutta
25 cs, Tampa, Calcutta
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mahratta, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mahratta, Calcutta
25 cs, Ralli Bros, City of Derby, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Derby, Calcutta
100 bgs, Arnhold & Co, City of Derby, Calcutta
75 cs, Harrimann Bros & Co, City of Derby, Calcutta
250 bgs, City of Derby, Calcutta
75 cs, City of Derby, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Harrimann Bros & Co, Mahratta, Calcutta
350 bgs, Ralli Bros, Trentbank, Calcutta
300 bgs, Tampa, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mahratta, Calcutta
200 bgs, Arnhold & Co, City of Derby, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Derby, Calcutta
100 bgs, City of Derby, Calcutta
SIENNA EARTH—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
SOAP—5 cs, J Wanamaker, Berengaria, London
4 bgs, Warin & C King, Extavia, Izmir
300 cs, Conti & Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
MILLINGS—53 cs, 11,183 lbs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
SADDLE—60 cs, 9,520 lbs, Solomon & Phillips, American Bnaker, London
TOILET—28 cs, 12,311 lbs, House of Tee Jur, Sarcoxie, Havre
13 cs, House of Tee Jur, Waukegan, Havre
SODA NITRATE—17,920 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Antofagasta
29,792 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Tocopilla
SPONGES—22 bls, Gulf West Indies, Inc, Oriente, Havana
9 bls, American Express Co, Oriente, Havana
1 bl, Royal Bank of Canada, Oriente, Havana
58 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
8 bls, F L Kramer & Co, Evangeline, Nassau
30 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Inc, Evangeline, Nassau
4 bls, Southern Diver Sponge Co, Evangeline, Nassau
2 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Evangeline, Nassau
5 bls, World Sponge Market, Evangeline, Nassau
REFUSE—20 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Oriente, Havana
10 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Evangeline, Nassau
STARCH, POTATO—50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
STEARIN, DISTILLATION—250 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Saguache, Murmanck
OLEO—1,038 bgs, Swift & Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
SUMAC, LEAF—150 bls, 83,690 lbs, Aug F Stauff & Co, Exmoor, Palermo
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Exmoor, Genoa
700 bgs, 154,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Florida, Bordeaux
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Agent de La Cie, Florida, Bordeaux
1,550 bgs, 341,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Cabo Mayor, Genoa
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
TANNIN EXTRACT—1 bg, Hammond & Carpenter, West Cawthon, Beira
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—285 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Palembang, Surabaya
FLOUR—15,082 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Palembang, Surabaya
500 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Palembang, Batavia
250 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Palembang, Batavia
619 bgs, Palembang, Surabaya
500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Silvercypress, Batavia
745 bgs, Cafetea Import Co, Malayan Prince, Batavia
SEEDS—287 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Palembang, Surabaya
TEA WASTE—3,003 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Mahratta, Calcutta
1,102 bgs, Maywood Chem Works, City of Derby, Calcutta
3,005 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Trentbank, Calcutta
3,000 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Tampa, Calcutta
TUBA ROOT—22 cs, Silvercypress, Singapore
VALONIA—3,370 bgs, 471,240 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Extavia, Izmir
556 bgs, 101,200 lbs, International Product Corp, Extavia, Izmir
1,193 bgs, 1,918,824 lbs, A Benadava, Extavia, Tenedos
3,688 bgs, 452,848 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Extavia, Tenedos
601 bgs, 108,130 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Extavia, Salonica
1,108 bgs, 111,082 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Extavia, Dardanelles
VANILLA BEANS — 23 cs, P & P Derode Freres & Dammann, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles
40 cs, Gomez & Sloan, Inc, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
27 cs, George Lueders & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
25 cs, P & P Derode Freres & Dammann, President Fillmore, Marseilles
146 cs, Thurston & Braidlich, President Fillmore, Marseilles
21 cs, Brooklyn Trust Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
50 cs, J N Limbert & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
25 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
125 cs, President Fillmore, Marseilles
44 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exilona, Marseilles
VARNISH — 7 dms, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
10 cks, F L Kramer & Co, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, F L Kramer & Co, Berlin, Bremen
WATTLE BARK—285 bls, International Product Corp, West Cawthon, Durban
1,277 bls, The Tannin Corp, West Cawthon, West London

F. PAUL WEISS, President
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16 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

WAX—40 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Waukegan, Havre
BEES—33 bgs, 5,348 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Western Prince, Rio de Janeiro
85 bgs, 18,297 lbs, Van Oppen & Co, Extavia, Izmir
126 bgs, W H Bowdlear & Co, M C Hohn, Nuevitas
14 bgs, Ultramares Corp, Tana, Rio de Janeiro
44 bgs, Oriente, Havana
40 bgs, J Aaron & Co, Inc, Oriente, Havana
16 bgs, J F Vila, Oriente, Havana
80 bgs, D Steengrafe, President Fillmore, Port Said
50 bgs, Thomas Norton & Co, Sardinian Prince, Paranagua
131 bgs, Sardinian Prince, Paranagua
4 bgs, Otto Gerdan & Co, Ponce, Aguadilla
CARNAUBA—20 bgs, 2,274 lbs, Innis Speiden & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
247 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Sheridan, Pernambuco
328 bgs, Chase National Bank, Sheridan, Pernambuco
225 bgs, Atlantic National Bank, Sheridan, Pernambuco
112 bgs, Atlantic National Bank, Sheridan, Ceara
224 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Berury, Ceara
313 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Berury, Pernahyba
167 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Berury, Ceara
112 bgs, Chase National Bank, Berury, Ceara
188 bgs, Bank of London South America, Berury, Parnahyba
188 bgs, Atlantic National Bank, Berury, Pernahyba
188 bgs, Berury, Pernahyba
372 bgs, Atlantic National Bank, Berury, Pernambuco
112 bgs, Berury, Pernambuco
CERESIN—20 bgs, E A Bromund & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
40 bgs, Jos Dick, Sarcoxie, Havre
20 cs, Jos Dick, Sarcoxie, Havre
MINERAL—20 bgs, Schlieman Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
MONTAN—675 bgs, 103,950 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
WHITING—5,974 bgs, Grace National Bank, Sarcoxie, Havre
ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls, African Metal Corpn, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
100 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Westernland, Antwerp
300 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Westernland, Antwerp
50 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
55 bbls, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
170 bbls, 46,915 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

CASSIA—320 bls, D G Evans Coffee Co, Malayan Prince, Hongkong, St Louis
308 bls, R T French Co, Malayan Prince, Hongkong, Rochester
GLYCERIN—10 dms, J E Bernard & Co, Anlania, Liverpool, Cincinnati
GUM BENZOIN—2 cs, American Express Co, Sarcoxie, Havre, Chicago
GELATIN—6 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Karlsruhe, Bremen, Chicago
OIL CITRONELLA—4 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Malayan Prirce, Batavia, Chicago
LEMON—25 cs, New England Confectionery Co, Malayan Prince, Messina, Cambridge
OLIVE—225 cs, President Fillmore, Genoa, Buffalo
100 cs, President Fillmore, Genoa, Newark
50 cs, President Fillmore, Genoa, Bridgeport

Baltimore Imports

ACID, ARSENIC, CRUDE—403 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd, N Y, Sanyo, Tokyo
BONE MEAL—2,240 bgs, Mahsud, Calcutta
400 bgs, Dunstaffnage, Buenos Aires
1,110 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—200 cks, 600 bgs, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
260 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemicals Corp, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
30 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
50 cks, Furness Withy & Co, Ltd, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
70 cks Philipp Bauer, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
80 cks, F W Berk & Co, Sacanadaga, Rotterdam
321 bbls, 254 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemicals Co, Koln, Hamburg
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS—700 bgs, Coelleda, Liverpool
FISH MEAL—1,000 bgs, Bank of California, Sanyo, Osaka
GASOLINE—3,060,088 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Pan Aruba, Aruba
27,761 bbls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Willy, Curacao
6,652 bbls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Willy, Curacao
NAPHTHA—31,020 bbls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Willy, Curacao
NITRATE-PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER—6,400 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Koln, Bremen
OCHER—10 cks, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Coelleda, Liverpool
5 cks, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Maryland London
OIL—100 dms, Irving R Boody & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
CORN—100 bbls, W B Cassell Co, Ambridge, Antwerp
POTASH CARBONATE—28 cks, Brown Bros & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
KAINIT—63 tons, N V Potash Export My, Koln, Bremen
MANURE SALT—469 tons, N V Potash Export My, Koln, Bremen
SULPHATE—3,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Koln, Bremen
SODA NITRATE—182,773 bgs, Anglo Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Tolten, Tocopilla
SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Koln, Bremen
UREA—112 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Koln, Bremen

Boston Imports

ACID, STEARIC—136 bgs, Lunham & Reeve, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
ALUM, POWD—3 cs, 1,938 lbs, C J Pierce, Eifel, Hamburg
BONE FLOUR—1,105 bgs, 111,553 lbs, Ossining, Hamburg
400 bgs, 41,094 lbs, National City Bank, Ossining, Hamburg
MEAL—7,500 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
1,238 bgs, 126,107 lbs, Ossining, Hamburg
CALCIUM NITRATE—1,004 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
600 bgs, 61,091 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Eifel, Hamburg
400 bgs, 40,728 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Ossining, Hamburg
CASEIN—1,238 bgs, Kidder-Peabody Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
CHARCOAL BONE—150 bgs, Fruit D'spatch Co, San Benito, Kingston
CHEMICALS—30 dms, 17,610 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Eifel, Hamburg
53 cks, Eifel, Bremen
25 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemicals Corpn, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS — 400 bgs, Heidelbach-Ickelheimer Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
BUTTER—30 cs, Stephen L Bartlett Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—600 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, San Benito, Kingston
CREOSOTE—50 dms, 27,801 lbs, Lee Higginson Co, Eifel, Hamburg
DYE—1 cs, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Nubian, Liverpool
ALIZARIN—7 kegs, C H Powell Co, Nubian, Liverpool
1 ck, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Nubian, Liverpool
ANILIN—10 dms, 8 kegs, 2 cks, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Nubian, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT—35 cks, Goldschmidt Corpn, Eifel, Bremen
GASOLINE—3,372,044 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Elisha Walker, Aruba
GLASS, POWD—3 cks, W N Proctor Co, Eifel, Bremen
GLAUBER'S SALT—125 cks, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
GLUE—1 cs, 176 lbs, Stone & Downer, Eifel, Hamburg
BONE—20 bgs, 2,205 lbs, Eifel, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—72 bgs, Baring Bros, Nubian, Liverpool
400 bgs, 87,670 lbs, C A Haynes Co, Eifel, Hamburg
178 bgs, Harriman National Bank & Trust Co, Trentbank, Bombay
98 cs, Merchants' National Bank, Trentbank, Bombay
186 cks, C A Haynes Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
336 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Malayan Prince, Naples
FISH SKINS—33 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
93 bbls, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Farnorth, St John's, N F
HIDE CUTTINGS—202 bgs, Baring Bros, Nubian, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, J B Moors Co, Nubian, Liverpool
113 bgs, Train Smith Co, Nubian, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—20 dms, Eifel, Bremen
30 dms, Irving M Sobin, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
GREASE, WOOL—50 cks, Nubian, Liverpool
GUM, ARABIC—30 bgs, Palembang, Port Said
COPAL—181 bskts, Malayan Prince, Macassar
LOCUST BEAN—10 cks, Arnold-Hoffman Co, Nubian, Liverpool
IRISH MOSS—10 bls, L W Cronkhite Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—100 bgs, 11,354 lbs, A Klipstein Co, Ossining, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
OIL, COCONUT—60 cylinders, 300 cwts, Volkart Bros, Silvercypress, Colombo
1,036 tons, 2,321,451 lbs, Philippine Refining Corpn, Silvercypress, Cebu
COD—100 cks, White & Hodges, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
CODLIVER—100 bbls, 27,127 lbs, John G Hall Co, Eifel, Hamburg
25 bbls, Eifel, Bremen
100 dms, Marden Wild Corpn, America, Stavenger
75 bbls, 45 dms, C L Huisking & Co, America, Stavenger
FUEL — 65,748 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Frederic Ewing, Aruba
64,321 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, William Green, Aruba
58,300 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, W L Steed, Aruba
LEMON—25 cs, New England Confectionary Co, Malayan Prince, Messina
PEANUT—30 bbls, Lamont & Corliss, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
PEAT, GROUND—400 bls, 100 half bls, Joseph Breck & Son, Eifel, Bremen
205 bls, Eifel, Bremen
500 bls, 81,349 lbs, Ossining, Bremen
400 bls, 67,813 lbs, Joseph Breck & Sons Corpn, Ossining, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—67 bgs, Trentbank, Colombo
335 bgs, State Street Trust Co, Palembang, Telok-Betong
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Silvercypress, Batavia
WHITE—166 bgs, State Street Trust Co, Palembang, Batavia
POTASH—33 cks, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
10 cks, 50,507 lbs, Oesining, Hamburg
98 cks, 72,972 lbs, A Klipstein Co, Ossining, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—78 dms, 45,291 lbs, Ossining, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—500 bgs, 100,684 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Eifel, Hamburg
SULPHATE—1,020 bgs, 102,697 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Eifel, Hamburg
SALTPETER—2,907 bgs, 399,959 lbs, Henry Schroede, Banking Corpn, Eifel, Hamburg
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mazaratta, Calcutta
25 cs, Trentbank, Calcutta
17 cs, Stone & Downer, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
25 cs, Tampa, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—350 bls, 200 bgs, City of Derby, Calcutta
100 bgs, Trentbank, Calcutta
100 bgs, 11 tons, 7 cwt, Tampa, Calcutta
SILICON CARBIDE—4 cks, 961 lbs, E J Lavedahl, Eifel, Hamburg
SODA, SILICOFLUORIDE—171 cks, Irving M Sobin Co, Blomsersdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—49 dms, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—750 bgs, Ste'n-Hall Co, Flommersdijk, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—200 bgs, 24,092 lbs, Kidder-Peabody Acceptance Corpn, Eifel, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—619 bgs, Palembang, Surabaya
3,296 bgs, National City Bank, Palembang, Surabaya
255 bgs, Aaron D Weld's Sons, Malayan Prince, Surabaya
TARTAR—6 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
TRAGASOL—125 cks, 50 sx, J P Marston Co, Nubian, Liverpool
UREA—310 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—35 cs, Apollinaris Agency Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
WAX MONTAN—1,500 bgs, 231,483 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Eifel, Hamburg
67 bgs, 11,078 lbs, Ossining, Hamburg

Galveston Imports

COCONUTS—25 bgs, Velma Lykes, San Juan

Houston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—91 dms, Nashmaha, Antwerp
BARIUM CARBONATE — 40 tons, George Pierce, Potterdam
CREOSOTE—2,205 tons, War Sirdar, Salzaete
NITRATE-PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER — 600 bgs, Nishmeha, Antwerp
OIL, FUEL—9,450 tons, Franklin K Lane, Aruba
PEAT MULL—445 bls, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
POTASH KAINIT—550 tons, George Pierce, Bremen

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIA PHOSPATE-SULPHATE — 1,227 pkgs, 150,040 lbs, Nebraska, Berlin
SULPHATE—2,240 bgs, Akagisan, Kobe
BLEACHING POWDER—80 pkgs, 18,080 lbs, Tacoma, Frankfort
BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, 125,440 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
552 pkgs, 55,840 lbs, Tacoma, Hamburg
CALCIUM CHLORIDE — 121 dms, Tacoma, Cologne
153 pkgs, 109,550 lbs, Tacoma, Koln
CARAWAY SEED—50 pkgs, 5,100 lbs, Nebraska, Amsterdam
100 bgs, 11,030 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
CHEMICAL COMPOUND — 19 cs, 2,530 lbs, Transshipped, Melbourne
CHINA CLAY—50 cks, 11,220 lbs, Tacoma, Frankfort
113,900 lbs, Tacoma, Plymouth
COPRA MEAL—9,520 bgs, 954,220 lbs, President Grant, Manila
FISH MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Akagisan, Yokohama
4,852 bgs, 504,360 lbs, Tai Ping, Vladivostok
1,199 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama
1,120 bgs, 114,910 lbs, Tai Ping, Nagoya
FLEASEED—15 sx, 3,340 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles
FLUORSPAR — 200 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Tacoma, Leipzig
GINGER ROOT—25 pkgs, 4,750 lbs, San Jose, Kingston
4 cs, 400 lbs, President Grant, Canton
GLASS, SHEET — 5 cs, 1,320 lbs, Tacoma, Breslau
GUM, COPAL—62 bskts, 11,820 lbs, Taiyo, Makassar
DAMMAR—78 cs, 9,700 lbs, Batoe, Batavia
HEMPSEED—124 bgs, 17,980 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen
LIME-UREA—454 pkgs, 100,000 lbs, Nebraska, Berlin
LINSEED MEAL—600 sx, 60,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
MACE—10 pkgs, 1,010 lbs, Nebraska, Amsterdam
MAGNESIA CHLORIDE—111 dms, 33,280 lbs, Tacoma, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—100 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
OIL, CODLIVER—50 dms, Nebraska, Bergen
75 dms, Tacoma, Bergen
LUBRICATING—47 dms, Tacoma, Ghent
20 dms, Nebraska, London
OLIVE—5 pkgs, Los Angeles, Colon
PEANUT—6 pkgs, President Grant, Hongkong
PERILLA—150 dms, Taiyo, Osaka
OILMEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
PAPRIKA, GRD — 3 cs, 100 lbs, Tacoma, Vienna
PEANUT MEAL—150 sx, 30,000 lbs, Golden Sun, Tsingtao
1,000 sx, 250 bgs, 250,000 lbs, Golden Hind, Tsingtao
PEANUTS, SHELLED — 75 cs, 3,750 lbs, Golden Hind, Tsingtao
PEPPERS—50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
POPPYSEED—50 pkgs, 5,100 lbs, Nebraska, Amsterdam
POTASH SALTS, CRUDE—1,500 pkgs, 333,720 lbs, Cellina, The Hague
1,500 pkgs, 330,410 lbs, Duchess D'Aista, The Hague
SULPHATE — 1,100 pkgs, 250,790 lbs, Tacoma, Hamburg
RAPESEED MEAL—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
RICE FLOUR—20 cs, 1,750 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
SALTPETER—454 pkgs, 100,000 lbs, Nebraska, Berlin
SARDINE MEAL—1,450 sx, 150,080 lbs, Taiyo, Kobe
SESAME SEED — 11,675 bgs, 2,180,220 lbs, Golden Hind, Hankow
21,985 bgs, 4,108,620 lbs, Golden Hind, Shanghai
SOAP—1 cs, 160 lbs, Akagisan, Yokohama
TOILET—1 cs, 50 lbs, Nebraska, Vienna
200 cs, 12,110 lbs, Nebraska, Marseilles
1 cs, 120 lbs, Cellina, Madrid
SODA NITRATE—1,117 bgs, 111,710 lbs, Cuzco, Iquique
SOYBEAN MEAL—500 sx, 50,000 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen
1,800 sx, 180,000 lbs, Golden Hind, Dairen
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
SOYBEANS—40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Akagisan, Yokohama
650 bgs, 65,000 lbs, President Grant, Kobe
STRAMONIUM — 29 bls, 10,860 lbs, Transshipped, Germany
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 627 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
1,682 bgs, 210,150 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
209 bgs, 24,500 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 30 sx, 3,120 lbs, Batoe, Java
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 100 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
1 cs, 70 lbs, Taiyo, Osaka
2 cs, 210 lbs, President Grant, Yokohama

Mobile Imports

CALCIUM, NITRATE—424 tons, West Maximus, Antwerp
PEAT MULL — 79 tons, West Maximus, Bremen
SODA NITRATE—8,763 bgs, Apsleyhall, Antofagasta

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,134 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, Ester Thorden, Georgetown
3,012 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Nordvangen, Paramaribo
2,310 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Perusum, Paramaribo
BLEACHING POWDER—25 cs, American Express Co, Duquesne, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—356 sx, Syros, Antwerp
BONES—5 cars, T Smith & Son, Seatrain, Havana
CHEMICALS—150 cks, 78 cs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Grootendijk, Rotterdam
15 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Grootendijk, Rotterdam
4 cs, Munson Line, Syros, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—100 sx, J Meyer, Olancho, Belize
58 cs, F D'Aamico, Alancho, Belize
DESICCATED—105 cs, W R Grace & Co, Steel Exporter, Colombo
COPRA—7,142 sx, Bankers Trust Co, Steel Exporter, Singapore
CORK BOARD—4,260 ctns, George William Rueff, Sahale, Barcelona
1,315 ctns, Wicander & Co, Sahale, Barcelona
4,324 ctns, Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co, Sahale, Seville
FERROMANGANESE—325 tons, C Tennant & Sons, Duquesne, Liverpool
GASOLINE—3,365,652 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, William H Doheny, Aruba
1 cs, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Baja California, Tampico
GLASS, WINDOW—88 cs, Aluminum Line, Syros, Antwerp
470 cs, Syros, Antwerp
GUM CHICLE—626 sx, William Wrigley, Jr, Co, Fritzoe, Carmen
277 sx, Mexican Exploitation Co, Fritzoe, Carmen
277 sx, Chicle Development Co, Fritzoe, Carmen
278 sx, Mexican Exploitation Co, Fritzoe, Campeche
278 sx, Chicle Development Co, Fritzoe, Campeche
ILMENITE SAND—2,490 tons, Steel Exporter, Colachel
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, George William Rueff, Inc, American Press, Genoa
MOLASSES—145,215 gls, H L Laws, Seatrain, Havana
1,384,469 gls, North American Trading & Importing Co, Hagan, Havana
36,201 gls, H L Laws, Seatrain, Havana
NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE—641 sx, Gand, Antwerp
OIL—1 cs, L Caceres, Atenas, Havana
CITRONELLA—1 cs, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
PERFUMERY—2 cs, C Biddle, Iriona, Cristobal
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—16 bls, Illinois Central Railroad, Gand, Tampico
SOAP—1 cs, United Fruit Co, Duquesne, Liverpool
SODA, CAUSTIC—345 dms, Southern Pacific Co, Duquesne, Liverpool
SILICATE—100 sx, Munson Line, Syros, Antwerp
TALC—1,000 sx, L A Salomon, Gand, Antwerp
1 bg, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
TANKAGE—1 car, T Smith & Son, Seatrain, Havana
WHALE GUANO—35,708 sx, Loran, South Geogia

Philadelphia Imports

BAUXITE ORE—880 tons, Aluminum Ltd, Torsel, Demerara
CHALK—500 tons, Brown Bros Harriman Co, London Citizen, London
CHEMICALS—30 cks, London Citizen, London
330 dms, E H Bailey Co, London Citizen, London
CHINA CLAY—39 tons, 19 cwts, J W Higman Co, Bristol City, Bristol
200 tons, United Clay Mines Corpn, Bristol City, Bristol
120 tons, J W Hampton Jr Co, Bristol City, Bristol
76 tons, Moore & Munger Co, Bristol City, Bristol
CLAY, BLUE—150 tons, Moore & Munger Co, Bristol City, Bristol
CRUCIBLE—30 tons, Moore & Munger Co, Bristol City, Bristol
GLYCERIN—100 cks, Estrella, Marseilles
GUM—200 bgs, Thurston & Bradich, City of Bombay, Port Sudan
HAIR, CATTLE—166 bls, Corn Exchange National Bank, Nubian, Liverpool
20 bls, Culberson, Buenos Aires
GOAT—30 bls, Estrella, Marseilles
50 bls, Exilona, Marseilles
MOLASSES—1,220,508 gls, North American Trading & Importing Co, Thermo, Desco
1,377,725 gls, Eastern Alcohol Corpn, Castana, Havana
OCHER — 11 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Estrella, Marseilles
20 cks, Estrella, Marseilles
OIL, COCN—210 bbls, London Citizen, London
300 bbls, Innoko, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—150 dms, Robert Craig, Innoko, Antwerp
OLIVE SULPHUR—150 bbls, Exilona, Bari
100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exilona, Bari
RAPESEED, REFD—200 dms, Sanyo, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—750 bgs, Fairfield City, Batavia
ZINC OXIDE—75 bbls, Brown Bros & Harriman, Innoko, Antwerp

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—99 dms, American cyanamid Sales Corpn, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,120 bgs, Edward L Eyre & Co, Ginyo, Kobe
BRUSHES—1 cs, Ginyo, Kobe
11 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Cuba, Japan
CARAWAY SEED—40 bgs, D Hecht, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
CHALK, PRECIP—4 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Ginyo, Osaka
CHARCOAL — 1 cs, Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co, Portland, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—8 cs, 20 dms, order, Chile, Hamburg
294 dms, Junis Speider & Co, Inc, Chile, Hamburg
15 csks, The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
5 csks, 281 dms, Portland, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—30 csks, Portland, Antwerp
CINNAMON—60 bdls, Anglo South American Trust Co, Bolivar, Guaymas
COCOA BEANS—25 bgs, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, Portland, Cristobal
COPRA—A quantity for transshipment to London, Waikawa, Suva
261 bgs, Makura, Rarotonga
9,892 bgs, Williams Dimond & Co, Makura, Papeete
355 bgs, Burns Philp Co, Makura, Papeete
702 bgs, Makura, Papeete
3,098 bgs, Makura, Papeete
669 sx, Williams, Dimond & Co, Makura, Papeete
477 bgs Makura, Papeete
4,260 bgs, Makura, Papeete
231 bgs, Pacific Cocoanut Co, Makura, Papeete
FERTILIZER — 227 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Portland, Bremen
FISH MEAL—6,300 bgs, Bank of California, Sanyo, Osaka
FLUX—10 cs, American Concrete & Pipe Co, Makura, Sydney
GLASS, PLATE — 10 cs, Bank of Montreal, Portland, Antwerp
SHEET—31 cs, Royal Glass Works Corpn, Portland, Hamburg
WINDOW—750 cs, George Washington, Antwerp
210 cs, George Washington, Antwerp (for Oakland)
GLUE—50 bs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—174 bgs, George Washington, Antwerp (for Oakland)
HEMPSEED MEAL — 1,000 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Cuba, Yokohama
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs, W Halla, City of Panama, Puerto Angel
HERRING MEAL—1,120 bgs, Ginyo, Yokohama
OIL, ANISE—6 cs, C Romura & Co, Ginyo, Hongkong
CODLIVER, MED—25 dms, McKesson, Langley Michaels Co, Delftdijk, Rotterdam
LIME, DIST—A quantity, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, City of Panama, Acapulco
LUBRICATING—80 dms, P & R Wilson Co, Inc, Chile, Hamburg
PERILLA—150 dms, Ginyou, Yokkaichi
PEANUTS—21 bgs, Hamberger Polhemus Co, City of Panama, La Libertad
POLISHING MATERIAL—4 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Delftdijk, Swansea
POTASH SULPHATE — 1,000 bgs, Portland, Hamburg
A quantity, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Portland, Hamburg (for Oakland)
POTASH-SODA NITRATE—1,203 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Charcas, Iquique
SARDINE MEAL—9,188 bgs, Ginyo, Yokkaichi
SILVER SAND—2,250 tons, Baufour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Chile Antwerp (for Oakland)
SODA NITRATE—2,253 bgs, Anglo Chilean Nitrate Sales Corpn, Charcas, Toconilla
559 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Nyhorn, Antofogasta

TALLOW—3 csks, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, Makura, Wellington
VANILLA—1 pkg, W Halla, City of Panama, Puerto Angel
BEANS—7 cs, Great Pacific Co, Makura, Papeete
WAX, MONTAN—200 bgs, Chile, Hamburg
WHITING, BOLTED—225 bbls, 110 bgs, The East Asiatic Co, Ltd, Chile, Hamburg
LUMP—200 bbls, The East Asiatic Co, Ltd, Chile, Hamburg

Seattle Imports

AGAR AGAR—10 bls, Eli Lilly & Co, President Lincoln, Kobe
BRUSHES—12 cs, 1,440 lbs, W J Byrnes Co, President Lincoln, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, George Borgfeldt Co, President Lincoln, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, M Grumbacher, President Lincoln, Kobe
4 cs, 480 lbs, F W Woolworth, President Lincoln, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, L K Liggett Co, President Lincoln, Kobe
3 cs, 360 lbs, Takamine Corp, President Lincoln, Kobe
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—77 dms, Los Angeles, Antwerp
50 dms, Security First National Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—20 pkgs, Hitt Flashcracker Co, President Lincoln, Manila
105 cks, George Washington, Antwerp
COCONUT, DESIC—780 cs, Wood & Selick, President Lincoln, Manila
1,125 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Lincoln, Manila
FERTILIZER—2 bls, Ernst Bremermann & Co, Delftdyk, Rotterdam
200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Los Angeles, Bremen
GLASS, PLATE—8 cs, Belknap Glass Co, Los Angeles, Antwerp
OIL, CODLIVER—100 bbls, Canadian American Shipping Co, George Washington, Antwerp
25 bbls, McKesson, Stewart & Holmes Drug Co, Delftdyk, Rotterdam
PEANUTS—200 bgs, O'Loane Kelly & Co, Olympia, Tsingtau
500 bgs, Wells Witcomb Co, Olympia, Tsingtau
400 bgs, Donald H Bain, Olympia, Tsingtau
500 bgs, Falkenburg Trading Co, Olympia, Tsingtau
SODA NITRATE—5,595 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Charcas, Buenaventura
WATER, MINERAL—50 cs, Los Angeles, Antwerp

Tampa Imports

BONE MEAL—2,393 bgs, Giulia, Trieste
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,000 bgs, Syros, Antwerp
1 lot, Syros, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—10,000, Yumuri, Baracoa
NITRATE-PHOSPHATE-FERTILIZER — 10,-000 bgs, Syros, Antwerp
POTASH—1,000 bgs, Giulia, Trieste
SPONGES—150 bbls, Coranta, Puerto Cabezas

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—82,988 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
ACID, CHROMIC—2,360 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
CITRIC CRYST—65 lbs, Carrillo, Porto Castilla
SULPHURIC—4,260 lbs, Carrillo, Santiago
ALUMINA SULPHATE—300,000 lbs, Zacapa, Porto Colombia
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—17,858 lbs, Cubano, Santos
17,854 lbs, Cubano, Rio Grande
3,047 lbs, Eastern Glen, East London
14,701 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
PHOSPHATE—2,162,048 lbs, Silversandal, Yokohama
40,410 lbs, Calamares, Porto Limon
ASPHALT—112,301 lbs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
44,919 lbs, Segundo, Rosario
128,216 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
62,333 lbs, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
13,902 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
8,606 lbs, Aztec, Preston
116,926 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
22,040 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
6,150 lbs, Exarch, Messina
524,999 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
106,627 lbs, Albert Ballin, Bremen
44,283 lbs, Augvald, Marseilles
337,107 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
25,120 lbs, Vincent, Havre
24,057 lbs, Baracoa, Porto Colombia
12,009 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
306,589 lbs, Isarco, Genoa
211,148 lbs, Eastern Glen, Lourenco Marques
213,717 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
16,072 lbs, Augustus, Genoa
54,854 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
85,870 lbs, Takoaka, Kobe
101,412 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
58,195 lbs, American Merchant, London
BALSAM, CRUDE—381 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
BLANC FIXE—18,920 lbs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
10,999 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
11,025 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
BRONZE, POWD—2,216 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—2,769 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
2,450 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CLAY—44,672 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
22,400 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
COALTAR, DISINFECTANT—1,496 lbs, Carrillo, Porto Castilla
DYES—7,882 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
COCONUTS—22,450 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
COLOR, DRY—5,721 lbs, Vincent, Havre
COPRA—112,000 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CORN SYRUP—37,890 lbs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
46,428 lbs, Patria, Beirut
48,055 lbs, Taybank, Manila
16,194 lbs, Taybank, Shanghai
90,158 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
10,110 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
219,526 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
28,087 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
91,518 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
7,508 lbs, Eastern Glen, Lourenco Marques
45,516 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
45,974 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
89,968 lbs, Alaunia, London
CORNFLOUR—7,050 lbs, Gunny, Manzanillo
66,505 lbs, Tweedbank, Manila
37,163 lbs, Taybank, Manila
37,050 lbs, Aurania, London
7,052 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
2,418 lbs, Calamares, Corinto
6,421 lbs, Calamares, Buenaventura
2,675 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
62,040 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
6,500 lbs, Cananova, Santiago
5,650 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
DEXTRIN, CORN—2,130 lbs, Segundo, Montevideo
27,505 lbs, Alaunia, London
DISINFECANT—890 lbs, Silversandal, Osaka
DYES—31,202 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
144,931 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
10,800 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
3,701 lbs, Schodack, Havre
10,428 lbs, Silversandal, Kobe
466,043 lbs, Silversandal, Osaka
50,902 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
2,124 lbs, Drottingholm, Gothenburg
17,192 lbs, Innoko, Holland
17,277 lbs, Innoko, Germany
70,958 lbs, Tweedbank, Shanghai
9,022 lbs, American Legion, Buenos Aires
52,328 lbs, Silverelm, Bombay
ANILINE—1,630 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
DYEWOOD EXTRACT — 15,611 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
EARTH, INFUSORIAL—98,460 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
ERGOT—2,240 lbs, Patria, Lisbon
FERRO TUNGSTEN—10,854 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Stavanger
FERTILIZER—73,316 lbs, Sixaola, Kingston
44,010 lbs, Calamares, Port Limon
11,300 lbs, Yoro, Kingston
205,000 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
FISHMEAL—200,200 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—30,000 gls, Talisman, Montevideo
50,000 gls, Jaboatao, Bahia
50,000 gls, Cubano, Santos
16,800 gls, Cubano, Campana
550 gls, Bogota, Port Prince
GELATIN—1,422 lbs, Tweedbank, Manila
GLUCOSE—7,991 lbs, Aurania, London
GLUE, CASEIN—8,200 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT—635 lbs, Isarco, Genoa
GREASE, ANIMAL—114,245 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
586,015 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
138,960 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—8,512 lbs, Silversandal, Kobe
1,566 lbs, Carrillo, Tela
55,680 lbs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
5,081 lbs, Segundo, Rosario
30,666 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
1,290 lbs, Wytheville, Amsterdam
8,621 lbs, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
3,365 lbs, New York City, Bristol
25,728 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
8,997 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Amsterdam
3,310 lbs, Santa Eliza, Guayaquil
94,470 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
15,541 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
12,062 lbs, Cristobal Colon, Glon
2,603 lbs, Exmouth, Piraeus
2,099 lbs, Exmouth, Bucharest
6,731 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
54,815 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
3,604 lbs, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona
5,222 lbs, Marcus, Barcelona
12,072 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
4,329 lbs, Silverelm, Bombay
4,324 lbs, Silverelm, Karachi
1,080 lbs, Albert Ballin, Berlin
30,321 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
23,078 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
21,440 lbs, Schodack, Rouen
9,607 lbs, Roma, Genoa
11,791 lbs, Augvald, Oporto
83,365 lbs, London Corporation, London
21,314 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
43,780 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
2,618 lbs, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
5,370 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
19,822 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
42,655 lbs, Eastern Glen, Lourenco Marques
1,850 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
30,420 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
47,000 lbs, Takaoka, Yokohama
68,650 lbs, Takaoka, Kobe
75,096 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
93,604 lbs, Alaunia, London
780 lbs, American Merchant, London
8,997 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Amsterdam
GUM, ALOES—11,051 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH—1,001 lbs, Schodack, Havre
HAIR—10,852 lbs, Aurania, London
HOG—162,483 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
35,011 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
11,817 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
INDIGO—161,923 lbs, Silversandal, Osaka
INK, PRINTING—5,042 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Saude
14,560 lbs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
11,880 lbs, Evmouth, Piraeus
INSECTICIDE—29,421 lbs, Exmouth, Salonica
19,050 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
6,328 lbs, Exarch, Messina
10,410 lbs, President Harrison, Dairen
IRON OXIDE—11,360 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
24,600 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
22,595 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
KEROSENE—2,500 gls, Sixaola, Kingston
250 gls, Bacchus, Turks Islands
1,000 gls, Commewyne, Curacao
8,250 gls, Baracoa, Port Prince
2,000 gls, Martinique, Jeremie
LACQUER—5,741 lbs, Talisman, Buenos Aires
1,116 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
THINNER—300 gls, Wytheville, Amsterdam
550 gls, Zacapa, Porto Colombia
LARD—22,000 lbs, Sixaola, Santa Marta
464,295 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
22,715 lbs, Drottningholm, Malmo
13,424 lbs, Malaren, Stockholm
703,440 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
18,600 lbs, Conte Grande, Naples
212,020 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
12,800 lbs, Innoko, Brussels
347,750 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
385,125 lbs, New York City, Bristol
1,002,535 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
37,800 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Amsterdam
70,750 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Dusseldorf
4,650 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Cologne
52,250 lbs, Santa Eliza, Buenaventura
664,833 lbs, Aurania, London
137,223 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
10,280 lbs, Exarch, Malta
12,000 lbs, Commewyne, Port Prince
6,000 lbs, Commewyne, Guanta
10,000 lbs, Commewyne, Puerto Sucre
18,000 lbs, Bacchus, Maracaibo
261,560 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
42,784 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
4,529 lbs, Larviksfjord, Trondhjem
10,973 lbs, Larviksfjord, Bergen
11,273 lbs, Larviksfjord, Stavanger
4,441 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Trondhjem
6,838 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Stavanger
4,800 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Oslo
1,469,060 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
52,425 lbs, Albert Ballin, Koenigsberg
13,000 lbs, Albert Ballin, Stettin
22,255 lbs, Albert Ballin, Kolding
61,750 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
147,500 lbs, Schodack, Dunkirk
6,200 lbs, Roma, Naples
3,250 lbs, Roma, Messina
9,300 lbs, Roma, Catania
31,000 lbs, Roma, Marseilles
475,865 lbs, London Corporation, London
26,800 lbs, Zacapa, Santa Marta
36,000 lbs, Zacapa, Porto Colombia
22,792 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
9,027 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
17,804 lbs, Vincent, Havre
62,000 lbs, Vincent, Dunkirk
52,500 lbs, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
262,092 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
414,662 lbs, Aquitania, Southampton
8,680 lbs, Baracoa, Puerto Colombia
9,360 lbs, Baracoa, Cartegena
640,450 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
616,424 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
10,520 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
LARD—10,800 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
4,412 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
14,586 lbs, Cananova, Cienfuegos
18,600 lbs, Augustus, Naples
1,097,513 lbs, Marengo, Hull
32,500 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
32,529 lbs, Bannack, Glasgow
18,545 lbs, Bannack, Belfast
6,300 lbs, Bannack, Dublin
105,675 lbs, Bannack, Cardiff
32,500 lbs, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
8,000 lbs, Martinique, Puerto Colombia
6,219 lbs, Martinique, Jeremie
3,800 lbs, Bogota, Jacmel
12,125 lbs, Bogota, Port Prince
10,920 lbs, Bogota, Aux Cayes
142,720 lbs, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
845,379 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
501,489 lbs, Alaunia, London
LEAD, BLUE—7,326 lbs, Aurania, London
WHITE—48,090 lbs, Bannack, Glasgow
25,838 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
18,805 lbs, Marengo, Hull
101,163 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
21,672 lbs, New York City, Bristol
69,844 lbs, Aurania, London
11,764 lbs, Aurania, Liverpool
LINSEED CAKE—3,894,552 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
1,041,149 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
2,991,753 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
669,275 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
1,127,616 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
225,424 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
164,429 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
56,489 lbs, Bannack, Glasgow
LITHARGE—19,050 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—21,375 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
METHANOL—6,765 gls, London Corporation, London
MILK, POWD—4,716 lbs, Talisman, Montevideo
85,085 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
129,750 lbs, London Corporation, London
5,160 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
124,560 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
8,180 lbs, President Harrison, Shanghai
NAPHTHA—100,000 gls, Talisman, Montevideo
2,100 gls, Augvald, Lisbon
100,000 gls, Cubano, La Plata
10,000 gls, Cubano, Campana
OIL, BUCKNING—7,480 gls, Talisman, Buenos Aires
19,677 gls, Vaclite, Birkenhead or London
CASTOR—2,352 lbs, Aurania, London
CORN—2,008 lbs, President Harrison, Singapore
COTTONSEED—11,000 lbs, New Amsterdam, Koelin
10,949 lbs, Schodack, Havre
6,520 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CREOSOTE—350 lbs, Vincent, Havre
CYLINDER—118,272 gls, Emanuel Nobel, St Louis
147,588 gls, Emanuel Nobel, Port Bouc
178,962 gls, Emanuel Nobel, Vado
EDIBLE—1,471 lbs, Sixaola, Balboa
1,506 lbs, Gunny, Guantanamo
4,853 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
4,890 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
11,700 lbs, Eastern Glen, Algoa Bay
5,850 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
8,750 lbs, Cananova, Manzanillo
ENGINE—5,115 gls, Talisman, Montevideo
2,521 gls, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3,024 gls, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona
ESSENTIAL—700 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
730 lbs, New Amsterdam, Amsterdam
ESSENTIAL RESIDUE—6,625 lbs, Albert Pallin, Hamburg
FUEL—10,000 gls, Jaboatao, Bahia
4,240 gls, Corozal, Porto Plata
4,200 gls, Corozal, Macoris
LUBRICATING—15,215 gls, Talisman, Buenos Aires
605 gls, Carrillo, Preston
8,350 gls, Silversandal, Kobe
1,100 gls, Sixaola, Santa Marta
2,200 gls, Segundo, Montevideo
23,555 gls, Segundo, Buenos Aires
1,815 gls, Segundo, Asuncion
4,750 gls, Segundo, Rosario
1,260 gls, Wytheville, Amsterdam
3,360 gls, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
5,465 gls, Malaren, Stockholm
156,805 gls, Lancastria, Liverpool
1,650 gls, Aztec, Preston
1,650 gls, Aztec, Kingston
8,442 gls, Conte Grande, Genoa
1,650 gls, Conte Grande, Naples
7,266 gls, Innoko, Antwerp
1,092 gls, New York City, Cardiff
31,080 gls, Patria, Lisbon
10,734 gls, Patria, Algiers
2,310 gls, Patria, Bone
38,500 gls, Patria, Alexandria
1,050 gls, Eastern Glen, Rotterdam
2,730 gls, Nieuw Amsterdam Amsterdam
1,100 gls, Santa Eliza, Buenaventura
2,630 gls, Santa Eliza, Salaverry
8,450 gls, Santa Eliza, Callao
1,270 gls, Santa Eliza, Mollendo
2,255 gls, Santa Eliza, Iquique
1,650 gls, Santa Eliza, Valparaiso
42,966 gls, Aurania, London
23,226 gls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
39,370 gls Exarch, Alexandria
11,110 gls, Exarch, Messina
26,281 gls, Cristobal Colon, Bilbao
840 gls, Cristobal Colon, Santander
8,610 gls, Cristobal Colon, Gijon
2,310 gls, Cristobal Colon, Vigo
1,764 gls, Cristobal Colon, Pasajes
10,050 gls, Exmouth, Piraeus
3,995 gls, Exmouth, Salonica
4,158 gls, Exmouth, Salina
23,184 gls, Exochorda, Marseilles
6,090 gls, Exochorda, Alexandria
2,646 gls, Koscluszko, Danzig
3,360 gls, Jaboatao, Santos
2,184 gls, Cameronia, Glasgow
3,921 gls, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona
10,180 gls, Manuel Calvo, Barcelona
2,895 gls, Manuel Calvo, Valencia
1,890 gls, Manuel Calvo, Seville
1,100 gls, Corozal, Macoris
16,729 gls, Silverelm, Bombay
13,391 gls, Larviksfjord, Trondhjem
39,139 gls, Larviksfjord, Bergen
1,210 gls, Larviksfjord, Kristianssand
33,975 gls, Larviksfjord, Oslo
5,124 gls, Tonsbergfjord, Bergen
1,375 gls, Tonsbergfjord, Stavanger
4,877 gls, Augvald, Lisbon
6,930 gls, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1,480 gls, Pennland, Antwerp
1,638 gls, Pennland, Brussels
2,100 gls, Pennland, Strassbourg
42,840 gls, Schodack, Rouen
23,184 gls, Schodack, Dunkirk
21,803 gls, Roma, Genoa
1,845 gls, Augvald, Leixoes
12,558 gls, Augvald, Orpoto
17,706 gls, Augvald, Oran
29,610 gls, Augvald, Marseilles
835 gls, Silvia, Halifax
10,500 gls, Cubano, Rio Janeiro
5,480 gls, Cubano, Santos
7,500 gls, Cubano, La Plata
1,980 gls, Cubano, Campana
10,500 gls, London Corporation, Newcastle
51,534 gls, London Corporation, London
3,625 gls, Zacapa, Porto Colombia
12,329 gls, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
2,730 gls, Vincent, Rouen
4,200 gls, Vincent, Havre
2,730 gls, Vincent, Dunkirk
1,125 gls, Calamares, Cristobal
1,550 gls, Calamares, Amapala
7,075 gls, Calamares, Panama City
1,680 gls, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
3,108 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow
58,380 gls, Cedric, Liverpool
22,680 gls, Carmania, Liverpool
OIL, LUBRICATING—89,500 gls, Emanuel Nobel, St Louis
265,650 gls, Emanuel Nobel, Port Bouc
99,250 gls, Emanuel Nobel, Vado
35,280 gls, Isarco, Genoa
11,970 gls, Isarco, Naples
25,300 gls, Eastern Glen, Capetown
30,820 gls, Eastern Glen, Algoa Bay
18,195 gls, Eastern Glen, East London
70,745 gls, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
63,680 gls, Eastern Glen, Lourenco Marques
20,375 gls, Eastern Glen, Beira
1,595 gls, New York City, Hull
3,380 gls, Morro Castle, Havana
1,705 gls, Cananova, Santiago
6,090 gls, Augustus, Milan
1,200 gls, Augustus, Genoa
19,676 gls, Lafayette, Havre
782,285 gls, Vaclite, Birkenhead & London
3,850 gls, San Juan, Guanica
58,422 gls, Alaunia, Liverpool
27,500 gls, Takoaka, Yokohama
8,750 gls, Takoaka, Kobe
19,250 gls, Marengo, Hull
27,687 gls, Marengo, Newcastle
3,822 gls, Bannack, Glasgow
MUTTON—31,847 lbs, Exmouth, Piraeus
NEATSFOOT — 18,287 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
10,500 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OLEO—187,157 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
4,523 lbs, Malaren, Stockholm
11,254 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
14,400 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
112,617 lbs, Aurania, London
138,578 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
11,270 lbs, Exarch, Beirut
9,467 lbs, Exmouth, Piraeus
13,788 lbs, Exmouth, Salonica
155,732 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
11,819 lbs, Larviksfjord, Trondhjem
15,711 lbs, Larviksfjord, Bergen
54,232 lbs, Larviksfjord, Stavanger
47,999 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Bergen
240,635 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
36,714 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
13,482 lbs, London Corporation, London
6,712 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
46,944 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
86,059 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
21,372 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
27,702 lbs, Cananova, Cienfuegos
90,931 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
29,205 lbs, Bannack, Glasgow
44,413 lbs, Alaunia, London
310,756 lbs, American Merchant, London
ORANGE—1,401 lbs, Sixaola, Kingston
PEPPERMINT—400 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
1,750 lbs, London Corporation, London
PINE—6,289 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
4,090 lbs, Augvald, Marseilles
2,387 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
RED—28,648 lbs, Malaren, Stockholm
4,481 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Bergen
SOY—15,960 lbs, Corozal, Porto Plata
SPRAYING—750 gls, Talisman, Buenos Aires
2,200 gls, American Legion, Buenos Aires
550 gls, Larviksfjord, Oslo
TRANSFORMER — 550 gls, Tonsbergfjord, Bergen
550 gls, Larviksfjord, Oslo
3,729 gls, Pennland, Antwerp
PAINT—820 lbs, Silversandal, Iloilo
74,666 lbs, Elizabeth Maersk, Antwerp
36,923 lbs, Taybank, Manila
9,650 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
9,857 lbs, American Legion, Buenos Aires
2,756 lbs, Corozal, Porto Plata
4,218 lbs, Augvald, Oporto
1,070 lbs, Cubano, Rio Janeiro
4,610 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
3,501 lbs, Vincent, Havre
677 lbs, Isarco, Genoa
1,248 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
DRY—7,200 lbs, Eastern Glen, Algoa Bay
ENAMEL—7,734 lbs, Silversandal, Osaka
LIQUID—425 gls, Malaren, Stockholm
PASTE—2,122 lbs, Aurania, London
PREPARED—1,099 lbs, Malaren, Stockholm
2,532 lbs, American Legion, Santos
WATER—51,900 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
23,100 lbs, Eastern Glen, Lourenco Marques
29,220 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
PALM CAKE—90,481 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
PARAFFIN—68,336 lbs, Silversandal, Kobe
3,575 lbs, Drottingholm, Gothenburg
13,382 lbs, Malaren, Stockholm
74,095 lbs, Aztec, Salvador
102,583 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
104,809 lbs, Conte Grande, Naples
66,899 lbs, Conte Grande, Catania
133,797 lbs, Patria, Palermo
75,819 lbs, Patria, Naples
30,104 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Rotterdam
203,412 lbs, Cristobal Colon, Bilbao
11,050 lbs, Exochorda, Naples
26,890 lbs, Exochorda, Alexandria
73,215 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
7,624 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
221,886 lbs, Roma, Genoa
22,500 lbs, Roma, Messina
44,815 lbs, Augvald, Oporto
201,672 lbs, Augvald, Casablanca
90,410 lbs, Calamares, Champerico
22,641 lbs, Calamares, La Union
249,894 lbs, Isarco, Genoa
222,995 lbs, Isarco, Leghorn
39,200 lbs, Cananova, Cienfuegos
20,200 lbs, Cananova, Santiago
397,977 lbs, Augustus, Genoa
8,050 lbs, Takoaka, Osaka
54,971 lbs, Bannack, Glasgow
27,358 lbs, Bannack, Dublin
SCALE—301,582 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
180,985 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
93,070 lbs, New York City, Bristol
12,491 lbs, Augvald, Oporto
56,842 lbs, Marengo, Hull
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL — 15,286 lbs, Aurania, London
23,500 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
PETROLEUM, REFINED—160,000 gls, Talisman, Montevideo
50,000 gls, Jaboatao, Santos
110,475 gls, Jaboatao, Bahia
190,000 gls, Cubano, Rio de Janeiro
50,000 gls, Cubano, Santos
230,000 gls, Cubano, Campana
150,000 gls, Cubano, Rosario
2,000 gls, Zacapa, Montego Bay
10,000 gls, Zacapa, Kingston
3,000 gls, Yoro, Sao La Mar
5,000 gls, Yoro, St Ann's Bay
10,000 gls, Yoro, Kingston
PINETAR—21,025 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
POTASH, CHLORATE — 4,733 lbs, Carrillo, Puerto Castilla
12,456 lbs, Carrillo, Puerto Barrios
ROSIN—32,050 lbs, Sixaola, Puerto Colombia
23,102 lbs, Aurania, London
8,520 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4,930 lbs, Baracoa, Port-au-Prince
3,145 lbs, Carmania, Liverpool
22,203 lbs, Eastern Glen, Beira
SOAP—42,953 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Amsterdam
17,890 lbs, Taybank, Manila
5,300 lbs, Schodack, Havre
10,120 lbs, London Corporation, London
9,250 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
457,250 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
12,000 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
11,200 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
23,190 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
2,875 lbs, San Juan, Aguadilla
10,080 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
35,360 lbs, American Merchant, London
LAUNDRY—15,050 lbs, Carrillo, Kingston
18,450 lbs, Tweedbank, Manila
4,686 lbs, Yoro, Kingston
18,744 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
2,700 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez

SOAP POWDER—5,625 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
4,000 lbs, Schodack, Havre
60,050 lbs, Calamares, Havana
29,516 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
9,150 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
1,672 lbs, San Juan, Fajardo
TOILET—82,352 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
5,988 lbs, London Corporation, London
SODA ASH—26,480 lbs, Alaunia, Liverpool
6,750 lbs, Vincent, Rouen
4,890 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
4,910 lbs, Eastern Glen, Algoa Bay
24,150 lbs, Eastern Glen, Port Natal
BICARBONATE — 75,174 lbs, Talisman, Buenos Aires
73,800 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
5,220 lbs, President Harrison, Singapore
2,935 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
CAUSTIC—680,002 lbs, Silversandal, Yokohama
777,130 lbs, Silversandal, Osaka
52,478 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
30,291 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
18,923 lbs, Cubano, Rio de Janeiro
146,414 lbs, Cubano, Santos
35,900 lbs, Cubano, Rio Grande
154,908 lbs, Cubano, Campana
142,087 lbs, Calamares, Havana
5,730 lbs, Baracoa, Port Prince
22,768 lbs, Baracoa, Cartagena
36,650 lbs, President Harrison, Cebu
4,570 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
18,105 lbs, Bogota, Cartagena
71,900 lbs, Cinanova, Ghenfuegos
HYPOSULPHATE—11,200 lbs, Tweedbank, Manila
NITRATE — 161,600 lbs, Carrillo, Porto Castilla
226,615 lbs, Sixaola, Balboa
2,205 lbs, Exarch, Alexandria
SILICATE—8,100 lbs, Sixaola, La Union
2,746 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Oslo
6,848 lbs, Baracoa, Port Prince
SPONGES—2,841 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2,285 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
STARCH, CORN—21,225 lbs, Patria, Lisbon
6,617 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
2,573 lbs, Taybank, Manila
7,505 lbs, Manuel Calvo, Barcelona
51,118 lbs, Larviksfjord, Oslo
22,640 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3,100 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
28,200 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
975 lbs, Baracoa, Porto Colombia
5,400 lbs, President Harrison, Kobe
2,408 lbs, President Harrison, Hongkong
28,200 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
5,575 lbs, Eastern Glen, Capetown
28,200 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
4,250 lbs, Bannack, Glasgow
8,812 lbs, Alaunia, London
LAUNDRY—2,780 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
STEARIN, OLEO—13,671 lbs, Malaren, Stockholm
45,288 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
12,965 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
48,201 lbs, Alaunia, London
SULPHUR—90,354 lbs, Patria, Piraeus
TALC—22,400 lbs, Marengo, Newcastle
33,330 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
11,055 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
84,800 lbs, Lanaustra, Liverpool
44,800 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
11,312 lbs, Schodack, Havre
22,400 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
TALLOW—28,292 lbs, Sixaola, Kingston
75,498 lbs, Marengo, Hull
TANNING EXTRACT—19,558 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
10,418 lbs, London Corporation, London
4,433 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
18,392 lbs, Eastern Glen, Algoa Bay
TITANIUM OXIDE—4,527 lbs, Vincent, Havre
TURPENTINE—2,500 gls, Talisman, Buenos Aires
1,000 gls, Segundo, Montevideo
2,000 gls, Cubano, Rio Janeiro
5,500 gls, Eastern Glen, Capetown
VARNISH—2,254 lbs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
4,550 lbs, Drottingholm, Stockholm
870 lbs, Larviksfjord, Kristiansand
1,141 lbs, Marengo, Hull
CHINA—2,500 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—1,510 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
8,261 lbs, New York City, Bristol
ZINC, FERRO SILICON—95,368 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Saude
OXIDE—2,445 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
22,861 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz

Clearance Dates

Alaunia, February 6
Albert Ballin, March 18
American Legion, February 20
Aquitania, February 6
Augustus, March 19
Augvald, March 6
Aurania, February 6
Aztec, March 6
Bacchus, February 20
Bannack, February 28
Baracoa, February 28
Beemsterdijk, March 6
Bogota, February 20
Calamares, March 6
Caledonia, March 6
Cameronia, March 13
Carmania, March 13
Cananova, March 13
Carrillo, February 27
Cedric, March 13
Commewyne, February 20
Conte Grande, March 13
Corozal, March 13
Cristobal Colon, March 17
Cubano, March 19
Drottningholm, March 13
Eastern Glen, February 27
Elizabeth Maersk, March 11
Emanuel Nobel, March 19
Exarch, March 10
Exmouth March 13
Exochorda, February 24
Gunny, March 14
Havana, March 5
Innoko, February 10
Isarco, March 9
Jabotao, March 18
Jacques Cartier, March 23
Kosciuszko, March 18
Lafayette, March 23
Lancastria, March 6
Larviksfjord, March 2
London Corporation, March 6
Malaren, March 13
Manuel Arnus, March 11
Manuel Calvo, February 21
Marengo, February 27
Martinique, February 27
Morro Castle, March 13
Nieuw Amsterdam, February 21
New York City, March 19
Patria, March 3
Pennland, February 20
President Harrison, March 2
Roma, March 4
San Juan, March 6
Santa Elisa, March 6
Schodack, February 25
Segundo, March 5
Siboney, February 26
Silverelm, March 16
Silversandal, March 10
Sixaola, March 3
Stavangerfjord, March 13
Takoaka, March 11
Talisman, March 17
Tonsbergfjord, March 1
Taybank, February 7
Tweedbank, February 7
Vaclite, March 25
Vincent, March 4
Wytheville, March 2
Yoro, March 16
Zacapa, March 10

Baltimore Exports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—36 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM, 3½ tons, Hagen, Gothenburg
DRUGS—4,000 lbs, Missouri, London
ENAMEL, LIQUID—210 lbs, Hagen, Bremen
GASOLINE — 295 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 22,860 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
63,149 lbs, Missouri, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—9,900 gls, Hagen, Hamburg
243 gls, Argosy, Stockholm
492 gls, Argosy, Copenhagen
3,720 gls, Steel Inventor, Vancouver
158 bbls, 6,636 gls, Missouri, London
200 bbls, 12,000 gls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PAINT, CEMENT—30 gls, West Eldara, Berne
DRY—5 bbls, 2,500 lbs, Steel Inventor, Vancouver
PARAFFIN—30,070 lbs, Bilderdijk, Zaandam
SODA BICHROMATE—13,440 lbs, Hagen, Port Okha

Clearance Dates

Argosy, March 18
Bilderdijk, March 23
Hagen, March 18
Missouri, March 21
Steel Inventor, March 21
Walter D Munson, March 27
West Eldara, March 19

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—47,200 bbls, Den Haag, Amsterdam
NAPHTHA—39,400 bbls, Den Haag, Amsterdam
OIL, FUEL—20,773 bbls, Princeton, Havana
27,229 bbls, Princeton, Nuevitas

Clearance Dates

Den Haag, March 26
Princeton, March 14

Beaumont Exports

DRUGS—1 cs, Ruth Lykes, Aguadilla
21 cs, Ruth Lykes, San Juan
OIL, FUEL—36,641 bbls, Mirita, Matanzas

Clearance Dates

Mirita, March 18
Ruth Lykes, March 18

Boston Exports

BEESWAX, BLEACHED—4 cs, 216 lbs, President Hayes, Honolulu
BLACKING, ALCOHOLIC—3 cs, 96 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
1 cs, 42 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
SHOE—4 cs, 180 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Berlin
10 cs, 766 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
100 cs, 1,000 lbs, President Hayes, Kobe
BLUE LAUNDRY—1 cs, 90 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
CEMENT, BELT — 1 bl, 100 lbs, President Hayes, Shanghai
CAN—75 dms, 3,750 lbs, Malakand, London
RUBBER—6 cs, 432 lbs, Malakand, Avonmouth
4 bbl, 1,250 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
WATERPROOF—1 cs, 132 lbs, Quaker City, London
CERONYLON — 30 cs, 1,500 lbs, Malakand, Glasgow
CLEANING COMPOUND—20 kgs, 2,000 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Malmo
DEXTRIN—30 bgs, 6,000 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—7 dms, 280 gls, San Bruno, Santiago
DRESSING, BELT—1 cs, 40 lbs, Malakand, London
LEATHER—1 bx, 8 cs, 1 kg, 440 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
1 can, 8 lbs, President Hayes, Manila
OILBOARD—5 cs, 20 gls, San Bruno, Havana
SHOE—2 bbls, 1 cs, 486 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Kornwestheim, Germany
3 cs, 182 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Frankfort on Main
2 cs, 95 lbs, San Bruno, Panama City
12 cs, 1,096 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES, RUBBER—15 cs, Malakand, Paris
1 pkg, 60 lbs, President Hayes, Shanghai
DYE, COALTAR—3 bbls, 700 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
SHOE—5 cs, 558 lbs, President Hayes, Kobe
FILLER, SHOE—22 cs, 1,980 lbs, Culberson, Montevideo
FISH MEAL—500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Bremen
GLUE—25 cs, Seattle Spirit, Berlin
105 cs, 6,731 lbs, Quaker City, London
CASEIN — 15 crtn, 107 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
FISH—1 bbl, 625 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Helsingborg
VEGETABLE—1 bbl, 1 ck, 791 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
GUM, INDIBLE—1 bx, 16 lbs, Malakand, London
INK, PRINTING—1 kit, 50 lbs, Yarmouth, Windsor, N S
WRITING—1 bx, 33 lbs, San Bruno, Cristobal
13 bxs, 594 lbs, President Hayes, Honolulu
2 pkgs, 66 lbs, President Hayes, Hongkong
5 pkgs, 195 lbs, President Hayes, Singapore
LACQUER—4 cs, 750 lbs, Incemore, Romiley, England
LARD—100 bxs, 5,000 lbs, Malakand, London
4,203 bxs, 231,000 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
100 trcs, 28,480 lbs, Incemore, St Johns, N F
SUBSTITUTE—1 bbl, 390 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
MEDICINAL PREPS—3,240 bxs, 53,850 lbs, Malakand, London
1 cs, 94 lbs, Incemore, St Johns, N F
66 straps, 2,013 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
20 cs, San Bruno, Havana
1,204 bxs, 520 cs, 104,475 lbs, Quaker City, London
MUCILAGE—25 cs, 1,250 lbs, Quaker City, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—6 dms, 327 gls, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
1 dm, 15 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
10 dms, 5 half dms, 700 gls, Yarmouth, St John, N B
OLEO—10 trcs, 3,797 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Bremen
30 trcs, 11,542 lbs, Incemore, Liverpool
20 trcs, 11,510 lbs, Quaker City, London
PAINT—40 bxs, 4,880 lbs, San Bruno, Cristobal
GUM—1 bbl, 226 lbs, Sacandaga, Amsterdam
PASTE, ADHESIVE—1 cs, 23 lbs, Malakand, London
FLOUR—3 kegs, 300 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Helsingfors
STATIONER'S—4 bxs, 2 cs, 372 lbs, President Hayes, Honolulu
2 pkgs, 158 lbs, President Hayes, Singapore
POLISH, SHOE — 36 crtns, 1,568 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
8 bbls, 581 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
ROSIN—21 bbls, 8,115 lbs, Malakand, London
1 keg, 50 lbs, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
SOAP, CANNED — 3 cs, 86 lbs, Incemore, Leicester, Eng
FLAKES — 66 cs, 2,207 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
LIQUID—5 dms, 2,150 lbs, President Hayes, Manila
TAR—44 cs, 1,100 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
WOOL—25 cs, 800 lbs, President Hayes, Manila
STARCH, CORN—6 crtns, 36 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 14,280 bgs, 1,785,000 lbs, Minas Prince, West St John, N B
TAR, LINE, KILN—25 bbls, Incemore, St Johns, N F
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 69 lbs, Incemore, St Johns, N F
6 cs, 334 lbs, Incemore, Nottingham, Eng
4 crtns, 84 lbs, San Bruno, Coco Solo, C Z
WASHING COMPOUND—4 cs, 160 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
WAX, FLOOR—1 bx, President Hayes, Manila
SEALING—1 cs, 101 lbs, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
1 cs, 57 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
SHOE—1 bbl, 200 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
1 cs, 62 lbs, President Hayes, Kobe
YELLOW—1 cs, 117 lbs, Incemore, St Johns, N F

Clearance Dates

Culberson, March 26
Incemore, March 19
Malakand, March 18
Minas Prince, April 1
President Hayes, March 21
Quaker City, March 23
Sacandaga, March 17
San Bruno, March 21
Seattle Spirit, March 20
Yarmouth March 25

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—62 tons, West Camak, Havre
GASOLINE—100 dms, Port Antonio, Tela
SULPHUR—2,800 tons, Herefordshire, Bordeaux
5,200 tons, Wartenfels, Harburg

Clearance Dates

Herefordshire, March 21
Port Antonio, March 26
Wartenfels, March 26
West Camak, March 26

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—77 tons, West Camak, Havre

Clearance Date

West Camak, March 24

Lake Charles Exports

DRUGS—5 cs, Ruth Lykes, San Juan
ROSIN—75 bbls, Nishmaha, Rotterdam

Los Angeles Exports

ABRASIVES, ARTIF—4 pkgs, 500 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
ACID, BORIC—400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, San Francisco, Havre
2 bbls, 710 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CITRIC—1 kg, 110 lbs, Bolivar, Navajoa
MURIATIC—3 cbys, City of Panama, Santa Tecla
SULPHURIC—3 cbys, City of Panama, Choluteca
ALCOHOL, DENAT—1 cs, 40 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
ANIMAL DIP—1 dm, Bolivar, Guaymas
9 pkgs, 950 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
ASPHALT—305 bbls, 120 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
BLACK, CARBON—100 cs, 15,000 lbs, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
BLACKING, SHOE—29 ctns, 1,290 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BLUE VITRIOL—1 bbl, 450 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
BOILER COMPOUND—20 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
BORATE ORE—1,435 bgs, 3,230 sks, 852,720 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
4,455 bgs, 777,180 lbs, Schwaben, Bremen
627 bgs, 111,180 lbs, Schwaben, Antwerp
BORAX—100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Japanese Prince, Hongkong
600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Japanese Prince, Shanghai
2,000 bgs, 226,000 lbs, Pacific Trader, Liverpool
2,000 bgs, 226,000 lbs, San Francisco, Havre
137 sks, 30,830 lbs, Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama
4,200 bgs, 474,600 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
2,200 bgs, 246,400 lbs, Schwaben, Rotterdam
5 sks, 600 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BRUSHES—1 bx, 5 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CANARY SEED—5 sks, 500 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CARAWAY SEED—1 bg, 110 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CEMENT, RUBBER—4 bxs, 50 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CHEMICALS COMPOUND—2 bxs, 130 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CLAY—12 bbls, 2,500 lbs, Japanese Prince, Osaka
COTTON LINTERS—6 bls, 3,120 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
DENTAL PLASTERS—1 cs, 50 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
DENTIFRICE—10 lbs, Bolivar, Mazatlan
110 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
DRUGS, VEGETABLE, CRUDE — 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
EPSOM SALT—10 kegs, 1,000 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
FILTERING MATERIAL—2 pkgs, 100 lbs, City of Panama, Guadalajara
FIRECLAY—30 sx, 2,990 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FLUIDEXTRACT—1 cs, 140 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
GASOLINE—96,749 bbls, Royal Arrow, Madras/Calcutta/Colombo/Bombay
28,688 bbls, H T Harper, Manzanilla
200 cs, Sequoia, San Jose, Mexico
40 dms, 1,000 cs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
8,500 cs, Golden Fleece, Sydney
13,000 cs, 500 dms, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
60 bbls, City of Panama, Puntarenas
200 dms, City of Panama, Tegucigalpa
170 dms, City of Panama, San Jose, Guat
150 dms, City of Panama, Guatemala City
20 dms, 210 cs, City of Panama, Puerto Angel
50 dms, City of Panama, Ona, Guat
200 cs, City of Panama, Retalhuleu
40 dms, City of Panama, Pochutla
110 dms, 500 cs, City of Panama, La Libertad
600 cs, City of Panama, Acajutla
8 dms, City of Panama, Corinto
40 dms, 350 cs, City of Panama, La Union
500 cs, 90 dms, City of Panama, Amapala
678 dms, City of Panama, San Jose, C R
GLASS PLATE—1 bx, 1,040 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WINDOW—2 bx, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GREASE—4 dms, City of Panama, La Libertad
LIQUID—3 bbls, 1,180 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
LUBRICATING—15 cs, 490 lbs, H T Harper, Manzanilla
2 bbls, City of Panama, Puntarenas
1 bx, 60 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SOLID—2 cans, 20 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
INFUSORIAL EARTH—620 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
234 bgs, 24,640 lbs, Annie Johnson, Stockholm
440 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Schwaben, Antwerp
INK, PRINTING—5 kits, 3 pkgs, 400 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WRITING—8 cs, 100 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
INSECTICIDE—1 cs, 40 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
KALSOMINE—40 bbls, Malolo, Honolulu
KEROSENE—505 cs, Golden Fleece, Beauty Point
601 cs, Golden Fleece, Sydney
2,593 cs, 12 dms, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
32 cs, City of Panama, San Juan
210 cs, City of Panama, Puerto Angel
150 cs, City of Panama, La Libertad
12 dms, City of Panama, Corinto
150 cs, City of Panama, La Union
4 dms, City of Panama, Amapala
LACQUER—4 pkgs, 140 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LARD SUBSTITUTE—12 pkgs, 550 lbs, Annie Johnson, Stockholm
18 bbls, 6,480 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
6 pails, 420 lbs, Malolo, Paia
MEDICINAL PREPS—250 lbs, Bolivar, Mazatlan
820 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
4 cs, 100 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
36 bxs, 1,730 lbs, Pacific Trader, London
22 bxs, 1,110 lbs, Schwaben, Copenhagen
30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
METHYL SALICYLATE—1 cs, 20 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
MILK POWDER—1 cs, 80 lbs, Bolivar, Mazatlan
70 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
MILK OF MAGNESIA—40 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
MINERAL SPIRIT—580 dms, Golden Fleece, Sydney
MOTOR SPIRIT—1,303 dms, Golden Fleece, Portland, Tas
50 cs, Golden Fleece, Beauty Point
1,000 dms, Golden Fleece, Sydney
1,404 cs, 3,817 dms, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
OIL, DIESEL—10 bbls, Camina, Puerto Vallarta
63,906 bbls, Zuiyo, Yokohama
29,433 bbls, Manju, Tsurumi
924 bbls, City of Panama, Mazatlan
40 dms, City of Panama, Tegucigalpa
3,473 bbls, Akagisan, Osaka
62,705 bbls, Tejon, Cristobal
40 dms, Fosna, Shell Haven
FLOOR—4 pkgs, Malolo, Honolulu
FUEL—5,915 bbls, Hakonesan, Yokohama
23,800 bbls, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
46,000 bbls, Richmond, Powell River
15,022 bbls, Richmond, Port Alice
50 bbls, Sequoia, San Jose, Mex
29,421 bbls, Manju, Tsurumi
30 dms, City of Panama, Acapulco
40,028 bbls, Gertrude Kellogg, Yokohama
59,900 bbls, Capella, Tocopilla
9,282 bbls, Tejon, Cristobal
LINSEED—100 lbs, City of Panama, Acapulco
LUBRICATING—6 bbls, 20 cs, Sequoia, San Jose, Mex
386 dms, 40 cs, H T Harper, Manzanilla
17 dms, Golden Fleece, Sydney
524 dms, 700 cs, City of Panama, Puntarenas
10 dms, 40 cs, City of Panama, Tegucigalpa
2 dms, City of Panama, Puerto Angel
4 dms, City of Panama, La Libertad
40 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
MINERAL, MED—1 cs, Bolivar, Mazatlan
3 cs, Bolivar, Guaymas
10 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
MOTOR—7 bbls, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
PETROLEUM—1 cs, H T Harper, Manzanilla
SALAD—20 cs, Malolo Honolulu
TECHNICAL—2 cs, H T Harper, Manzanilla
PAINT—100 lbs, City of Panama, Acapulco
9 pkgs, 2 bxs, 2 ctns, 540 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
REDUCER—50 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PERFUMERY—1 bx, 40 lbs, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
20 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu/Hilo
PETROLATUM—1 dm, Bolivar, Mazatlan
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—10,622 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
71,340 bbls, Deroche, Ioco
29,824 bbls, Ogura, Yokohama
77,772 bbls, Albertolite, Ioco
DISTILLATE—25 bbls, City of Panama, Puntarenas
POLISH, AUTO—1 ctn, 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FURNITURE—61 pkgs, 1,510 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
POTASH CHLORATE—1 kg, 220 lbs, Bolivar, Mazatlan
IODIDE—10 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
MURIATE—12,720 bgs, 2,016,000 lbs, Asuka, Yokchama/Kobe/Moji
8,000 bgs, 896,000 lbs, Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama/Kobe/Moji
4,800 bgs, 614,080 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
ROSIN, GUM—1 pkg, 470 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
WOOD—2 pkgs, 970 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
SALTPETER—1 bbl, 310 lbs, Bolivar, Guaymas
SOAP—1 bx, Malolo, Honolulu
CLEANER—30 bxs, 850 lbs, Golden Fleece, Melbourne
GRANULATED—1,100 cs, 15,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TOILET—9,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
33 pkgs, 700 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu/Hilo
SODA ASH—3,000 bgs, 606,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
2,500 bgs, 505,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Osaka
500 bgs, 101,000 lbs, Asuka, Osaka
1,500 bgs, 303,000 lbs, Asuka, Yokohama
1,500 bgs, 303,000 lbs, Akagisan, Osaka
5,000 bgs, 1,010,000 lbs, Akagisan, Yokohama
SAL—2 sks, 200 lbs, Bolivar, Navojoa
SOLVENT—1 dm, H T Harper, Manzanilla
TALC—50 sks, 5,000 lbs, City of Panama, Champerico
TOILET PREPS—828 ctns, 10 pkgs, 5,390 lbs, Tai Yin, Manila
14 ctns, 1 cs, 650 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
910 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu/Hilo
4 ctns, 130 lbs, Malolo, Port Allen
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE—4 bbls, City of Panama, Puntarenas

Clearance Dates

Admiral Chase, March 23
Akagisan, March 19
Albertolite, March 22
Annie Johnson, March 16
Argyll, March 17
Asuka, March 19
Bolivar, March 11
Camina, March 19
Capella, March 20
City of Panama, March 15
Deroche, March 20
Fosna, March 23
Gertrude Kellogg, March 23
Golden Fleece, March 16
Hakonesan, March 8
H T Harper, March 20
Japanese Prince, March 10
Malolo, March 7
Manju, March 20
Ogura, March 16
Pacific Trader, March 14
Rio de Janeiro, March 17
Royal Arrow, March 13

San Francisco, March 12
Schwaben, March 20
Sequoia, March 13
Tai Yin, March 17
Tejon, March 20
Texada, March 12
Zuiyo, March 23

Mobile Exports

ROSIN—70 bbls, Nosa Prince, Cristobal
200 bbls, Nosa Prince, Valparaiso
50 bbls, Nosa Prince, Talcahuano
850 bbls, Grete, Hamburg
100 bbls, Tapti, Genoa
50 bbls, Lorentz W Hansen, Havana
80 bbls, Lorentz W Hansen, Nuevitas
450 bbls, Afoundria, Liverpool
571 bbls, Afoundria, Glasgow
TRIPOLI—1,200 bgs, Afoundria, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Afoundria, March 6
Grete, March 16
Lorentz W Hansen, March 21
Nosa Prince, March 24
Tapti, March 25

New Orleans Exports

ACID, MURIATIC—36 tons, Seatrain, Havana
ALCOHOL—6 dms, 1 cs, Choluteca, Kingston
ALKALI—5 bbls, Amapala, Ceiba
ALUMINA—50 bbls, Norwegian, Liverpool
ASPHALT—50 cs, Tennessee, Copenhagen
60 dms, Montoso, Mayaguez
BAKING POWDER—100 cs, Olancho, Belize
5 cs, Munplace, Progreso
100 cs, Amapala, Ceiba
BENZENE—40,103 bbls, Chr Th Boe, Thameshaven
BLACK, CARBON—150 cs, Takaoka, Yokohama
272 cs, Liberty Bell, Genoa
121 cs, Norwegian, Liverpool
409 cs, Norwegian, Manchester
25 cs, Dryden, Yokohama
55 cs, Dryden, Kobe
170 cs, Dryden, Shanghai
185 cs, Tacoma City, Yokohama
201 cs, Tacoma City, Kobe
570 cs, De la Salle, Havre
BONES—258 sx, Dryden, Kobe
189 sx, Dryden, Osaka
CLAY—600 sx, De la Salle, Havre
COTTONSEED MEAL—20 sx, Iriona, Colon
380 sx, Iriona, Panama
30 sx, Dryden, Osaka
30 sx, Copan, Santiago
FIRECLAY—4 crts, Dryden, Osaka
GASOLINE—180 dms, Fritzoe, Campeche
3 cars, Seatrain, Havana
100 dms, Olancho, Cozumel
25 dms, 50 cs, 25 bbls, Olancho, Belize
60 dms, Olancho, Livingston
400 dms, 100 cs, Lorraine Cross, Rio de Janeiro
72 dms, Amapala, Ceiba
50 dms, Henry Horn, Kingston
50 dms, Henry Horn, La Guayra
GLASS, PLATE—32 cs, Seatrain, Havana
GLAUBER'S SALT—3,700 sx, Montoso, Fajardo
GLUCOSE—206 bbls, Norwegian, Manchester
394 bbls, Penhale, London
69 bbls, Penhale, Newcastle
GREASE, ANIMAL—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
INSECTICIDE—2 dms, Seatrain, Havana
KALSOMINE—12 cs, Iriona, Puerto Limon
10 bbls, Montoso, Mayaguez
KEROSENE—15 dms, 110 cs, 25 bbls, Olancho, Belize
65 cs, Olancho, Livingston
1,050 cs, Lorraine Cross, Santos
15 cs, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
145 crts, 55 cs, Atenas, Aguadilla
130 cs, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
3 dms, Amapala, Ceiba
16 dms, Amapala, Bocas del Toro
25 dms, Tela, Puerto Castilla
1 car, Seatrain, Havana
200 cs, Castilla, Tela
5 dms, Iriona, Colon
400 cs, Iriona, Puerto Limon
LARD—4 cars, Seatrain, Havana
7 crts, 6 ctns, Castilla, Belize
600 cs, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
20 tins, Olancho, Cozumel
60 crts, 5 cs, 282 tins, 1 dm, 1 trc, Olancho, Belize
250 tins, Munplace, Progreso
2,650 tins, Morazan, Vera Cruz
40 trcs, 20 crts, Atenas, Havana
45 tins, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
432 pkgs, 983 crts, 110 cs, 3 trcs, 50 tubs, Montoso, San Juan
40 crts, Montoso, Fajardo
525 crts, 500 pkgs, 65 cs, Montoso, Ponce
289 crts, 30 cs, 192 pkgs, Montoso, Arroyo
794 crts, 358 pkgs, 3 trcs, Montoso, Mayaguez
67 crts, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
110 crts, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
5 tins, Amapala, Ceiba
10 tins, Tela, Colon
400 tins, 5 trcs, 1 cs, Tela, Panama
5 trcs, Tela, Tumaco
50 bbls, 100 cs, Copan, Santiago
8 cs, Copan, Kingston
2,184 tins, 6 cs, Henry Horn, La Guayra
750 tins, Fritzoe, Puerto Mexico
350 tins, Fritzoe, Campeche
500 tins, 5 trcs, Choluteca, Santiago
12 tubs, Choluteca, Kingston
60 tins, Iriona, Colon
40 crts, 4 cs, Iriona, Panama
10 trcs, 10 crts, 1,900 tins, Iriona, Puerto Limon
300 tins, Iriona, Barranquilla
600 cs, Iriona, Buenaventura
250 crts, 73 trcs, 110 tins, 65 cs, Iriona, Guayaquil
50 crts, Iriona, Manta
20 trcs, 20 cs, Iriona, Callao
SUBSTITUTE—10 tubs, Iriona, Colon
45 tubs, Iriona, Panama
1 trc, 25 crts, Olancho, Belize
275 tubs, Montoso, San Juan
15 tubs, Montoso, Fajardo
40 crts, Takaoka, Kobe
10 crts, Castilla, Belize
300 tubs, Montoso, Ponce
245 tubs, Montoso, Mayaguez
25 tubs, Montoso, Aguadilla
50 tubs, Montoso, Arecibo
5 crts, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
5 tubs, Tela, Colon
3 trcs, 85 tubs, Tela, Panama
LIME—2,000 sx, Iriona, Balboa
MILK POWDER—8 crts, Fritzoe, Carmen
6 crts, Iriona, Cristobal
7 cs, Olancho, Cozumel
2 ctns, 5 cs, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
MUCILAGE—15 cs, Dryden, Manila
NAPHTHA—5 dms, Lorraine Cross, Santos
28,285 bbls, Ch Th Boe, Lands End
OIL, BLACK—3 dms, Henry Horn, Paramaribo
COCONUT—25 dms, Munplace, Progreso
1 car, Seatrain, Havana
COTTONSEED—6 cs, Iriona, Puerto Limon
5 cars, Seatrain, Havana
COTTONSEED, REFD—5 cs, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
100 cs, Takaoka, Kobe
FUEL—133 bbls, Penhale, London
17,902 bbls, Carrabulle, La Romano
11,983 bbls, Carrabulle, San Pedro de Macoris
12,522 bbls, Carrabulle, Guanica
80 dms, Olancho, Belize
LUBRICATING—1 car, 120 dms, Seatrain, Havana
100 bbls, Liberty Bell, Genoa
235 dms, Takaoka, Yokohama
3 dms, Castilla, Belize
6 dms, Olancho, Cozumel
OIL, LUBRICATING—6 dms, 15 cs, 1 bbl, Olancho, Belize
60 dms, Lorraine Cross, Santos
520 bbls, Norwegian, Liverpool
1,500 bbls, Norwegian, Manchester
65 dms, Atenas, Havana
200 bbls, 418 dms, Dryden, Kobe
7 dms, 2 bbls, Amapala, Ceiba
50 dms, Henry Horn, Puerto Cabello
1,322 bbls, Penhale, London
245 bbls, Penhale, Newcastle
65 dms, Tennessee, Copenhagen
130 bbls, De la Salle, Havre
65 dms, Tacoma City, Kobe
PINE—10 dms, Sinaloa, Tampico
PAINT—40 dms, Olancho, Belize
10 cs, Olancho, Livingston
76 cs, Montoso, Arecibo
1 bbls, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
10 cs, Fritzoe, Campeche
THINNER—6 cs, Seatrain, Havana
16 cs, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
PARAFFIN—204 bbls, Norwegian, Liverpool
409 bbls, Norwegian, Manchester
150 sx, Cartago, Callao
240 sx, Dryden, Shanghai
650 sx, Tela, Barranquilla
100 sx, Tela, Puerto Colombia
647 sx, Liberty Bell, Genoa
153 sx, Liberty Bell, Leghorn
315 sx, Penhale, London
136 sx, De la Salle, Havre
167 sx, Iriona, Punta Arenas
561 sx, Iriona, Puerto Limon
477 sx, Iriona, Cartagena
755 sx, Iriona, Puerto Colombia
720 sx, Iriona, Barranquilla
175 sx, Iriona, Buenaventura
50 sx, Iriona, Pisco
154 sx, Iriona, Callao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2 dms, De la Salle, Havre
GAS, LIQUID—200 dms, Henry Horn, La Guayra
ROSIN—50 dms, 50 bbls, Copan, Santiago
GUM—50 bbls, Tela, Barranquilla
80 bbls, Tela, Cartagena
273 bbls, Penhale, London
63 bbls, Penhale, Newcastle
20 bbls, Choluteca, Kingston
80 bbls, Iriona, Puerto Limon
42 bbls, Iriona, Corral
200 bbls, Steel Mariner, Yokohama
WOOD—300 bbls, 20 dms, Steel Mariner, Yokohama
12 bbls, Henry Horn, Puerto Cabello
SALT—557 sx, 50 blocks, Olancho, Belize
1,270 sx, Olancho, Livingston
650 sx, Cartago, Havana
100 sx, Cefalu, Havana
115 bbls, 15 sx, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
80 blocks, 125 sx, Amapala, Ceiba
30 tons, Seatrain, Havana
7 sx, Castilla, Belize
SALTPETER—40 cks, Munplace, Progreso
SOAP—6 cs, Iriona, Cristobal
99 cs, Montoso, Mayaguez
SODA NITRATE—3,525 sx, Montoso, San Juan
SILICATE—5 dms, Fritzoe, Campeche
STARCH—572 sx, Montoso, Ponce
SULPHUR—20 sx, 10 cks, 1 bbl, Munplace, Progreso
TALLOW, INEDIBLE—50 dms, Munplace, Progreso
200 bbls, Seatrain, Havana
TRIHALL, INULV—300 sx, De la Salle, Havre
TURPENTINE, GUM—200 cs, 20 dms, Lorraine Cross, Santos
WOOD—10 dms, Tacoma City, Yokohama
ZINC DUST—200 dms, Sinaloa, Vera Cruz

Clearance Dates

Amapala, March 20
Atenas, March 17
Carrabulle, March 5
Cartago, March 20
Castilla, March 19
Cefalu, March 19
Choluteca, March 13
Chr Th Boe, March 21
De la Salle, March 11
Dryden, March 21
Fritzoe, March 5
Henry Horn, March 14
Lorraine Cross, March 14
Liberty Bell, March 12
Montoso, March 10
Morazan, March 19
Munplace, March 17
Norwegian, March 14
Olancho, March 12
Penhale, March 6
Seatrain, March 23
Sinaloa, March 18
Steel Mariner, March 24
Tacoma City, March 5
Takaoka, March 27
Tela, March 19
Tennessee, March 7

Norfolk Exports

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—22,400 lbs, Hoxie, Belfast
36,000 lbs, West Eldera, Antwerp
MICA, GRD—21,000 lbs, McKeesport, Havre
PULVERIZED—4,080 lbs, McKeesport, Havre
10,100 lbs, West Eldera, Antwerp
10,100 lbs, Kerhonkson, Manchester
ROOTS AND HERBS—1,483 lbs, Kerhonkson, Manchester
SOAPSTOCK—17,243 lbs, McKeesport, Havre
STARCH, CORN—432 bgs, 60,480 lbs, Hoxie, Belfast
2,200 bgs, 310,420 lbs, Missouri, London
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1,493 lbs, Kerhonkson, Manchester
TOBACCO EXTRACT—24,856 lbs, Hagen, Bremen

Clearance Dates

Hagen, March 21
Hoxie, March 17
Kerhonkson, March 17
McKeesport, March 21
Missouri, March 24
West Eldera, March 20

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, GUM—220 bbls, Giulia, Trieste
550 bbls, Giulia, Fiume
WOOD—1,000 bbls, Muneric, Bahia
97 bbls, Muneric, Montevideo
567 bbls, Muneric, Buenos Aires
50 bbls, Muneric, Porto Alegre
200 bbls, Muneric, Santos

Clearance Dates

Giulia, March 21
Muneric, March 21

Philadelphia Exports

ASPHALT—50 dms, Jeff Davis, Shanghai
1 dm, Tagliamento, Genoa
PETROLEUM—9 bbls, Explorer, Leghorn
BENZENE—10 bbls, Estrella, San Felin
DISINFECTANT—24 bxs, San Angelo, Corinto
GASOLINE—2,800,000 gls, Beumont, Rio de Janeiro
300 dms, 200 cs, I K Ward, Puerta Castilla
27,325 bbls, Virginia, Ghent
MOTOR—150 dms, 100 cs, I K Ward, Puerta Castilla
29,597 bbls, Virginia, Ghent
GREASE—80 cs, 3 dms City of Eastburne, Bombay
5 cs, City of Eastbourne, Colombo
5 dms, City of Eastbourne, Madras
10 cs, City of Eastbourne, Calcutta
GREASE COMPOUND—20 bbls, 10 dms, Estrella, San Felin
LUBRICATING—22 bbls, 19 dms, 10 cs, Mahsud, London
HAIR, HOG—45 bls, Mahsud, London
INSECTICIDE—6 dms 6 cs, San Angelo, Panama City
KEROSENE—8,938 bbls, Virgilia, Ghent
LICORICE, MASS—10 cs, Augvald, Barcelona
MAGNESIA MILK—1 cs, Menestheus, Penang
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, Menestheus, Penang
2 kgs, 23 cs, Menestheus, Singapore
OIL—11 dms, Augvald, Barcelona
22 dms, West Selene, Buenos Aires
COMPOUND—25 dms, Estrella, San Felin
CYLINDER—5,404 bbls Emanuel Nobel, St Louis du Rhone
DIESEL—33 dms, Menestheus, Manila
ENGINE, RED—50 dms, City of Eastbourne, Karachi
205 dms, City of Eastbourne Bombay
GEAR—22 dms, Menestheus, Manila
LUBRICATING—198,386 gls, Emanuel Nobel, St Louis du Rhone
602 dms, 2,850 cs, City of Eastbourne, Karachi
4,709 dms, 15 half dms, 3,065 cs, City of Eastbourne, Bombay
438 dms, 815 cs, City of Eastbourne, Colombo
55 dms, 100 cs, City of Eastbourne, Madras
24 bbls, 834 dms, 1,064 cs, City of Eastbourne, Calcutta
78 dms, Exchange, Pireaus
35 dms, Exchange, Salonica
15 bbls, 40 dms, Argosy, Copenhagen
160 bbls, Tagliamento Genoa
50 dms, Jeff Davis, Shanghai
12 crts, 12 pails, 10 dms, 2 cs, San Angelo, Panama City
135 cs, 5 dms, Menestheus, Manila
10 half bbls, 305 cs, 170 dms, Menestheus, Penang
325 cs, 65 dms, Menestheus, Port Swettenham
445 cs, 161 dms, Menestheus, Singapore
15 cs, 260 dms, Menestheus, Hongkong
20 cs, 330 dms, Menestheus, Shanghai
160 dms, Menestheus, Dabny
10 bbls, 915 cs, 505 dms, Menestheus, Moji
1,170 cs, 335 dms, Menestheus, Kobe
1,025 cs, 630 dms, Menestheus, Yokohama
633 dms, Estrella, Malaga
733 dms, Estrella, Valencia
10 bbls, Estrella, Barcelona
395 bbls, 47 dms, 573 cs, Estrella, San Felin
16,027 bbls, Winnebago, Manchester
11,495 bbls, Rudolf Albrecht, Rouen
200 dms, 200 cs, City of Derby, Rangoon
200 bbls, 10 dms, Mahsud, ondon
1 dm, Explorer, Genoa
1,700 bbls, Explorer, Naples
75 bbls, Explorer, Leghorn
500 tons Explorer, Vado
5,924 bbls, Emanuel Nobel, St Louis du Rhone
MINERAL—29 dms, Estrella, San Felin
MOTOR—3 dms, Menestheus, Manila
TRANSFORMER—800 cs, Menestheus, Moji
30 dms, Menestheus, Kobe
1 dm, City of Eastbourne, Bombay
12 cs, 10 dms, City of Eastbourne, Calcutta
PAINT—2 dms, 6 cs, Augvald, Barcelona
10 cs, West Selene, Buenos Aires
MIXED—156 cs, Menestheus, Manila
PARAFFIN—254 bgs, Menestheus, Shanghai
205 bbls, Menestheus, Hongkong
25 bgs, Tagliamento, Genoa
25 bgs, Tagliamento, Naples
1,500 bs, Explorre, Naples
REFINED—30 bgs, Tagliamento, Genoa
600 bgs, Tagliamento, Palermo
150 bgs, Tagliamento, Catania
254 bgs, Argosy, Copenhagen
UNREFINED—254 bgs, 518 bbls, Argosy, Copenhagen
PETROLATUM—5 bbls, Menestheus, Hongkong
10 cs, 45 half bbls, City of Eastbourne, Bombay
8 bbls, 9 cs, City of Eastbourne, Calcutta
PETROLEUM, REFD—58,775 cs, Jeff Davis, Mokpo
SOAP—5 bxs, San Angelo, Corinto
9 cs, San Angelo, Panama City
VARNISH—80 dms, Menestheus, Manila

Clearance Dates

Argosy, March 23
Augvald, March 3
City of Derby, March 23
City of Eastbourne, March 16
Emanuel Nobel, March 25
Estrella, March 26
Exchange, March 26
Explorer, March 23
Jeff Davis, March 17
Mahsud, March 21
Menestheus, March 16
Rudolf Albrecht, March 15
San Angelo, March 21
Tagliamento, March 21
Virgilia, March 13
I K Ward, March 13
West Selene, March 10
Winnebago, March 13

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—1 bx, Lorraine Cross, Montevideo
2 bxs, Lorraine Cross, Santos
1 bx, Lorraine Cross, Para
250 bbls, Dryden, Yokohama
KEROSENE—20,470 bbls, Australia, Hongkong
15,000 cs, Dryden, Shanghai
15,000 cs, Dryden, Dairen
OIL—300 bbls, 80 dms, Dryden, Shanghai
196 dms, 255 bbls, Dryden, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—950 dms, Dryden, Shanghai
105 dms, Dryden, Kobe
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—10 gls, Lorraine Cross, Rio de Janeiro
10,300 cs, 141 bbls, 4,352 dms, 10 kgs, Lorraine Cross, Montevideo
1,689 cs, 433 bbls, 75 dms, Lorraine Cross, Santos
14,210 cs, 285 dms, Lorraine Cross, Para
10,047 cs, 47 bbls, 63 dms, 5 kgs, Lorraine Cross, Bahia
1,800 cs, Lorraine Cross, Esperanca
9 dms, 5 cs, Lorraine Cross, Santana de Sivramento
15,165 cs, 5 half bbls, 90 dms, Lorraine Cross, Pernambuco
ROSIN—50 bbls, Griesheim, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Dryden, March 20
Lorraine Cross, March 20

San Francisco Exports

ACETYLENE—7 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
ALMOND MEAL—471 sx, Rochelle, James Island
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, Rochelle, Powell River
APRICOT KERNELS—25 bgs, Kinderdyk, Rotterdam
ASPHALT—5 tons, Roman Star, Glasgow
4,105 bbls, Kinderdyk, Hamburg
2,115 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
4½ tons, Pacific Pioneer, Brentford
LIQUID—200 tanks, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver
BARYTES—200 bgs, Rochelle, Victoria
BONE MEAL—100 sx, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
BUTYL ACETATE—5 dms, Rochelle, Victoria
CALCIUM CARBIDE—5 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CARBON DIOXIDE—1 cyl, Rochelle, Vancouver
CEMENT—10 sx, San Mateo, Corinto
LIQUID—60 dms, Rochelle, Vancouver
CHEMICALS—61 lbs, Rochelle, Vancouver
CHLORINE, LIQUID—190 cyls, Laganbank, Shanghai
CINNAMON—2 cs, San Mateo, Maracaibo
15 bls, San Mateo, La Union
GLOVES—1 sx, San Mateo, Maturin
COLLODION SOLVENT—2 bbls, Rochelle, Victoria
3 cs, Laganbank, Manila
1 cs, Laganbank, Hongkong
COLORS, DRY—3 bbls, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
15 bbls, 2 kegs, Rochelle, Victoria
SHOWCARD—1 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
COPRA—3,740 sx, San Francisco, Hamburg
4,520 sx, Colonial, London
GASOLINE—65,000 bbls, Caspia, Yokohama
AVIATION—200 dms, San Mateo, Aries
60 bbls, San Mateo, La Union
5 dms, San Mateo, Amapala
GREASE, CUP—7 dms, Provmencia, Santa Rosalia
GUN—9 dms, Rochelle, British Columbia
LUBRICATING—86 cs, San Mateo, Puerto Armeulles
75 cs, Laanbank, Manila
PETROLEUM—7 tanks, 20 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
INFUSORIAL EARTH—20¾ tons, San Francisco, Hamburg
INK, PRINTING—6 dms, 1 cs, Emma Alexander, Victoria
INSECTICIDE—15 tanks, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
KEROSENE—430 cs, San Mateo, Puerto Armeulles
LARD—20 cs, San Mateo, Buenaventura
5 cs, San Mateo, Corinto
75 trcs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
COMPOUND—10 cs, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
LACQUER—10 cs, 46 kgs, Laganbank, Manila
THINNER—50 kgs, 42 cs, Nordfarer, Johannesburg
LEAD, RED—12 kgs, Providencial, Santa Rosalia
LITHOPONE—500 bbls, Rochelle, Victoria
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 bx, Laganbank, Culion
NITROUS OXIDE—2 cyls, Rochelle, Victoria
10 cyls, Rochelle, Vancouver
OIL—5 cs, San Mateo, Puerto Armeulles
BLACK CAR—10 dms, Providencial, Santa Rosalia
CYLINDER—1 dm, San Mateo, Corinto
DIESEL—14,568 bbls, San Pedro, Tsurumi
36,292 bbls, San Pedro, Osaka
17,214 bbls, San Pedro, Moji
FUEL—55,000 bbls, Zuiyo, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—8 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
6 dms, San Mateo, Corinto
375 bbls, Laganbank, Manila
MINERAL—2 cs, San Mateo, Corinto
1 cs, Pacific Pioneer, Puts
RED—60 tanks, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
16 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
SALAD—1 cs, San Mateo, Corinto
VALVE—11 bbls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
OXYGEN—70 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
PAINT—3 bbls, Kinderdyk, Manila
1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
187 cs, Laganbank, Manila
50 dms, Nordfarer, Lourenco
3 dms, Nordfarer, Durban
PEPPER, BLACK—1 sk, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
3 sks, San Mateo, Maturin
4 cs, San Mateo, Maracaibo
PETROLEUM, TOPPED—20,000 bbls, Nippon, Osaka
PIMENTO—3 cs, Admiral Wiley, Saskatoon
PLASTER PARIS—65 ctns and 30 dms, Rochelle, Vancouver
POLISH—10 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
ROSIN—1 bbl, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
SALT—415 pkgs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
1 cs, Pacific Pioneer, Bombay
44,750 lbs, Rochelle, Vancouver
SARDINE MEAL—5 crts, Kinderdyk, Rotterdam
SHRIMP MEAL—5 cs, Rochelle, Vancouver
SODA, CAUSTIC—4 cs, Rochelle, Vancouver
CYANIDE—3 dms, Rochelle, Vancouver
PHOSPHATE—3 bbls, Rochelle, Vancouver
3 bbls, Rochelle, Victoria
SULPHUR FLOWERS—1 sk, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
TALC—60 bgs, San Mateo, Corinto
400 bgs, Rochelle, Victoria
TALLOW—18 bbls, 60 dms, San Mateo, Havana
TAPIOCA, PEARL—2 sx, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
VARNISH—10 cs, 4 bbls, Laganbank, Manila
WAX—150 bgs, San Mateo, Buenaventura
YEAST FOOD—30 cs, Laganbank, Manila

Clearance Dates

Admiral Wiley, January 29
Caspia, January 26
Colonial, January 26
Dorothy Alexander, January 31
Emma Alexander, January 27
Kinderdyk, January 28
Laganbank, January 30
Nippon, January 23
Nordfarer, January 30
Pacific Pioneer, January 29
Providencia, January 27
Rochelle, January 30
Roman Star, January 25
San Francisco, January 23
San Mateo, January 29
San Pedro, January 25
Zuiyo, January 27

Savannah Exports

ASPHALT—60 dms, Toledo, Oslo
CEMENT, ROOFING—4 dms, Toledo, Copenhagen
CLAY—12,586 lbs, Silversandel, Yokohama
62,582 lbs, Silversandel, Kobe
57,400 lbs, Toledo, Gothenburg
COTTON LINTERS—267 lbs, Sundance, Bremen
OIL, ROSIN—1 dm, Sundance, Bremen
ROSIN, GUM—497 bbls, Silversandel, Yokohama
100 bbls, Nicoline Maersk, Shanghai
25 bbls, Toledo, Dunkirk
308 bbls, Toledo, Oslo
1,305 bbls, Toledo, Gothenburg
100 bbls, Toledo, Copenhagen
112 bbls, Sundance, Abo
125 bbls, Sundance, Antwerp
875 bbls, Sundance, Bremen
97 bbls, Sundance, Rotterdam
WOOD—25 bbls, Toledo, Fredericksburg
23 bbls, Toledo, Paaskallavik
TURPENTINE, GUM — 2,875 gls, Nicoline Maersk, Yokohama
1,747 gls, Nicoline Maersk, Kobe
1,000 gls, Nicoline Maersk, Osaka
525 gls, Toledo, Stockholm
2,500 gls, Sundance, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Nicoline Maersk, March 17
Silversandel, March 15
Sundance, March 25
Toledo, March 21

(Continued on page 74)

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Drug Milling

YOUR DRUG MILLS—Modern and scientific. For more than seventy-years we have served the drug trade with high-class powdering, grinding and cleaning work for drugs, chemicals and food products. Telephone COrtlandt 7-3350. Your patronage is greatly desired. Hudson Public Milling Company 198 Broadway, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks. three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment, 50 West Third street. Spring 8955.

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel roller mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

FOR SALE—Two Ross 12x30 water-cooled roller mills; Day pony mixer; Ross 16" stone paint mill. The Roller Grinding & Machine Co., 5247 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J. Palisade 6—4491.

FOR SALE—One thousand pound and one three hundred pound batch mixer, one rotary crusher, one Lehman crusher, one attrition mill. C. V. Murray, 150 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Four Fraser heavy duty tablet machines, up to 2 in.; 5—All-bright-Nell atmospheric drum dryers, 4 ft.x9 ft.; 1—48 in. x 40 in.; 1—W. & P. 150-gal. jacketed mixer, type VI, class BB, heatable fishtail blades; 1—400-gal. jacketed autoclave; 2—48 in. copper basket contrifugal extractors; 7—pony mixers, 2½, 8, 15 and 40 gals.; 2—Shriver plate and frame filter presses, 30 in.x30 in.; 2—Stokes "N" and 3—Stokes Eureka tablet machines; 2—Day powder packers; 2—200 gal., 1—350 gal. Pfaudler glass-lined storage tanks; 8—60, 80, 100 gal. aluminum steam jacketed kettles. BOX 830, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATION

Surplus Machinery from H. K. Mulford Company and Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia. Send for complete lists of this liquidation of first class machinery.

PARTIAL LIST:

8—Mixers—Day Powder 50 to 200 pounds; W. & P., sizes 6, 8, 11 and 15; Day Dough Mixers.
17—Colton and Stokes Bottle, Jar, Capsule, Tablet, Tube Filling machines.
25—Tablet machines from ⅛ in. to 1½ in. diameter tablet.
2—Globule Presses.
8—Coating and Polishing Pans.
1—Colton Suppository machine.
1—Colton Wet Granulator.
17—Enameled, Copper, Iron jacketed Kettles, some agitated.
15—Grinders and Pulverizers, including Chaser Mills, Pebble Mills, Hance Drug Mills, etc.
24—Copper, steel and wood tanks.
4—Copper and iron Vacuum Pans or Stills, complete.
4—Sharples Type MLW, motor driven Centrifuges.
8—Copper Condensers.
Hundreds of miscellaneous items too numerous to list.

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SEND FOR DETAILED LISTS!

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Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—F. J. Stokes 2 ft. x 6 ft. rotary vacuum dryer, complete with dust filter, surface condenser, vacuum pump, thermometer control, all accessories, complete with piping at an attractive price. Located New York City. BOX 828, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—9x24 and 5x12 3-steel roller mill, interchangeable mixer and 4-roller Lehmann mill. BOX 833, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

AN OLD established paint and varnish manufacturer wishes to dispose of his plant and equipment. The plant is up to date with plenty of ground for expansion. Five minutes from center of city. Will enter into long-term contract to buy paints and varnishes from manufacturer that purchases the plant. Their present volume of business will more than offset the interest on the investment, and the profit on the present volume of business will inside of five years pay for the plant. An excellent opportunity for any paint manufacturer that wishes a Cleveland plant. Address E. R. Smead, 1120 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Formulas Wanted

FORMULA WANTED—For manufacture of nail polish. BOX 837, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

LINOLEATE - MANGANESE — True linoleate, made from pure linseed oil only; completely dehydrated. "Every pound the same." Made and sold by the Par'asote Leather Co., Passaic, N. J.

Positions Vacant

INDUSTRIAL PAINT salesman wanted. Executive, taking over old, reputable, operating paint company in New York offers unusual opportunity to salesman with industrial contacts. Right man may also make investment. Send complete information. Confidential. BOX 819, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—First class with a following in industrial business. State full particulars and salary expected in first letter. Industrial Varnish Manufacturers (makers of hippo oil), Box G, Cranford, N. J.

RELIABLE INK company requires services of able men selling printing ink, New York City territory. Only men of experience need apply. State division of ink handled and approximate business turned in, with any other information as to character and ability. BOX 829, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION with going business entering new line desires Gentile sales manager of high character, preferably one who can invest. Unlimited possibilities. Fullest investigation solicited. BOX 832, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FULL LINE Paint house in New York City has opening for a practical laboratory technician, capable of formulating, especially white goods, and analyzing raw materials. State experience and salary expected. BOX 834, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SALESMAN, technically trained, age 35, married, a go-getter with real sales ability and splendid business training, desires a permanent sales connection with a high-class organization or manufacturer for Philadelphia and surrounding territory. Best references. BOX 825, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXECUTIVE—General purchasing director textile and allied lines, plant experience, chemical sales experience, unusual commercial training, initiative and sound judgment, capable manager or assistant to president or chief executive officer. BOX 826, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DRY COLOR salesman—Well acquainted with dry color consuming trade in Chicago, Michigan and eastern Wisconsin cities, open for engagement April 1. Would consider other lines used by same trade. References. BOX 827, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FORMER CAR PAINTER and master painter at present paint supervisor for industrial concern owning several large factories and numerous houses. Well educated, chemical training. Can specify and formulate industrial, household, and railway finishes. Would like connection with responsible paint manufacturer. BOX 835, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

COLOR SUPERVISOR, exceptionally capable man, graduate chemist, five-years' production and color matching experience in lacquers, stains and paints, desires connection with progressive organization as production supervisor or assistant. Salary $60 weekly. BOX 836, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

ROLLER GRINDING—Roller mill repair; reconditioned mills for sale; also mixers, kettles, etc.; equipment bought for highest prices; all kinds machine repairs, installations, moving, etc. The Roller Grinding and Machine Co., 5247 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J. Palisade 6—4491.

WHEN YOU want to manufacture a new product, when you want to reduce manufacturing costs, communicate with BOX 831, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Surplus Stock

CHECK INVENTORIES! ! Cash for any quantity surplus finished or raw materials — chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, gums, etc. Entire plants bought. Telephone, telegraph, our expense. Chemical Service Corp., 38 Park Row, New York. Cortland 7-1745.

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Complete assortment of Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, ranging in size from 3 to 500 gal. capacity. All kettles tested on at least 125 lbs. of hydrostatic pressure. An inquiry involves no obligation. Try us.

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4—4 Roll and 5 Roll new type high speed Mills.
2—12x32 Day Roller Mills, water-cooled.
1—400 gal. Patterson Pebble Mill, silex.
1—Sharples Clarifier, No. 6, motor driven.
3—Kent Change Can Mixer, 135 gal.
7—Pony Mixers, 8 gal. to 40 gal.
25—Stone Mills, 8" to 36".
11—Pebble Mills, 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
6—150 gal. Copper Varnish Kettles.
15—Lead Mixers, 25 to 100 gal.
SEND FOR LATEST PAINT LIST

SEND FOR OUR LATEST BULLETIN No. 31, listing Vacuum Shelf Dryers, Rotary Vacuum, Atmospheric Drum, Truck and Tray Dryers; Rotary direct and indirect heat Dryers; Centrifugal Extractors; Evaporators; Sulphur Burners; Mixers; Kettles; Filter Presses and Filters; Pumps; Boilers; Tanks, etc.

LIQUIDATION
Modern Rayon Manufacturing Machinery of Napon Rayon Corp., Clifton, N. J. Werner and Pfleiderer Mixers, Hurricane Dryers, Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses, Rubber Lined Extractors, Lead Lined Tanks, etc.
SEND FOR PRINTED LIST

Liquidation of Machinery and Equipment of the
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8—Size 70, jacketed W. & P. Mixers, 2,650 gal. each; Copper Jacketed Kettles, all sizes, agitated and non-agitated; Copper Vacuum Pans, 150 to 600 gal.; Kent and Lehman 16 x 40 in. Roller Mills; Steam Jacketed Dough Mixers, copper lined, monel lined, 50 to 300 gal.

This is Only a Partial List. *Ask for Items Not Listed.*

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Shops
335 Doremus Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Cable Code: Equipment

Seattle Exports

(Continued from page 72)

AGAR AGAR—10 bls, Africa, Kobe
CASCARA SAGRADA BARK—6,000 lbs, Oregon, Havre (from Everett)
ETHYL CHLORIDE—75 oz, Grays Harbor, Yeungkong

Clearance Dates

Africa, March 16
Grays Harbor, March 17
Oregon, March 9

Tampa Exports

GASOLINE—27 bbls, Rubens, Calbarien
100 gls, Louie B Beauchamp, Isabela de Sagua
OIL, FUEL—57 bbls, Rubens, Calbarien
PHOSPHATE—2,802 tons, Naples, Osaka
800 tons, Naples, Yokohama
2,150 tons, Syros, Stettinhaven
1,050 tons, Syros, Hamburg
3,854 tons, Gonzenheim, Hamburg
2,754 tons, Giulia, Venice
3,229 tons, Chile, Yokohama
1,799 tons, Chile, Moji
POTASH—913 tons, Giulia, Fiume

Clearance Dates

Chile, March 25
Giulia, March 23
Gonzenheim, March 19
Louie B Beauchamp, March 19
Naples, March 18
Rubens, March 17
Syros, March 19

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Baton Rouge Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—121,000 bbls, Charles G Black, New York
97,000 bbls, E J Sadler, New York
PARAFFIN—10,800 bbls, E J Sadler, New York

Galveston Coast Trade

COTTONSEED MEAL—2 cars, El Mundo, New York
1 car, El Coston, New York
LARD SUBSTITUTE—1 car, El Mundo, New York
1 car, El Coston, New York
MAGNESITE—1 car, El Estero, Baltimore
OIL, FISH—1 car, El Mundo, New York
1 car, El Coston, New York
SALT—8 cars, El Estero, Baltimore

Houston Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—10 tons, Abron, San Francisco
SULPHUR—101 tons, Abron, San Francisco

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—75,000 bbls, Emidio, Portland
4,875 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
70,232 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle
35,480 bbls, H T Harper, San Diego
5,270 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego
113,682 bbls, Western Sun, Philadelphia
78,030 bbls, Atlantic Sun, Philadelphia
OIL, DIESEL—5,479 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle
FUEL—71,125 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Seattle
54,108 bbls, Topila, San Francisco
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—76,126 bbls, W S Miller, Richmond
81,662 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond
78,219 bbls, District of Columbia, Richmond
63,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Richmond
75,461 bbls, W S Miller, Martinez
81,662 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond
DISTILLATE—1,786 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle

Mobile Coast Trade

LIMESTONE—46 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Oakland

New Orleans Coast Trade

CORK BOARD—38 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
DENTIFRICE—18 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
FERTILIZER—19 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
19 tons, Dochet, Portland
LARD SUBSTITUTE—72 tons, Dochet, Portland
58 tons, Dochet, Seattle
LYE—9 tons, Dochet, Seattle
MOLASSES—28 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
18 tons, Dochet, Seattle
OIL, COTTONSEED—36 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
LUBRICATING — 446 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
PARAFFIN—22 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
PETROLATUM—50 tons, Dochet, Oakland
SOAP—82 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles
37 tons, Dochet, San Francisco
9 tons, Dochet, Portland
34 tons, Dochet, Seattle
STARCH—18 tons, Dochet, Los Angeles

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—140 crbys, San Simeon, Portland, Oregon
20 dms, Wallingford, Portland, Oregon
AGAR AGAR—35 bls, Hawaiian, New York
ALUMINA SULPHATE—600 sx, Wallingford, Portland, Oregon
20 tons, Cadaretta, Tacoma
667 sx, Wallingford, St Helens
ASPHALT—70 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Willbridge
120 bbls, Texan, Boston
BLEACHING POWDER—15 tons, Cascade, Seattle
BORAX—64,650 lbs, American Star, Baltimore
BRISTLES—15 cs, Hawaiian, New York
CAMPHOR, RFD—245 cs, Hawaiian, New York
CHILLIES—50 bgs, F J Luckenbach, Houston
484 cs, Hawaiian, New York
100 bgs, American Star, Baltimore
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—2,000 crtns, Texan, Philadelphia
800 crtns, Wallingford, Portland, Oregon
1,000 crtns, Hawaiian, New York
400 cs, Admiral Evans, Wilmington, Cal
500 crtns, Dorothy Wintermote, Seattle
CINNAMON QUILLS—60 bls, Hawaiian, New York
CLEANING COMPOUND—23 tons, Cascade, Seattle
COCONUT, DESIC—610 cs, Texan, New York
440 cs, F J Luckenbach, Mobile
75 cs, F J Luckenbach, Houston
25 cs, Dio, Mobile
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—34 cs, Emma Alexander, Seattle
1,000 crtns, Dorothy Alexander, Seattle
EGG YOLK—56 cs, Hawaiian, New York
EPSOM SALT—17 tons, Cascade, Seattle
FERTILIZER—22 tons, Yellowstone, Seattle
471 bgs, Texan, Boston
100 tons, Cascade, Seattle
GLUE, DRY—200 bgs, Hawaiian, Boston
42,832 lbs, American Star, Jacksonville
10 tons, Cadaretta, Tacoma
GRAPHITE—300 sx, Dorothy Wintermote, Seattle
HAIR, GOAT—5 cs, Hawaiian, Philadelphia
HORSE—39 cs, Hawaiian, Philadelphia
HUMAN, STUMPS—5 bls, Hawaiian, New York
HOPS—31 tons, F J Luckenbach, New Orleans
INFUSORIAL EARTH—23 tons, Glymont, Seattle
INSECTICIDE—211 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Oregon
LEAD ARSENATE—46 tons, Glymont, Seattle
LARD SUBSTITUTE—15 tons, Cascade, Seattle
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—95 cs, Hawaiian, New York
75 cs, Hawaiian, Philadelphia
MILK POWDER—200 bbls, Hawaiian, New York
250 bbls, Hawaiian, Boston
SKIM, POWDER—600 bbls, Admiral Sebree, Wilmington, Cal
OIL—1,900 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Willbridge
5 cs, Texan, New York
150 pkgs, Wallingford, Long View
73 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
8 tons, Cadaretta, Tacoma
19 tons, Cadaretta, Bellingham
87 pkgs, Ernest H. Meyer, Long View
150 pkgs, Dorothy Wintermote, Tacoma
COCONUT—240 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Oregon
LUBRICATING—145 tons, Yellowstone, Seattle
19 tons, Yellowstone, Tacoma
PERILLA—90 dms, Hawaiian, New York
RAPESEED—400 dms, Hawaiian, New York
300 dms, Hawaiian, Philadelphia
PAINT—290 dms, Texan, New York
10 tons, Yellowstone, Seattle
500 pkgs, Admiral Wiley, Seattle
15 dms, Admiral Dewey, Los Angeles
12 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
EARTH—252 bbls, Texan, New York
PECTIN, CITRUS—1,000 cs, Admiral Watson, Portland, Oregon
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—750 bbls and bxs, Admiral Dewey, Los Angeles
PEPPER, BLACK—515 bgs, Dio, New Orleans
LAMPONG BLACK—700 bgs, Dio, New Orleans
POLISHING MATERIAL—24 bxs, Dio New Orleans
SALT—81,500 lbs, Admiral Fiske, Portland, Oregon
600 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland, Oregon
15 tons, Glymont, Bellingham
15 tons, Glymont, Olympia
100 tons, Yellowstone, Seattle
800 sx, Admiral Watson, Portland, Oregon
1,610 sx, Admiral Wiley, Seattle
3,000 pkgs, Wallingford, Portland, Oregon
75 sx, Admiral Nulton, Wilmington, Cal
21 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
36 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
15 tons, Cadaretta, Bellingham.
3,600 pkgs, Cascade, Seattle
480 sx, Ernest H Meyer, Astoria
240 sx, Ernest H Meyer, Long View
1,500 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Oregon
SOAP—500 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland, Oregon
38 tons, Glymont, Seattle
43 tons, Yellowstone, Seattle
20 tons, Rober Luckenbach, Jersey City
16 tons, Cascade, Bellingham
392 crtns, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Oregon
SODA NITRATE—151 bgs, Charcas, Everett
SILICATE—75 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Long View
220 sx, Ernest H Meyer, Long View
150 sx, Dorothy Wintermote, Seattle
SOYBEAN MEAL—2,000 bgs, F J Luckenbach, Houston
SPEISS—95 tons, Hamlin F McCormick, Tacoma
GRANULATED—161 tons, Hamlin F McCormick, Tacoma
SPRAY, TREE—500 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland, Oregon
500 dms, Wallingford, Portland, Oregon
645 dms, Watsonville, Portland, Oregon
48 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
125 dms, Edna Christenson, Portland, Oregon
175 dms, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Oregon
TAPIOCA FLOUR—20 bgs, Glymont, Tacoma
SEED—148 bgs, Dio, New Orleans
PEARL—164 bgs, Dio, New Orleans
VARNISH—6 tons, F J Luckenbach, New Orleans

Containers Returned

New York

BARRELS—90, West India Oil Co, Munamar, Paramaribo
CARBOYS—50, Grasselli Chem Co, Cananova, Cuba
15, United Fruit Co, Zacapa, Kingston
6, Grasselli Chem Co, Ponce, Ponce
74, South P R Sugar Trading Co, Ponce, Eensenada
50, Jean, Mayaguez
96, Grasselli Chem Co, Jean, San Juan
CYLINDERS—14, Air Reduction Sales Corp, Coamo, San Juan
29, Liquid Carbonic Co, Coamo, St Domingo City
31, Pan American Petroleum Corp, H W Stewart, Aruba
89, International General Electric Co, Western Prince, Rio Janeiro
6, Canadian Britisher, Sydney
6, National Ammonia Co, Orizaba, Progreso
29, Henry Bower Chem Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
45, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Harold Walker, Aruba
2, Lago Oil & Transport Co, Harold Walker, Aruba
10, Fumigation Supply Co, American Banker, London
20, National Ammonia Co, West Cawthon, Beira
38, Armour & Co, West Cawthon, Durban
25, Armour & Co, West Cawthon, West London
85, Armour & Co, West Cawthon, Algoa Bay
39, Armour & Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
5, Kelvinator Corp, City of Derby, Calcutta
6, Armour & Co, Trentbank, Bombay
9, United Fruit Co, Aztec Pt Barrios
105, L Van Bakkelen, Inc, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
112, Pan American Petroleum Corp, Fred R Kellogg, Aruba
1, United Fruit Co, Zacapa, Kingston
9, Baker, Irons & Dockstader Canadian Transporter, Wellington
7, L W & P Armstrong, Ponce, Ponce
31, Aguirre Corp, Ponce, Jobos
CYLINDERS—5, South P R Sugar Trading Co, Ponce, Ensenada
3, Young & Hyde, Jean, Ponce
9, Jean, Ponce
DRUMS—5, Young & Hyde, Coamo, San Juan
235, The Texas Co, Fort St George, Martinique
218, Venezuela Petroleum Corp, Stuyvesant, Pt Cabello
13, Canadian Britisher, Melbourne
4, Dyson Shipping Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
50, General Motor Export Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires

Boston

CARBOYS, MURIATIC ACID—87, United Fruit Co, Maravi, Preston

New Orleans

BARRELS—250, West India Oil Co, Olancho, Belize
CYLINDERS—10, United Fruit Co, Abangarez, Tela
2, Crescent City Carbonate Co, Olancho, Belize
13, United Fruit Co, Iriona Puerto Limon
20, R H Garrot, Iriona, Puerto Castilla
5, R H Garrot, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
19, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Amapala, Ceiba
27, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Nordvangen, Paramaribo
DRUMS—95, R H Garrot, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
94, F J Luckenbach, Los Angeles
38, United Fruit Co, Castilla, Tela
120, United Fruit Co, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
35, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Nordvangen, Paramaribo
95, Standard Oil Co, Olancho, Cozumel
210, Chalmette Petroleum Corp, Olancho, Belize
85, Texas Co, Iriona, Cristobal
108, R H Garrot, Iriona, Puerto Castilla
62, United Fruit Co, Abangarez, Tela

Los Angeles

DRUMS—48, Venezuela, San Salvador
150, Talyo, Osaka
50, Nebraska, Bergen
50, Tacoma, Bergen
20, Nebraska, London
6, Los Angeles, Colon
IRON—47, Tacoma, Ghent
STEEL—690, Golden Tide, Canton

San Francisco

CYLINDERS—6, H M Newhall & Co, Bolivar, La Paz
21, I T O'Neill, San Mateo, Puerto Armuelles
10, Otis, McAllister & Co, City of Panama, Corinto
2 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
84, Compagnie du Boleo, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
18 crts, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Makura, Wellington
9, Williams, Dimond & Co, Makura, Papeete
DRUMS—4, H M Newhall & Co, Bolivar, La Paz
A quantity, Maunalei, Kahului
62, I T O'Neill, San Mateo, Puerto Armuelles
150, Standard Oil Co of California, City of Panama, Balboa
171, Standard Oil Co of California, City of Panama, Puntarenas
48, Compagnie du Boleo, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
1, Charles D Ash, Makura, Papeete
TANKS—1, B Cowen, Makura, Sydney

Recent Charters

FERTILIZER—2,200 tons, Dan S S Kronsborg, Hopewell, Va, to U K-Continent-Bordeaux-Hamburg range, $3 one port, $3.25 two ports, prompt
MISCELLANEOUS—1,435 tons, Ger S S Schurbek, delivery North of Hatteras, redelivery U K-Continent, early April
1,507 tons Ger S S Hans Arp, delivery North of Hatteras, redelivery U K-Continent, second half April
PETROLEUM—3,500 tons, Ital S S Antares, maximum, gas oil, Constanza to Bizerta and Oran, 9s 6d, option Adriatic 8s one, 8s 6d two ports April 20-May 5
8,000 tons, Nor S S Bisca, 10 percent clean, two-thirds voyages, Black Sea to Odessa, 3s 6d, March
8,000 tons Br M S Longwood, part cargo, clean, Constanza to two ports Continent, 7s, April
7,800 tons, Nor M S Sommerstad, clean, Black Sea to U K-Continent, 7s, April
3,300 tons, It S S Luisiano, clean, Constanza to French Mediterranean, 10s 3d, May
10,500 tons Nor M S Drafu, clean, Black Sea to Continent, 7s, April
4,500 tons, Ger S S Schwarzes Meer, lubricating oil, Houston to London, private terms, April 25
5,000 tons, Nor S S Jenny, lubricating oil, Gulf to French Atlantic, 13s, canceling, May 15

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended April 1, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug law, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Chamomile flowers, 96 cases, excessive foreign organic matter.

Cod oil, 100 casks, restricted use.

Medicinal preparations, 4 cases and 1 package, false therapeutic claims.

Nux vomica, 508 bags, deficient in active principle.

Sabadilla seed, 256 bags, high ash.

Stramonium leaves, 21 bales, high acid-insoluble ash and deficient in active principle.

Collodion Emulsion Cost Study Denied

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1, 1931.

The U. S. Tariff Commission has denied and dismissed without prejudice an application for an investigation, looking to an increase in duty, of the cost of producing collodion emulsion. The application was filed January 14, 1931, by the Penn Process Company, Philadelphia. A preliminary study of production and imports of the commodity was made, but the commission declined to reveal the grounds on which it denied an investigation.

Dyestuffs, Tanstuffs

(Continued from page 55)

Tanning Materials

Cutch.—Firmness characterized the tone of the cables from the primary points on both the Borneo and Rangoon grades, but improvement in the demand here was wanting. Prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Divi-Divi.—Leading sellers further reduced the price of this material $1 per ton to $28 to $29 per ton, according to quantity.

Gambier.—In view of the low operating schedules at the producers plants and the comparatively small supply in dealers' hands here, a firm tone was a prominent feature in the market for the common merchandise last week. Prices were without alteration in the common grades as well as the other sorts.

Mangrove Bark.—Prices were reduced 50c. per ton to $25.50 to $26 per ton in an effort to stimulate the demand. Private wire advices reported that pealing operations had about ceased owing to the unremunerative returns for the material.

Myrobalans.—Although reports relative to the making of concessions in effort to obtain the greater portion of the small amount of business noted here were heard in certain quarters of the market, open quotations of the leading sellers were identical to those established in the previous week.

Quebracho.—A fairly active call was experienced for the various grades of this material during the period under review. Prices were in conformity with those in force previously.

Sumac.—Cables indicated a slight shortage in the new crop. Trading at the primary market noted a firm undertone. The call here continued to drag, but prices were without alteration.

Valonia.—Leading sellers lowered the quotations on the cups to $26 to $26.50 per ton, according to quantity. The mixtures were also reduced $2 per ton to $31 to $33 per ton. The price of the beards remained unaltered.

Wattle Bark.—The demand continued in the doldrums. Concessions were reported being made in certain quarters of the market in an effort to encourage bids. Leading sellers were quoting the levels of the previous week.

Current Market Prices

(Continued from page 15)

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb. .10½@.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels..lb. .28 @ .30
Chloride, fused, works, drums, lb. .05¾@.06
granular works, drums....lb. .05¾@.06½
solution, works, tanks.....lb. .02¼@ —
Cyanide, drums.....lb. .38 @ .43
Dust, car lots, barrels.....lb. .05½@.06
less car lots, barrels....lb. .07 @ .07½
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .20
Iodide, bottles, jar.....lb. 5.45 @ 5.50
Oxide pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags..lb. .06½@ —
barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
less car lots, barrels, lb. .07 @ —
bags .....lb. .06¾@ —
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags..lb. .06¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .06½@ —
less car lots, bags, lb. .06½@ —
barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags..lb. .06¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .06½@ —
less car lots, bags, lb. .06¼@ —
, barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
French process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags..lb. .06½@ —
barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
less car lots, barrels..lb. .07 @ —
green seal, car lots, bags, lb. .10¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .10¾@ —
less car lots, bags..lb. .10¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .10¾@ —
red seal, car lots, bags, lb. .09¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09¾@ —
less car lots, bags..lb. .09¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09¾@ —
white seal, car lots, barrels..lb. .11¾@ —
less car lots, barrels, lb. .11¾@ —
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .10¼@ —
ex warehouse, barrels.lb. .10¼@ .10½
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb. .09¼@ —
ex warehouse, barrels.lb. .09½@ .09¾
white seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .11½@ —
ex warehouse, barrels.lb. .10¾@ .11¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels..lb. .13 @ .13½
less car lots, barrels....lb. .13½@ .14
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels..lb. .05¾@ .06½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .14½
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels..lb. .19½@ .22
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .21 @ .23
Sulphate, crystals, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03½
car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs. 2.80 @ —
Sulphide, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .16½
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb. .22 @ .24
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks.lb. .05 @ .05½
Zirconium oxide, f.o.b. works, 70 p.c. pure, kegs.....lb. .32 @ —
98 p.c. pure, kegs.....lb. .60 @ —

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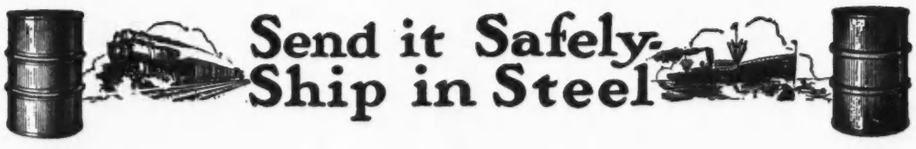

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